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# THE HAVERFORDIAN

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VOLUME XIV.

MAY, 1892, TO MAY, 1893.

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**Haverford College,**

1893.






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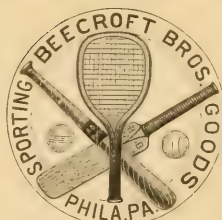
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VOL. XIV.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., May, 1892.

No. 1.

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WHEN a new board of Editors assumes control of a college paper some expression of its aims is expected. The subject is a trite one, and new ideas are rarely met with under this head.

In view of this fact we would simply say that there will be no radical change in the policy of the paper, and that every effort will be made to maintain as high a standard as heretofore. We shall try to so proportion the amount of space given to literary articles and to athletics that both interests may be properly supported without favoring one at the expense of the other. Athletics will necessarily occupy more space in the Spring and Fall numbers, as in the college

paper all the victories and defeats of college teams must be recorded. An attempt will also be made to grapple with the old problem of making the exchange column interesting to other readers besides the editors of our exchanges. We should very much like to publish more original poetry than has been done previously if really good material were forthcoming, but to do this the assistance of the whole student body is needed. Furthermore, our Alumni do not support the paper by contributing notes of interest, so that it is difficult to keep the Alumni Column filled. The Board realizes that it is not the only one which is trying to publish a good college paper by its own unaided efforts; however, we shall do our best to extend the influence and reputation of Haverford.

THE question is lately being somewhat agitated, "Would it be beneficial to add elocution to the list of studies required by the Freshman and Sophomore classes at Haverford College?" Dating from the earliest Greek civilization, the principles of rhetoric and elocution have always been sought after by all those men who were possessed of an ambition to hold sway over the minds and ears of their fellows. The power for good or for ill of a true orator has always been recognized to be one of the greatest that man can have over man.

Never in the world's history has there been an era when greater opportunities were extended to the orator than the present. After his words have died away on the ears

of his hearers, they are blazed abroad by the press across the countries, to be read by countless thousands, and to go towards the foundation of public opinion and of public morals. This is the far-reaching influence possessed by the public speaker of to-day, and it is worth while to consider how our youth may be best instructed in the valuable art.

The suggestion is made that we take a step by making the study of elocution compulsory during the first two years of the college course. This is a scheme which a few years ago might have been successfully carried through. But in the present days of the elective system, students have become free-thinkers, and unfortunately it is true that there would be too many who would have no heart in the work. The school is the place for the foundation of the desire in this branch of study, and it is universally held responsible for the work. But when the school-boy becomes the college-man, his ideas blossom forth simultaneously, and he resolves to take part only in what he finds pleasure. A class in college containing many such characters indifferent to the study of elocution, it is needless to say, would be a ridiculous failure. There is no branch, in the study of which more interest and enthusiasm are required than in this very one under consideration. It is too true that in these days a good speaker is born, not made.

In the education of the Greek and Roman youth, the higher forms of elocution were not taught promiscuously to every one. But he who showed aptitude in his early years, later sought out the great rhetoricians, and under their tutelage, perhaps journeying from city to city in his zeal, he perfected himself in the art which he had chosen. Though the mode of education differs now so widely from that of those times, there is still a vast majority who never, either from

choice or necessity, get beyond the first stages in the development of oratory.

But surely those men who are good speakers by nature, and those perchance who may have the ambition to become such, must have an opportunity to practice and to speak before an audience. This want should be and is supplied by the literary societies and debating clubs in college. We have no knowledge of elocution actually being taught at any college as a required subject, but the opportunities afforded to actual and would-be orators at the large colleges is too well known to require mention here.

Not to take up the threadbare subject of the efficacy of the societies at Haverford, we would merely say, "Let them do their work thoroughly," and then no interested young speaker will be without a chance to develop his talent in that direction.

#### THE EVERETT-ATHENÆUM.

ON the 12th of April Mr. Alden Sampson lectured in the library in Alumni Hall, the subject being, "A Plea for the Study of the Fine Arts." The lecture was under the auspices of the Everett-Athenæum Society, and about one hundred of its friends were present. Mr. Walter M. Hart, the President, in introducing the lecturer, reminded the audience of his close connection with the college, from which he graduated in '73. After leaving Haverford, Mr. Sampson went to Harvard, where, during a long residence, he was the friend and pupil of Charles Eliot Norton, the leading authority on the fine arts in the country. Three years ago he lectured before the college, and, owing to the pleasant memories he then left behind him, he was doubly welcome on this occasion.

The substance of the lecture was as follows :



We are not living in an age pre-eminently one of art. With us every sort of material development is dependent upon the perfection of scientific methods. Science presents us with what is in nature,—music, art, and literature, with what is in man. "Art is nature seen through the medium of the artist's mind and temperament. It is the artist's eyes, the fineness of his mind and nature, more than his skill of hand, which makes him great; that is the source of his delight and his power. This source, moreover, in proportion to our instinctive love of beauty, and in proportion to the pains that we have given to the cultivation of our sense of beauty, we may share with the artist; and it is not impossible that we may derive from our trained faculties of appreciation, enjoyment, if not so penetrating and exhaustive in some special and limited field as that of the professional painter himself (who is almost inevitably a specialist), yet compensating by the breadth of its interests, for the artist's minuteness of knowledge."

We are fortunate in approaching the study of the fine arts rather than of art. The latter would subject one to the preponderating influences of to-day; one would no longer be in touch with the best art of the past.

"The æsthetic sense must be trained as accurately as the moral sense. Without question the Society of Friends long felt a certain jealousy of literature, music, and the fine arts, as a perverting influence and a distraction from more important things. The attitude of the Friends in the past marks the extreme to that of the æsthetic pure and simple." The truth lay between the two extremes. We at Haverford are prepared for the appreciation of the fine arts by the study of literature, which has taught us the value of a high standard of excellence.

In poetry America has already distinguished herself, and in architecture we see the signs of vitality, though "our life, at present, lacks the intense civic compactness, and the singleness of aim that insures that perfection of achievement which resulted in the slowly evolved Greek temple or mediæval cathedral. . . . Our architecture at present is in solution, uncrystallized, chaotic, and it will be many a long year, centuries it may be, before the temple of our aspiration is slowly evolved, with the pains, with the patience, with the firmness of grasp, with all the religiousness of application of means to end, which has created the locomotive, and sent it shrieking across every railroad from Bangor to San Diego."

The love of beauty is in our people, and a fair-minded desire for the best, but our æsthetic training has been ignored, and it is in our power, as college men, to rectify this to the extent of beginning and directing sound æsthetic cultivation. It is not information about art that we want, but genuine æsthetic appreciation,—a thing to be awakened and cultivated, not laboriously to be learned. "The poetic faculty has for its nourishment all the poetry of the past." But what in our condition here do we find for the nourishment of the imaginative artist? Can we expect him without such nourishment to create public buildings which shall be creditable monuments of our national and civic life? Through casts and photographs the masterpieces of art are almost as accessible as the published poem. Under the present conditions of college life we should have the equipment of a department rather than the erection of a museum. An equipment such a department should have, and in time it is sure to follow if the department do but demonstrate its vitality and its success.

At the close of the lecture a reception was tendered to the guests in the main part

of Alumni Hall, from which the benches had been removed, and which had been very tastefully decorated under the supervision of the committee on arrangements, consisting of Walter M. Hart, Jonathan M. Steere, Minturn P. Collins, Clarence G. Hoag, and Parker S. Williams.

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#### THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK.

**A**MONG those men of affairs who have pursued literary composition simply as a recreation, and who, by virtue of their success in literature, have become famous, Thomas Love Peacock forms one of the most interesting figures. Peacock, conventionally known as the author of "Headlong Hall" and "Nightmare Abbey," was born at Weymouth, England, on October 18th, 1785. He was the only child of Samuel Peacock, a London merchant, and Sarah Love, daughter of a naval officer. His boyhood was spent much in the company of his grandfather Love, who was wont to fill the boy's heart with stories of the great naval battles in which he had fought. At the village of Chertsey, by the Thames, Peacock, with plenty of liberty and long play hours, grew up a beautiful boy with dark blue eyes, a fresh color, and a profusion of flaxen hair. So attractive was he that Queen Charlotte, passing by, caught up and kissed the curly-haired youngster.

For six years he went to a school at Englefield Green, kept by Mr. John Wicks, who was impressed by the boy's talent, and predicted a bright future for him. At thirteen he left Mr. Wicks' school, and from then on studied by himself. At sixteen Peacock and his mother moved to London, where he began a line of study at the British Museum. While there he devoted his time to Greek and Latin authors and artists, and in this way became one of the first classical scholars of his time. Thus his education was almost

entirely self-conducted, and great natural parts in addition to a love for books made him what he was.

It was at the early age of nineteen that Peacock came forth as an author with his "Monks of St. Mark," and later with "Palmyra and other Poems," all of which show his activity of mind and classical training. About this time Peacock returned to Chertsey, and at twenty-two, he fell in love with a beautiful young girl of eighteen, who lived with her widowed mother in a cottage near Chertsey. Throughout the summer they used often to meet at the old ruins of Newark Abbey, and, it seems were perfectly happy. Through the malice of a third person the engagement was broken off, and the girl, thinking herself deserted, married another man and died the following year. This experience seems to have made an impression on Peacock which he carried through life. All the while that he lived he kept the memory of this love fresh in his heart. She is idealized as Miss Touchandgo in "Crotchet Castle," and one can find traces of her in all Peacock's works. By nature kind and gentle, his life took on more of beauty and purity because of the fact that "L'amour a passé par là!" Thus we leave Peacock's youth, remembering that it was passed in all freedom and youthful beauty beside the Thames, which he loved, and among the meadows about Chertsey, where he lived the greatest joy and the deepest sorrow of his life.

In 1808 Peacock became under-secretary to Sir Home Popham, then commander of the "Venerable." While on board he wrote several short poems, but life on the "Venerable" was distasteful to him, and he soon left. About this time Peacock set out, in company with his dog Otho, to tramp along the Thames preparatory to publishing his poem, "The Genius of the Thames," which came out in 1810. During the winter of 1810 Peacock went alone to North Wales

to tramp among the mountains of Merionethshire. Perhaps nothing in his whole career more influenced Peacock than this and later tours in Wales. If "we are what sun and wind and water make us," and it would seem so, much of the strength and beauty of the mountains passed into Peacock's being, and gave him a certain quality which comes only to one who lives close to the great heart of nature. Just twenty-five, Peacock had grown up to be a tall and striking man. His granddaughter, Miss Edith Nicolls, describes him as being at that time "a fine, tall, handsome man, with a profusion of bright brown hair, eyes of fine dark blue, massive brow and regular features, a Roman nose, a handsome mouth, which, when he laughed, as I well remember, turned up at the corners, and a complexion fair as a girl's; his hair was peculiar in its wild luxuriant growth, it seemed to grow all from the top of his head, had no parting, but hung about in thick locks with a rich wave all through it. . . ." Such was Peacock during his stay in Wales, where he fostered that spirit of freedom and health which was always with him, and which there seemed to become a permanent characteristic. It was in Wales that he met Rev. Dr. Gryffyd, whose daughter, "the Caernarvonshire nymph," he afterward married. And in 1812, at Nant Gwillt, in Wales, Peacock first met Shelley, and formed a friendship which lasted on until Shelley's death. In 1815 Peacock and his mother were living at Great Marlow, in Bucks, where he saw much of Shelley and Thomas Jefferson Hogg. Between 1815 and 1819 Peacock published several works, "Headlong Hall," "Melincourt," "Nightmare Abbey," and the poem "Rhododaphne." He became a clerk in the East India Company in 1819, and, thus settled, he married, on the 20th of March, 1820, Jane Gryffyd, "the beauty of Caernarvonshire," and moved to Blackfriars.

The year 1826 brought the death of his daughter, Margaret, and the incident which led to the adoption of Mary Rosewell, who afterward proved to be such a joy and comfort to Peacock in his later years. About this time, in recognition of his love for the Opera, Peacock was asked to write the opera critiques for the *Globe*. He seldom missed a performance, his favorite singer being Malibran, and his favorite opera was, perhaps, *Don Giovanni*. The East India Company in 1836 appointed him to the post of chief examiner of correspondence, and from then on Peacock was a member of the permanent staff, and the cares of his position occupied most of his time. He continued in the East India Company until 1856, when he retired with a generous pension. At irregular intervals during this time he published "Maid Marian" and other works. About 1852 he began to write, after a long lull, for *Fraser's Magazine*, to which he contributed regularly for ten years. After he retired, in 1856, he rarely left Halliford, but spent his few remaining years in quiet, a gentle-hearted and beloved old man. Miss Edith Nicolls speaks with charming simplicity of his last few years, his love for children and old customs. "May-day," she says, "he always kept in true old English fashion; all the children of the village came round with their garlands of flowers, and each child was presented with a new penny, or silver three-penny or four-penny piece, according to the beauty of their garlands; the money was given by the Queen of the May, always one of his grand-daughters, who sat beside him dressed in white and crowned with flowers, and holding a sceptre of flowers in her hand." "When he joined the family at seven o'clock dinner," continues Miss Edith Nicolls, "his genial manner, sparkling wit, and very amusing stories were welcomed by us all—his hearty laugh was most infectious." Peacock died on January 23d, 1866, and was



buried in the New Cemetery at Shepperton, near the Thames, where his most happy hours were passed.

Thus we leave the incidents of Peacock's life, having traced him up from a fair-faced school boy, full of life and spirit, to a kind, gentle old man, who, indeed, had "gone through the world alike with happiness and honor." His place as a man is easy to determine. Physically beautiful, and endowed with rare calm and dignity of character, he is one of the most charming literary men of his day. And, besides, he was a perfect gentleman, not erratic, as Shelley, nor tiresome, as Wordsworth, nor a pedant, as Coleridge, but a pure and instinctive aristocrat. Landor, too, must have been like that, and these two, Peacock and Landor, are together in their natural distinction and grace of body and manners as opposed to numberless flat-footed and clumsy-tongued individuals in the ranks of literature. We now pass to the literary work of Peacock, remembering that it was but the natural outcome of an active and thoroughly-trained mind seeking recreation in literary composition. To write was not the aim of his life, and his works were produced simply for his own amusement, and during odd moments when free from office duties. He too, like Charles Lamb, could point to his East India Office work and call that his real work. His life was long and busy, and a detailed account of his many services for the East India Company, notably his plans for large steamships, which were constructed under his supervision, and succeeded admirably, cannot be given here. And so we must turn to his literary achievements, which, in the nature of things, stand secondary to his labors in the world of affairs.

Peacock's first literary work, as we have seen, was a small volume of poems, "The Monks of St. Mark," and later "Palmyra and

other Poems," published in 1804 and 1806. These poems are not remarkable, nor is any new note struck in any of them. His second work, "The Genius of the Thames," published in 1810, is more ambitious, and gives one a better chance to judge of the author's gifts. While not strictly poetical, "The Genius of the Thames" abounds in passages full of beauty. Nothing but eighteenth century quaintness would have prompted this work. It is different, both in character and kind, from Wordsworth or Burns, or any of the so-called Romantic poets. Although their contemporary, Peacock was unlike them. He is more purely literary, and that warm, eager Romanticism had not a full hold on him. Perhaps he was too purely literary and too much imbued with the classics to be a thorough-going Romanticist. Peacock here shows himself a literary cosmopolite, not the follower of a school. But the real facts lie deeper: he does not show in this poem that fine freedom or abandon which is one of the first charms of any work of art. To sing the superiority of one river above all others is perhaps not an inspiring subject, no matter how delicately it be treated.

"Headlong Hall," published in 1816, was Peacock's first novel. The scene is in the valley of Llanberris, in Caernarvonshire, Wales, and Harry Headlong, the hero, is the typical Welsh squire, a hunting, racing and drinking creature, who gathers around him at Headlong Hall a crowd which is decidedly at odds with itself. Mr. Foster, the optimist, Mr. Escot, the pessimist, and the middle-course man, Mr. Jenkison, together with the Rev. Dr. Gaster, who does little but eat and drink, are the principal characters, and their cross-grained conversation creates most of the excitement. There is little or no plot, but the touches of Welsh scenery add a beauty which is rare in novels of that time. "Headlong Hall" contains several

good songs. "In his Last Binn Sir Peter Lies," is excellent, and also the Glee:

A heeltap! a heeltap! I never could bear it!  
 So fill me a bumper, a bumper of claret!  
 Let the bottle pass freely, don't shirk it nor spare it,  
 For a heeltap! a heeltap! I never could bear it.  
 No skylight! no twilight! while Bacchus rules o'er us;  
 No thinking! no shrinking! all drinking in chorus;  
 Let us moisten our clay, since 'tis thirsty and porous,  
 No thinking! no shrinking! all drinking in chorus!

The satire on the then popular fads is excellent, and Peacock doesn't fail to get in a vigorous dig at the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. Three things are prominent in "Headlong Hall;" first, the fact that the novel is written without any pretense to a plot; second, that it contains some delicious satire which is apt to upset anyone who takes it seriously, and third, that it contains many excellent songs and glees in praise of good cheer.

Peacock soon came forward with another novel, "Melincourt," published in 1818. This is by far the longest and most ambitious of his novels. "Melincourt" contains slightly more of what might be called a plot than "Headlong Hall." The abduction of the heroine, Anthelia Melincourt, and her rescue form the peg upon which the story hangs. The character of Sir Oran Haut-ton, who is really an orang-outang adopted by Mr. Forrester, and who does more sensible things than all the rest, is a perfect piece of satire on man, and is wrought with great humor. The other characters are Mr. Feathernest, a satirical representation of Southey, Mr. Fox (Malthus), and Mr. Mystic, of Cimmerian Lodge (Coleridge), all of which are drawn to perfection, and by one who could see and depict the weak points of those around him. If these portraits are ridiculous and seem unreal we have only to imagine how erratic these men must have seemed to a cool and humorous man of the world, and especially to one whose humor was more in the vein of Aristophanes or Rabelais than would seem

at first sight. The Antisaccharine fête and the election for the borough of Onevote are capital pieces of satire. Anthelia Melincourt, the heroine, has many qualities that Peacock's own love might seem to have had, and is, in certain points, an idealization of her. It seems that Peacock read aright the book of nature when, describing Anthelia, he says, . . . "the murmur of the woods, the rush of the winds, and the tumultuous dashing of the torrents were the first music of her childhood. A fearless wanderer among these romantic solitudes, the spirit of mountain liberty diffused itself through the whole tenor of her feelings, modelled the symmetry of her form, and illumined the expressive but feminine brilliancy of her features." As a whole, "Melincourt" is somewhat inartistic, in that it is crowded with too much useless material. It is not explicit enough, but, in spite of this, contains much that is representative of Peacock's peculiar style and humor. Good living gets its share of praise, and shams are cut into with vigor, whether they be men or the methods of men. The English clergyman gets a good dose under the guise of the Rev. Mr. Portpipe, and "Melincourt" stands as an unequal, but thoroughly attractive book,—for Peacockians.

In "Nightmare Abbey," which followed close upon "Melincourt," Peacock changed his course greatly. "Nightmare Abbey" is the shortest of his novels, and the situations run along fast upon each other without any admixture of heavy material. "Nightmare Abbey" is the most farce-like of Peacock's works, and his gay humor stands out in all its freedom and quaintness. This novel is particularly interesting in that the hero, Scythrop, is a picture of Shelley. This caricature of Shelley is simply delicious, and contains some of Peacock's very best work. Peacock gets in his little dig at conventional education when he describes Scythrop as a



young man "who was sent, as usual, to a public school, where a little learning was painfully beaten into him, and thence to the university, where it was carefully taken out of him; and he was sent home, like a well-thrashed ear of corn, with nothing in his head." Coleridge, too, appears under the name of Mr. Flosky, and his vagrant mind is well summed up when Peacock says of him that "mystery was his mental element. He lived in the midst of that visionary world in which nothing is but what is not." In the Rev. Mr. Larynx the clergyman comes in for his dose of satire, although he is not quite so bad as some previous wearers of the cloth. Shelley's wild ideas about reforming the world are keenly depicted. When in this peculiar state Peacock says of Scythrop that "he passed whole mornings in his study, immersed in gloomy reverie, stalking about the room in his nightcap, which he pulled over his eyes like a cowl, and folding his striped calico dressing gown about him like the mantle of a conspirator." Scythrop's passion for the lovely Miss Marionetta Celestina O'Carroll, who is by turn kind and cruel to him, is capital in all points. And when the beautiful Celinda comes upon the scene matters grow still worse for Scythrop. He loves both, but "the scale of predilection always inclined to the fair one who happened to be present," and so he is always in hot water. But the water boils over when the young ladies meet and both renounce Scythrop, whereupon his uncle, Mr. Glowry, gives him the old but pertinent advice that next time he had better "have but one string to his bow." This portrait of Shelley is exaggerated, to be sure, but it is characteristic, and has the merit of being true to nature. Probably no one knew and understood Shelley as Peacock did. Shelley, far from being angry, was vastly amused at this picture of himself, and it seems true that if Shelley had had more friends like Peacock,

men who would not humor but purge his eccentric nature, he would have been spared many a folly.

Peacock's next work was the poem "Rhododaphne," published in 1818. This poem shows Peacock in the fields of pure poetry, and brings out his rich fancy together with the artistic finish of his style. When the classic illusion slips up we know that it is through independence, not through ignorance. And we know that Peacock is speaking straight from the heart when he says of love that:

He kindles in the inmost mind  
One lonely flame—for once—for one—  
A vestal fire, which, there enshrined,  
Lives on till life itself be done.

"Rhododaphne" is entirely classical, and is wrought with that delicacy and grace and repose which is the finest fruit of a classical training.

It was not until 1822 that Peacock published his next work, which was the novel "Maid Marian," founded, of course, on the Robin Hood legend. "Maid Marian" is the most delightful of Peacock's novels; he has altered very little the original story, and with the exception of the covert satire on the Church and the Court the incidents are much the same. "Maid Marian" was soon dramatized by Planché, and, with the music by Bishop, was produced as an opera with great success at Covent Garden Theatre. This, in a certain way, increased its popularity vastly. "Maid Marian" was decidedly the most popular of Peacock's novels. The story runs along smoothly, and cannot fail to charm. Marian is pictured delicately and with an outdoor charm which it is impossible to resist. The novel is filled with delightful ballads and songs. One in particular, sung by Brother Michael, is truly Peacockian in flavor:

For the tender beech and the sapling oak,  
That grow by the shadowy rill,  
You may cut down both at a single stroke,  
You may cut down which you will;

But this you must know, that as long as they grow,  
 Whatever change may be,  
 You never can teach either oak or beech  
 To be taught but a greenwood tree.

Some years later, in 1829, Peacock's fifth novel, "The Misfortunes of Elphin," appeared. This novel, like the last, is unconventional in settings. It deals with Welsh life of the sixth century, and contains many translations of Welsh triads and poems. This novel is one piece of rare humor from first to last. In it Peacock is at his very best. There is not a page but contains bits of his dry humor. In those times people could live happily because "they could neither poison the air with gas nor the water with its dregs; in short, they made their money of metal, and breathed pure air and drank pure water, like unscientific barbarians." In Taliesin and Princess Melanghel we have a beautiful picture of love and mutual trust. But the triumph of the book is Seithenyn, the typsy dyke-warden, who, with grand carelessness, lets his country go to ruin, and escapes because he can get into a wine cask which he has just emptied, thanking heaven that the wine is in him, not the cask, otherwise he would perish. "The Misfortunes of Elphin" is one of Peacock's very best works; it is a satire on modern times, and, although a favorite with Peacockians, would probably not be relished fully by those not used to such food. The "War Song of Dinas Vawr," one of the best things in the book, is not too long to quote, and is a masterpiece of its kind.

The mountain sheep are sweeter,  
 But the valley sheep are fatter;  
 We therefore deemed it meet,  
 To carry off the latter.  
 We made an expedition;  
 We met a host and quelled it.  
 We forced a strong position,  
 And killed the men who held it.

On Dyfed's richest valley,  
 Where herds of kine were browsing,  
 We made a mighty sally,  
 To furnish our carousing.

Fierce warriors rushed to meet us;  
 We met them and o'erthrew them;  
 They struggled hard to beat us;  
 But we conquered them, and slew them.

As we drove our prize at leisure,  
 The king marched forth to catch us;  
 His rage surpassed all measure,  
 But his people could not match us.  
 He fled to his hall pillars;  
 And, ere our force we led off,  
 Some sacked his house and cellars,  
 While others cut his head off.

We there, in strife bewildering,  
 Spilt blood enough to swim in;  
 We orphaned many children,  
 And widowed many women.  
 The eagles and the ravens  
 We glutted with our foemen;  
 The heroes and the cravens,  
 The spearmen and the bowmen.

We brought away from battle,  
 And much their land bemoaned them,  
 Two thousand head of cattle,  
 And the head of him who owned them;  
 Ednyfed, King of Dyfed,  
 His head was borne before us;  
 His wine and beasts supplied our feasts,  
 And his overthrow our chorus.

"Crotchet Castle," Peacock's next novel, marks his return to the English country house and visitors for materials for his story. If "Nightmare Alley" is farcical, "Crotchet Castle" is excellent comedy, and has not a touch of anything lower. The Rev. Dr. Folliott appears as the representative of the cloth, and in this character Peacock has made amends for his previous free handling of the English clergyman. Dr. Folliott is an excellent fellow, of course, who eats and drinks to perfection, but he is a sturdy boxer in the field of sarcasm, and lays about him with vigor at all the pretenders which come under his notice. If a little racy at times, he is sound on the subject of statuary. And there is no better example of his humor in all Peacock than the chapter on "The Sleeping Venus." As in Dr. Folliott we have the clergyman toned down, so in Lady Clarinda do we have one of Peacock's first studies of women. Lady Clarinda is a charming character, and portions of her treatment of Captain Fitzchrome strongly

recommend her to be classed as a modern Rosalind. Mr. Crotchet and Dr. Folliott have many amusing bouts, but none is better than when, on the subject of Greek statuary, Dr. Folliott pretends not to care for what he secretly admires, and Mr. Crotchet pretends to like what he really does not. Peacock speaks for himself when he makes Mr. Trillo wonder "at the blindness of Mr. Mac-Quedy, who could not, or would not, see that an opera in perfection, being the union of all the beautiful arts—music, painting, dancing, poetry—exhibiting female beauty in its most attractive aspects, and in its most becoming costume—was, according to the well-known precept, *ingenuas didicisse*, etc., the most efficient instrument of civilization, and ought to take precedence of all other pursuits in the minds of true philanthropists." "Crotchet Castle" is particularly important in that it contains an idealization of Peacock's first love in the character of Miss Touchango. The picture of this young girl, far from her home, and a wanderer in the Welsh mountains with such companions as children and Rousseau's *Les Reveries du Promeneur Solitaire*, is one of exquisite beauty. And when Mr. Chainmail enters the room with "large dark rafters, the prudent bacon and onions, the strong oaken furniture, the bright and trimly arrayed utensils," and drinks from the "immense brown jug of foaming ale," or listens while Miss Touchango plays the harp and sings Welsh ballads, we know that Peacock is speaking of what he knew at first hand. "Crotchet Castle" is famous for its dry humor, but this is not secondary to the delightful picture of the beauty of Welsh scenery, and the poetry and simplicity of Welsh life that it contains. In this novel occurs, too, the last, and one of the best, of Peacock's songs:

If I drink water while this doth last,  
 May I never again drink wine;  
 For how can a man, in his life of a span,  
 Do anything better than dine?  
 We'll dine and drink, and say if we think,  
 That anything better can be;  
 And when we have dined wish all mankind  
 May dine as well as we.

And though a good wish will fill no dish,  
 And brim no cup with sack,  
 Yet thoughts will spring as the glasses ring  
 To illumine our studious track.  
 O'er the brilliant dreams of our hopeful schemes  
 The light of the flask shall shine;  
 And we'll sit till day, but we'll find the way,  
 To drench the world with wine.

With "Gryll Orange," which he wrote at the age of seventy-five, Peacock's career as a novelist closes. In "Gryll Grange," a more personal note is struck, and the character of the Rev. Dr. Opimian, which was anticipated in Dr. Folliott, is, in a certain way, Peacock himself. The play of wit in "Gryll Grange," while still sparkling, has less sting than his earlier work. The fault of tediousness which came out strongly in "Melincourt" is entirely wanting in this last work. "Gryll Grange" displays, more than any other work, Peacock's admirable classical training. The conventional interest of the story, of course, centers around the loves of Mr. Falconer and Lord Curryfin for Morgana Gryll, the heroine, and Miss Alice Niphet. Of the two couples, the second hero and heroine, Lord Curryfin and Alice, seem the more interesting. Alice Niphet is really a charming creation, and is in no way dwarfed by the more intellectual Morgana. Mr. Falconer, the hero, is decidedly attractive. He lives at "The Duke's Folly," an old tower which he has remodeled. This young man's life passes fair as a dream; he reads or walks during the day, and at evening the seven fair servitors who attend him end the day with music, first Mozart or Beethoven, and last, before retiring, each night they



render to St. Catherine, his patron saint, a Latin hymn beginning :

Dei virgo Catharina,  
 Lege constans in divina  
 Coeli gemma preciosa,  
 Margarita fulgida,  
 Sponsa Christi gloriosa  
 Paradisi viola.

But Mr. Falconer's single life does not last, he marries Morgana in spite of his rivals. There is an unreality about Falconer which is hardly as attractive as the tact and good manners of Lord Curryfin, and, after all, the hero of the book is good Dr. Opimian, whose "tastes, in fact, were four—a good library, a good dinner, a pleasant garden, and rural walks." The incident of the "Aristophanic comedy," as a clever way to satirize modern life, is well worked up. Taking it all through, "Gryll Grange" is a really excellent novel, and shows Peacock more in his true light,—that of a kind-hearted and truly scholarly man;—not, as some would make him out, a mocker at humanity, a little better than Swift. And the beautiful lines called "Love and Age" are sufficient in themselves to show the exquisite feeling and pathos of his nature.

Peacock's place in literature is peculiar; once he was extensively read; nothing of his fell dead from the press. Now things are different: hardly anyone save the critic reads him at all. His works are like a first-class picture gallery, to which no one goes,—the pictures don't suffer, but the public does. Now-a-days people read only what the newspapers tell them, and the newspapers don't know anything about Peacock. Peacock wrote at a time when men were neither too busy to be happy, nor too selfish to be entertaining, nor ashamed of good cheer. Perhaps he is shelved now, but there are plenty of books shelved which had better be pulled down. He is no favorite with women, nor could he be—neither is Thackeray. One is either a Peacockian by nature

or he never is a true one. The Aristophanic, the Rabelaisian, the Peacockian view, rarely comes by cultivation; like the fizz to champagne it is the necessary accompaniment of a certain mental make-up. He never told his joke unless he had a good one, nor did he write until he had something to say. Peacock had no literary ancestors in England, but his humor is as old as that of Aristophanes, and his conviviality as charming as that of Horace. Peacock, like Rabelais, was learned; and like Rabelais, was too witty to parade it. Both loved letters as letters, and both were bitter against ignorance and pretense. Peacock's satire must not be taken too seriously; although he cut into Scotchmen bitterly, in reality he liked them. While a satirist of almost unequaled merit, Peacock was at the same time an exceptionally good writer of songs, and it is in these two particulars that he was greatest. If some think that Peacock was cold and destructive, let him look at the picture of the old man, wandering, at dusk, toward the ruin of Newark Abbey, cherishing a love which had set its seal upon his heart and had kept him, through life, in all beauty and purity. If Peacock be accused of a too convivial vein, it should be remembered that his happiest moments of that kind were when, in his own garden, he sipped cow-slip wine of pretty May Rosewell's own brewing.

Thus we see that Peacock's greatness as an author is more than eclipsed by his greatness as a man, and that, above all, he was a strong and pure personality, which drew its inspiration from what was best in nature and in life.

The Cricket Association has determined to purchase a larger number of bats, balls, and pads. A new net has also been ordered. This increased expense has made it necessary to raise the annual dues to two dollars.

## THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

A LARGE audience assembled in Alumni Hall on the evening of April 27, as the guests of '93 at their Junior Exercises. The platform, on which were seated Pres. Sharpless and the speakers of the evening, was decorated with palms and flowering plants. Pres. Sharpless spoke a few words suited to the occasion, and then introduced W. A. Estes, who spoke on the subject, "Reforms and Reformers."

Civilization advances more, perhaps, in a brief time of reform than in many years of sluggish progress. We find that reform always arises from some evil state of church or society, but only succeeds when a man with courage, discernment and power of action such as Luther had, grapples with the evil and inspires others with his own love of truth. In spite of the great progress of the nineteenth century and the numerous questions that have been settled in the past, there is, perhaps, as much need for reform as ever, for increased blessings bring new responsibilities. In our own country the evils of Sabbath-breaking and the liquor traffic are apparent, and political, educational, and industrial reform are greatly needed.

For the solution of these difficulties we must look to the institutions of learning, for the college training is well suited to fit men for the work. A large proportion of the positions of honor in our land are filled by college men, who should be leaders of reform, and on them rests the responsibility if no advance is made. That they do not engage in the work more largely is not for want of courage, for that has been tried in other lines, but because they do not realize their duty. They are, however, beginning to awake to it, and leaders will not be wanting for the onward march of civilization.

C. G. Hoag next spoke on the "Reading of Lyrical Poetry." Many of us are dis-

posed to think that in lyrical poetry there is for us no real and deep enjoyment. If ever we fail to get from poetry as real and vital mental food as we get from prose, it is because we fail to get all that poetry affords. We can consider poetry as made up of two elements, sound and sense. Though in poetry beauty of sense is the most important thing, nevertheless beauty of sound also is absolutely essential. Beauty of sound may arise from tone-color and alliteration, etc., but a far more important quality than these is that quality which may be called *movement*. The opening lines of Kubla Khan give an example of fine *movement*:

In Zanadu did Kubla Khan  
A stately pleasure-dome decree  
Where Alph, the sacred river ran,  
Through caverns measureless to man  
Down to a sunless sea.

Under the head of sense comes *diction*—the manner or wording of the poet,—which gives a majestic rhythm to the words and nobility to the style, as in these last verses of Paradise Lost:

They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,  
Through Eden took their solitary way.

In such passages the poet has something to say, and says it simply and in a manner suited to the thought, for true poetic manner springs from the soul just as truly as does true poetic matter. All qualities of sound and diction are but helps to the one great end, that we may get the ideas and emotions of the poet. How much any one shall get depends upon himself. It is the appreciation of nature, and the knowledge and appreciation of the ideas and emotions of our greatest men regarding nature and life, which we can get from lyrical poetry.

"French Landscape Painters and Impressionists" was the subject of F. Whittall's essay. Landscape painting has its origin in the general romantic tendency of the early part of the nineteenth century. The Barbizon

artists were the first painters to devote themselves to landscape painting and to the proper rendering of natural effects (light, distance, atmosphere, etc.) Rousseau, Corot, Daubigny, Diez, and Dupre were chief among these. They discovered principles which were afterwards developed by the impressionists and carried in many cases to extremes. Rousseau sought unity and harmony of general effect rather than quantity and emphasis of details. Intensity and brilliancy of light characterized his works. Corot's principle was the distinct effect rather than individual interpretation and inspiration of each artist's work. Daubigny emphasized the importance of bringing out *one* combined, distinct effect rather than a number. Manet, one of the first Impressionists, saw nature composed of "patches" or masses of color, light, and shade rather than of outlines filled in. He also tried for absolute values of color which had before been much softened and brought within the range of ordinary color values. Manet added to this a new brilliancy of light, and approximated to the actual effects of nature more nearly than had been done before. He resolved colors into their component parts, which he represented on the canvas by means of prisms. The "Pointellistes" do this now by means of points of color which they combine according to scientific principles, so that they mingle, as they come to the eye, and produce the natural color effect. Many of them in the process lose outline, but the few who retain this gain wonderful results. Impressionists, though thus free from rules hold in common the importance of rendering nature as seen at any one time, with regard to the peculiar existing conditions of light and atmosphere and according to the impression made on the artist, so that every artist's interpretation is a distinctly personal one. Impressionism is merely the development of

new principles in art which, though carried frequently beyond reasonable limits, are, however, of the utmost importance, and have added new elements to landscape painting, raising it to a very high place in art. Impressionism has not only fulfilled much, but promises much for the future.

The subject of L. A. Bailey's essay was "The Monk of San Marco." Florence was bowed beneath the power of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and filled with the pagan spirit of the classical revival of learning. Morals were corrupt, and men, influenced by the Greek philosophy and alienated by the corruption of the church, had little faith in Christianity. When Lorenzo died no strong ruler of his own stamp succeeded him, and Florence, with her freedom gone, trembled before the invading French. Girolamo Savonarola, prior of the convent of St. Mark, who had preached with great power and boldness against the corruption in church and state, rose to the occasion. The old republic was restored, and through his influence Florence gained new liberty. But his desire was to purify religion, and it was for this cause that he wished Florence to be free, not from a selfish love of power. He prophesied judgment upon Florence and Italy if they did not repent, and the citizens, carried away by his inspiring eloquence, executed many reforms. But piety became distasteful, and, after eight years, Savonarola died a martyr to liberty and religion, and with him fell the republic. The reforms he desired were not to come at once, but were to be attained by long struggles and through much bloodshed. If the fifteenth century had heard Savonarola, there would have been, perhaps, no need for the Reformation, and the Church, reanimated by faith and fortified by reason, would have reached its truest development in the world.

C. J. Rhoads, who spoke last, took as his subject, "A Plea for the Classics." A large



number of people at the present time think that, in the education of our young men, the classics should give way entirely to science and other branches, but there are many reasons why this study should retain the place that it has always held, although the methods of teaching might well be changed. Too much grammar and philology is taught, and too little stress laid on the literary side of the language, and on its influence on the literature of other countries. The influence of the classics has been felt in all branches of our literature, in poetry and in prose, and much of it can only be understood by their aid. The progress of science in the Middle Ages was due largely to a desire to verify the Greek philosophers. If we get much from the Latin, it is from the Greek that the Romans borrowed. Even Christianity itself was influenced by Greek philosophy. The study of the classics gives a wider culture and a fuller appreciation of beauty in all its forms. We should realize that the Greek conception of education is suited to our own times, that the study of the best literature is the best means of teaching humanity how to live.

After the conclusion of the exercises, a most enjoyable reception was tendered the guests in the gymnasium and cricket shed. None but a Haverfordian could fully appreciate the changed appearance of the gymnasium. The apparatus had been removed, and the gloomy old place, with its bare, dusty walls was, by the hands of the members of '93 transformed into a charming reception room. The walls were draped with "scarlet and black" interspersed with "blue and gold," the class colors. Hanging from the ceiling here and there were numerous Chinese lanterns illumined by electric lights. At the extreme end of the building a large blue banner, in the centre of which was embroidered in gold figures '93, over-

hung a table which held the class trophies, embracing some fifty medals, three cups, and cricket and base-ball prize bats. The Easter lilies arranged in the windows filled the air with their delicate perfume, while bowers of palms and ferns added greatly to the charm.

The cricket shed presented a no less striking appearance than the gymnasium. The five compartments into which it was divided by blue and gold hangings were each devoted to a separate college interest and were appropriately decorated. Refreshments were served in the gymnasium. Well rendered selections of music added much to the pleasure of the evening. Among those present were many former members of '93 who are now in business or in other colleges.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'69. A circular calling the attention of the alumni to our cricket teams has lately been published and distributed by Henry Cope. The circular requests the support and presence of the alumni at the matches, and contains a quotation from a communication in the March HAVERFORDIAN. A full schedule of the games of the three elevens accompanies the circular.

'73. Alden Sampson has left Haverford to spend the summer at Lenox.

'85. William F. Wickersham has been appointed a teacher of modern languages in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia.

'85. The marriage of C. W. Baily to Miss Wood, eldest daughter of Mr. George Wood, of Philadelphia, took place at Haverford Meeting on April 23d. W. L. Baily, '83, H. P. Baily, '90, G. B. Wood, '87, and W. P. Hilles, '85, were ushers.

'86. G. R. Johnson was married to Miss Wheeler of Bryn Mawr.

'87. A. C. Garrett, who is a candidate for the Degree of Ph.D. this spring at Harvard University, will conduct the course in Anglo-Saxon at the Harvard Summer School.

Dr. Gummere, Prof. Morley, and Prof. Brown visited Harvard University during the spring vacation.

Professor Allen C. Thomas has published an interesting life of Edward L. Scull, '64, a copy of which has been placed in the library.

Among those present at the Junior reception were Henry Cope, '69, Howard Comfort, '70, Alden Sampson, '73, George Vaux, Jr., '84, Marriott C. Morris, '85, Henry W. Stokes, '87, Francis C. Hartshorne, '88, Fred. W. Morris, '88, Joseph E. Johnson, Jr., '88, Thomas F. Branson, '89, Thomas Evans, '89, John Stogdell Stokes, '89, James Stuart Auchincloss, '90, Thomas S. Kirkbride, '90, Jonathan M. Steere, '90, Alfred C. Levis, '90, D. L. Mekeel, '91, J. S. Morris, '91, J. W. Hutton, '91.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Benjamin Cadbury, '92, has been chosen assistant librarian for next year.

F. P. Ristine, '94, has been elected assistant business manager of the foot-ball team for the coming season.

The girls of the astronomy class of Friends' Select School of Germantown, visited the college observatory on May 2d.

Mr. King, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, delivered a very interesting address on Journalism before the Senior and Junior Classes Tuesday the 10th.

A number of William Penn Charter School boys came out on Friday, April 29th, with their teacher, Mr. Roberts, to inspect the college library and the Latin department.

Wm. A. Estes, '93, and Leslie A. Bailey, '93, will spend the summer vacation in missionary work in the Pennsylvania coal regions. They go under the auspices of the Haverford Meeting.

Edward Woolman, '93, will be Haverford's representative on the auxiliary committee of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Tournament to be held under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Association, May 17 and 18th.

Several of our professors have been contributors to recent numbers of some of the scientific magazines. The *American Journal of Science*

for January contains an article by Dr. J. O. Thomson; the April number of the *Journal of Mathematics*, one by Prof. Brown.

President Sharpless announced in collection, April 28th, that next year the program of recitations and lectures would be made out with special reference to candidates for honor. With this end in view, he asked all those who intended to compete for honors to send their names and subjects to the Dean.

C. G. Hoag and J. T. Rorer, Jr., represented THE HAVERFORDIAN at a regular meeting of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association at the Colonnade, Philadelphia, May 7th. Papers on various topics in college journalism were read and discussed, among them being one by Mr. Rorer on "The Value of Communications."

The following men have been entered in the Inter-Collegiate Tournament held under the auspices of the Schuylkill Navy: Morris, '91; Hubbard, Cadbury, '92; Hoag, '93; Thomas, '95; N. Warden, '94; Morris, '95; Collins, '94; Miller, '94; Roberts, '93; Wright, '93; Lancaster, '94; Estes, '93; E. B. Hay, '95; Nicholson, '92.

The Cricket Association has scheduled the following games:

April 30th, at Elmwood, 1st Eleven vs. Belmont 1st.  
 April 30th, at Westmoreland, 2d Eleven vs. Tioga 2d.  
 May 7th, at Haverford, 1st Eleven vs. Merion 1st.  
 May 11th, at Manheim, 2d Eleven vs. Germantown 2d.  
 May 11th, at Elmwood, 3d Eleven vs. Belmont Jrs.  
 May 19th, at Haverford, 2d Eleven vs. Merion 2d.  
 May 21st, at Haverford, 1st Eleven vs. North End 1st.  
 May 21st, at Elmwood, 2d Eleven vs. Belmont 2d.  
 May 28th, at Haverford, Haverford vs. Harvard University.  
 May 30th, at Wilmington, 1st Eleven vs. Delaware 1st.  
 May 30th, at Melrose, 2d Eleven vs. Melrose 1st.  
 May 30th, at Riverton, 3d Eleven vs. Riverton 2d.  
 May 31st, at West Chester, 3d Eleven vs. West Chester 2d.  
 June 4th, at Haverford, 1st Eleven vs. Germantown 1st.  
 June 4th, at Riverton, 2d Eleven vs. Riverton 1st.  
 June 8th, at Haverford, 1st Eleven vs. Tioga 1st.  
 June 8th, at Wilmington, 3d Eleven vs. Delaware 2d.  
 June 11th, at Haverford, 1st Eleven vs. Delaware 1st.  
 June 11th, at West Chester, 2d Eleven vs. West Chester 1st.  
 June 15th, at Haverford, 3d Eleven vs. Delaware 2d.  
 June 18th, at Haverford, 1st Eleven vs. Philadelphia 1st.  
 June 18th, at Wilmington, 2d Eleven vs. Delaware 1st.  
 June 20th, at Haverford, Haverford vs. University of Pennsylvania.  
 June 25th, at Baltimore, 1st Eleven vs. Baltimore 1st.

## CRICKET.

## BELMONT vs. HAVERFORD.

ON Saturday, April 30th, the first eleven opened the season auspiciously by defeating Belmont by a score of 88 to 33. The wicket was soft, just in a state to take the snap out of the bowling. Haverford won the toss and chose to bat. Muir and Rhoads were the first to go in, the former receiving the balls. Runs came slowly, owing to the wet ground. However the first wicket did not fall till 51 runs had been scored, most of which were made by Muir. S. Morris followed, and was the only man to stay any time, all the rest of the team making very small scores. The innings closed for 88, Muir making 45, Morris 16, not out, and Rhoads 12.

Haverford's small score was rather discouraging, yet by good bowling and fielding the Belmont men were easily disposed of for 33. Hoag made a fine catch at cover point off Pacey, and Muir held a hot return in one hand. The fielding was first-class, even equaling that of '89. The best batting for Belmont was done by Yarnall with a total of 9, while Pacey was most successful with the ball.

The score:—

## HAVERFORD.

J. W. Muir, b. Pacey . . . . .	45
C. J. Rhoads, l. b. w., b. Jump . . . . .	12
S. Morris, not out . . . . .	16
Woodcock, l. b. w., b. Pacey . . . . .	0
F. Stokes, c. Colladay, b. Pacey . . . . .	3
C. G. Hoag, b. Pacey . . . . .	2
A. V. Morton, b. Pacey . . . . .	0
F. Whitall, c. C. Watson, b. Pacey . . . . .	6
S. R. Yarnall, b. Pacey . . . . .	0
J. Roberts, b. Wood . . . . .	2
J. Morris, b. Wood . . . . .	0
Bye 1, leg-bye 1 . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	88

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Jump . . . . .	78	30	4	1
Colladay . . . . .	30	7	2	0
Pacey . . . . .	84	29	4	7
Wood . . . . .	42	10	2	0
Brown . . . . .	12	10	0	0

## BELMONT.

Pacey, c. Hoag, b. Muir . . . . .	1
F. Yarnall, c. J. Morris, b. Muir . . . . .	9
C. Watson, b. Woodcock . . . . .	4
E. L. Evans, b. Woodcock . . . . .	1
E. Watson, c. and b. Muir . . . . .	0

A. M. Wood hit wkt., b. Muir . . . . .	7
W. Van Loan, c. and b. Muir . . . . .	3
H. H. Brown, b. Muir . . . . .	1
S. R. Colladay, b. Woodcock . . . . .	2
G. Jump, c. Yarnall, b. Woodcock . . . . .	0
C. S. Rogers, not out . . . . .	0
Bye 1, wide 1, no balls 3 . . . . .	5

Total . . . . . 33

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Woodcock . . . . .	87	12	7	4
Muir . . . . .	84	16	5	6
Wide, Woodcock 1. No balls, Woodcock 1, Muir 2.				

## Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Haverford . . . . .	51	61	61	69	71	71	79	79	88	88
Belmont . . . . .	5	12	15	16	18	25	28	30	33	33

## TIOGA 2D vs. HAVERFORD 2D.

The second eleven was by no means so successful as the first. The game was lost by very poor fielding and timid batting, Comfort being the only one to score at all freely. Too many inexperienced players seemed to be the cause of Haverford's defeat. Captain Comfort won the toss, and as the wicket was already very bad sent Tioga to bat. S. P. Levis with 25, J. B. King with 30, and G. Krause with 10, not out, did the best batting for Tioga. A. Morris bowled very steadily, getting two wickets for 12 runs, while both Comfort and Lippincott met with fair success, their averages being spoiled by muffed catches. Tioga made 111, and then soon put Haverford out for 33, of which Comfort put a good 18.

The score:—

## TIOGA SECOND.

S. P. Levis, b. Morris . . . . .	25
O. Leser, b. Lippincott . . . . .	2
S. L. Evans, b. Lippincott . . . . .	8
W. La Rue, l. w. b., Green . . . . .	9
H. Klemm, b. Morris . . . . .	2
R. Krause, b. Comfort . . . . .	8
J. B. King, b. Warden . . . . .	30
F. Bates, b. Lippincott . . . . .	4
Dr. Billstein, c. and b. Comfort . . . . .	3
A. Fleming, b. Comfort . . . . .	8
G. Krause, not out . . . . .	10
Bye 1, leg-bye 1 . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	111

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Green . . . . .	54	18	2	1
Morris . . . . .	60	12	4	2
Miller . . . . .	12	5	0	0
Warden . . . . .	12	11	0	1
Comfort . . . . .	72	34	2	3
Lippincott . . . . .	42	29	0	3



## HAVERFORD SECOND.

R. Jacobs, l. b. w. Billstein . . . . .	1
S. Cadbury, b. Leser . . . . .	1
N. L. West, b. Billstein . . . . .	0
W. Comfort, c. and b. King . . . . .	18
R. S. Green, b. King . . . . .	4
M. Miller, b. Bates . . . . .	1
F. Morris, b. Bates . . . . .	0
C. Shoemaker, not out . . . . .	2
A. Lippincott, b. Bates . . . . .	0
C. Blanchard, run out . . . . .	0
F. Warden, b. King . . . . .	0
Byes 4, no ball 1, wide 1 . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	33

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Leser . . . . .	24	10	1	1
Billstein . . . . .	24	5	2	2
Bates . . . . .	48	7	5	3
King . . . . .	42	6	3	3

## MERION vs. HAVERFORD.

On May 7th the Merion team, like the Belmont, was badly defeated on the Haverford grounds by the home team. Merion had out a very strong eleven, but were two men short in batting; this lack, however, was entirely covered by the chance given each man to score again in the second innings. The crease was somewhat harder than on the previous Saturday, but still soft enough to give the bowlers a good advantage. Haverford was first to bat, Muir as usual batted brilliantly for 27, only giving one difficult chance. Woodcock likewise gave a fine exhibition of hitting, sending the ball to the boundary four times, once quite out of the bounds on the fly. Morris, '91, with 10, and Dr. Gummere with 15 were the only others to reach double figures. The total amounted to 122.

The Merion team then took their innings, but owing to the fine bowling of Muir and Woodcock were unable to score at all freely. Thompson, with 16, was the top scorer, and even he, gave a very difficult chance in the slips before he had made ten runs. The first innings closed for 37, which necessitated a follow on. This time the Merion men were a little more successful, but soon fell victims to the good bowling of Woodcock, Muir and Roberts, the last getting three wickets in his first four balls. Owing to this good work with the ball, they were able to make only 51 runs in their second inning,

leaving the college winners by an inning and 34 runs. This victory is especially creditable to our team as Merion has beaten us for the past two years, and five of the men who played against us this year have been members of international teams.

The score:

## HAVERFORD.

J. W. Muir, b. Lane . . . . .	27
C. J. Rhoads, b. Lowry . . . . .	6
S. Morris, st. Thayer, b. Lowry . . . . .	7
W. P. Jenks, b. Lane . . . . .	3
A. Woodcock, b. Earle . . . . .	34
F. J. Stokes, c. and b. Earle . . . . .	0
S. R. Yarnall, b. Lowry . . . . .	9
A. V. Morton, c. Lane, b. Lowry . . . . .	4
Dr. F. B. Gummere, b. Bates . . . . .	15
J. Roberts, not out . . . . .	7
J. S. Morris, c. Lowry b. Bates . . . . .	10
Extras, byes 2, no balls 1 . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	122

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Earle . . . . .	48	11	3	2
Lowry . . . . .	66	52	0	4
Thompson . . . . .	36	11	3	0
Lane . . . . .	54	30	2	2
Bates . . . . .	22	15	1	2

## MERION.

1st Innings.	2d Innings.
H. C. Thayer, b. Woodcock . . . . .	not out . . . . . 11
A. G. Thompson, b. Woodcock . . . . .	b. Muir . . . . . 0
W. E. Bates, c. Stokes, b. Muir . . . . .	b. Woodcock . . . . . 14
A. A. Knipe, hit ball twice, 2	b. Roberts . . . . . 2
S. R. Earle, run out . . . . .	b. Roberts . . . . . 0
N. Etting, l. b. w. Muir . . . . .	c. Yarnall, b. Roberts, 13
H. P. Bailly, b. Muir . . . . .	b. Muir . . . . . 4
W. C. Lowry, b. Woodcock . . . . .	b. Woodcock . . . . . 0
Lane, not out . . . . .	c. and b. Muir . . . . . 0
Extras, byes 2, no balls 1 . . . . .	Byes 1, leg-byes 5 . . . . . 6
Total . . . . .	37
	Total . . . . . 51

*Bowling Analysis.*

1st Innings.				2d Innings.			
	B.	R.	M. W.		B.	R.	M. W.
Woodcock . . .	34	16	0	3	28	14	1 2
Muir . . . . .	30	18	0	3	30	10	1 3
Roberts . . . . .					12	12	0 3
Yarnall . . . . .					12	9	0 0

## TIOGA COLTS vs. HAVERFORD.

The third eleven was badly defeated on May 3d by the Tioga Colts on the Westmoreland

grounds. The third is composed of inexperienced players, and did fairly creditable work in the field, but were weak at the bat. The Tioga team according to their own admission contained several second eleven men, which was manifestly unfair to our fellows. Levis and Gaskill did the best playing for Tioga, while Warden did good bowling for Haverford.

The score:

#### TIOGA COLTS.

G. Loughery, b. Lancaster . . . . .	6
A. F. Fleming, c. Warden, b. Thomas . . . . .	13
L. P. Levis, c. Cadbury, b. Warden . . . . .	20
G. Krause, b. Warden . . . . .	3
J. W. Gaskill, b. Lancaster . . . . .	3
H. Klemus, b. Lancaster . . . . .	0
S. S. Evans, c. Strawbridge, b. Warden . . . . .	0
A. M. Billstein, b. Warden . . . . .	5
R. Krause, c. Warden, b. Thomas . . . . .	10
F. H. Klauder, c. and b. Thomas . . . . .	0
B. Brooks, not out . . . . .	1
Extras . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	66

#### Bowling Analysis.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Lancaster . . . . .	72	4	20	3
Thomas . . . . .	66	2	20	3
Warden . . . . .	54	1	21	4

#### HAVERFORD THIRD.

B. Cadbury, c. Gaskill, b. Evans . . . . .	2
G. Lancaster, b. Evans . . . . .	1
H. E. Thomas, c. and b. Gaskill . . . . .	1
E. Woolman, b. Gaskill . . . . .	2
F. Ristine, c. and b. Gaskill . . . . .	0
N. Warden, b. Evans . . . . .	0
C. Taylor, c. Flemming, b. Gaskill . . . . .	2
E. Hay, c. Krause, b. Billstein . . . . .	2
W. Strawbridge, b. Gaskill . . . . .	2
W. Supplee, b. Billstein . . . . .	1
Johnson, not out . . . . .	7
Extras . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	24

#### Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Evans . . . . .	54	7	6	3
Gaskill . . . . .	69	7	6	5
Billstein . . . . .	18	6	1	2

#### EXCHANGES.

YALE has organized a "Financial Union of Yale University Athletics," whose object is to invest and expend all money collected and used by the different athletic associations of the

University. The money is to be spent for the benefit of the four recognized athletic associations, without regard to what associations earned the money. There is to be a graduate treasurer, who is to receive a salary. The object of this new plan is to help out the track athletics and crew with the surplus of the base-ball and foot-ball associations.

Evidently the idea at Yale is that all the athletic organizations are striving for the good of the college, and all win glorious victories for her; and therefore that the base-ball and foot-ball associations, since they are so fortunate as to be more than self-supporting, ought to share their surplus with the track and boating associations, which are by nature far from self-supporting. This shows college unity. It shows that all are working for the college, and none are working merely for the success of their favorite branch of athletics. We want more of this sort of spirit at Haverford. We want all Haverfordians to have hearts big enough to hold both cricket and foot-ball, and as long as we have class ball-games and track athletics, to hold these too.

At present there seems to be no need of our adopting such a system as this, because no one of our organizations is self-supporting. But it must not always be so. Cricket can never be self-supporting, for it would almost seem like sacrilege to charge admission to one of our cricket games; they should be free. No suggestion of lucre should mar the ideality of a cricket game. The foot-ball and athletic events, however, should be made to pay well.

There is one other suggestion we wish to make right in this line. Anybody who has been treasurer of the foot-ball, base-ball, cricket, glee, tennis, or any other of the associations in college, can testify that such positions are not delightful. Indeed, we have heard several such unhappy persons remark, and it is almost true, that one could earn money and pay it oneself sooner than one could collect it. Why not have some one, either a student or some more authoritative and experienced person, to act as treasurer for all our recognized college institutions. Of course this treasurer would receive a small salary. Members of the different organizations would

go to this treasurer and pay him their dues, etc., before a specified date, or lose all rights of membership in the organizations. This sounds like a Utopia, but would it not be practical if the rules were strictly enforced? All would be gainers if our affairs were conducted on such business principles.

In a short space we wish to express our minds in regard to some of our exchanges.

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When we get a paper which comes rolled up as tight as a wrapper can hold it, we conclude that it is not worth the trouble of unrolling. If, by chance, overcoming our temptation to throw such a paper into the waste-basket without opening it, we do look it over, we find that our original conclusion was entirely correct.

#### AMONG THE POETS.

##### TRIOLET.

SHE's pretty and petite they say,  
And also wondrous wise,  
With such a cute evasive way;  
And half in earnest, half in play,  
Woos one with her eyes.  
She's pretty and petite they say,  
And also wondrous wise.

—*Columbia Spectator*.

##### UNEXPECTED.

SHE was a gentle maiden,  
Of eighteen years or more;  
Unseen, I stood and watched her,  
Just through the unlatched door.

And then—be calm, dear reader!  
I saw a murderous knife;  
She wept, and wept in silence;  
But would she take her life?

I saw her, yes, I saw her,  
Though shedding many a tear,  
Commit the deed in question,  
Nor did I interfere,—

For I was very hungry,  
And thought it not a crime,  
That Mary peeled those onions  
Before 'twas dinner time.

—*Brunonian*.

#### "LET OTHERS PRAISE THE TOWERING HEIGHT."

LET others praise the towering height  
And rugged grandeur of the glowering mountain peak,  
Frowning and cold and cruel;  
I hate them in their mist-clad arrogance—  
I hate, and somewhat fear them.

Give me a warm and waving bit of sun-kissed meadow land,  
Waving and warm, and sloping gently  
To a stream's caressing curves,  
Where willows bend and sigh and softly touch the brim,  
Where slow-hoofed cattle find their way  
At evening time,  
Along the zig-zag fence and past the untrimmed hedge  
That follows easily the swelling of the hill.  
At evening, when the willows bend their heads  
And cease their sighing for a space,  
Until the last gold-red has quivered on their tingling tips,  
Then sigh—and wave again all night,—  
Ah! this I love.

—*Nassau Lit.*

#### THE SUMMER STREAM.

JOYOUSLY tinkling! Merrily twinkling!  
Roll along, dash along, streamlet so fair!  
Blue sky above thee, green woods about thee,  
My ev'ry longing is, to thee to repair.

Now slowly going! 'mid calm meadows flowing!  
Move about, wind about, through woodland border,  
Cows bathing in thee, sheep grazing near thee,  
I would by thy bank pass many an hour.

Then loudly roaring! o'er the rocks pouring!  
Rush ahead, leap ahead, throwing thy spray!  
Down by the waterfall, deep in the fairy dell,  
There I a refuge find, where thou dost play.

Mournfully chanting! Daintily panting!  
Trip away, dance away, sweet summer brook.  
I linger near to thee, would not depart from thee,  
Ever delight in thee, hid in cool nook.

—*Columbia Spectator*.

#### NOT BLIND.

IF love is blind how can it be  
That these blind eyes of mine should see,  
As I was walking down the way,  
The flutter of a garment gray,  
Beneath the windy willow tree?

And as I walked more rapidly  
How could I know she did not flee,  
But made an innocent delay,  
If love is blind?

I saw her soft hair blowing free  
I saw her flushing tenderly,  
And in her eyes there shone a ray  
Caught from the eastward dawn of day.  
How could I tell it was for me,  
If love is blind?

—*Columbia Spectator*.



## GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

A HARVARD Club has been organized at Rome, Italy.

Heffelfinger has left Yale to enter the service of the Union Pacific Railroad as a civil engineer.

The Harvard Cycling Association is arranging an invitation team race for the N. Y. A. C. and M. A. C. to take place on June 4th.

At Princeton the foot-ball men row daily on the canal. At present the work is light, but soon the men will row from three to six miles a day.

Lord Salisbury, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has appointed the Historian Froude to the chair made vacant by the death of the late Prof. Freeman.

The schedule of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association for this spring is as follows: May 26th, Harvard *vs.* U. of P., at Philadelphia;

May 27th, Harvard *vs.* Haverford, at Haverford; June 20th, U. of P. *vs.* Haverford, at Haverford.

The Harvard crew of '91 has just received as trophies small gold oars. The name of the recipient and date of the Harvard-Yale race are inscribed upon the blade.

Wm. H. Hudson, Assistant Librarian at Cornell, and former private secretary of Herbert Spencer, will become Professor of English Literature at Leland Stanford.

Dates of some base-ball games, etc., are as follows:

U. of P. *vs.* Wesleyan, at Philadelphia, May 6th.  
 Princeton *vs.* Harvard, at Princeton, May 7th.  
 U. of P. *vs.* Lehigh, at Philadelphia, May 11th.  
 U. of P. *vs.* Princeton, at Philadelphia, May 14th.  
 Princeton *vs.* Yale, at New Haven, May 21st.  
 U. of P. *vs.* U. of M., at Philadelphia, May 21st.  
 Mott Haven games at Manhattan Field, May 28th.  
 Harvard *vs.* Princeton, at Cambridge, May 30th.  
 Yale *vs.* U. of P. at New Haven, June 6th.  
 Harvard *vs.* U. of P., at Cambridge, June 8th.



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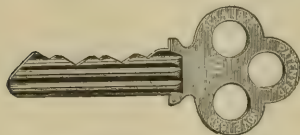
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# HAVERFORDIAN

1892

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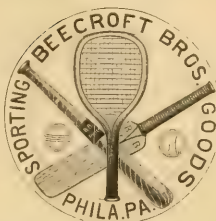
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# The Haverfordian.

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No. 2.

## THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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WITH this number of the HAVERFORDIAN we present our readers with the new college song. The words were written by Dr. F. B. Gummere, and the music is by Professor E. W. Brown. We hope that every student will embrace this opportunity to learn both words and music.

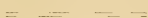
THE Honor system, which was adopted by the Faculty last October, still finds favor with the majority of the students, if we may judge by the number of candidates for honors next year. There is no doubt that this system supplied a want

long felt at Haverford—that of allowing special work to be begun comparatively early in the course. In this way some definite direction and end is given to a liberal college education. The groups, too, have generally been arranged so as to associate together the subjects which bear a close relationship to each other, thus preventing too much division of a student's time and thought. Some complaints are heard, however, and they are just ones. We think that the lines of our honor system are not broad enough, and that one cannot specialize in subjects that are quite as nearly related to one another as many of those included in the same group at present.

The Faculty have recognized this defect, and have remedied it in a measure, this spring, by adding two new groups of studies to those already offered to the candidate for honors. But there are still several very desirable courses which are not open to the student in special work. For example, it is quite as important for the student of English literature to gain a knowledge of the Greek classical spirit and its influence on our literature, as for the student of Latin to study Greek. Or, again, for one who wishes to make a critical study of Greek literature and art, it is almost necessary to be able to read German, since so much of the later work in Greek criticism is by German authors. The study of Greek is in this way quite as nearly associated with German as Latin is with French, or French with English. As arranged at present, too, history and philosophy form a group by themselves.

and it is impossible to study together the language of a country and its history.

Our honor system is, of course, largely an experiment, and, if successful, will probably be extended to include a larger number of groups; but already in most of the large colleges where the elective method is used, the groups are arranged so that any two languages may be studied together. Some institutions even allow the candidate for honors to choose a course in any language and any science. With our limited elective system it would be hardly an advantage to adopt such an extensive system; but keeping the idea of our method in view—the association of kindred subjects—there are several additional groups that would be most welcome to those who wish to do special work in some lines.

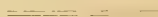


IN choosing their electives for next year many students will be obliged to give up the study of either French or German, or even of both, some because they wish to devote all their time to other lines of work, and others because they have completed the courses given in those subjects. It would be a great pity if they were to drop these studies completely, for although a little work from time to time will keep them fresh in the memory, nevertheless, if neglected, they are soon almost forgotten. To meet this difficulty some plan is needed at the same time sufficient and practicable.

Some propose to form French and German tables in the dining room, at which those languages alone shall be permitted. This would not only keep one from becoming *rusty*, but also afford practice in speaking those languages to which little attention can be given in the class-room on account of the necessity of devoting most of the time to their literature. This plan has often been

tried with success in other places, but is only practicable among quick, enthusiastic fellows, for otherwise the work becomes onerous and interest soon flags.

Another plan is to form a club whose members might meet frequently to translate and discuss some work of interest and merit, yet preferably of no great difficulty. The number of members should be small, for if large, regularity of attendance is unlikely, and without that all interest would be lost. If you read alone it takes a great deal of *push* to keep it up, especially if a difficult work is undertaken, while if you read with others it becomes burdensome and uninteresting when carried too far. In a club of this sort a mean course should be taken, so that members might be stimulated in their private reading by discussing their work in their meetings and reading certain portions together. These plans do not pretend to be in the least degree original, nor to cover the case entirely, but it is hoped that they will call the attention of the students to the fact that such work is not only profitable but entirely practicable.



THOUGH we have never had school clubs at Haverford, it seems that the time has come when something of their nature would be most useful. At other colleges these clubs are formed for the purpose of giving graduates of the same school the opportunity of meeting together and keeping up old ties. But the most important function of these organizations is that of drawing students to the college where the club is formed. Committees are appointed to visit their old schools, see the fellows intending to go to college, and put all the college publications in their hands. If such clubs were formed at Haverford, they would materially increase the size of our Fresh-

man classes with the result that both our cricket and football teams would be strengthened. We know at present of two rising cricketers who would enter Haverford next year with little persuasion, who would be most welcome as members of '96, and next year's cricket eleven. Accordingly we think that it is the manifest duty of Haverfordians to make every effort to induce such players to come here, since Haverford is acknowledged to be the best training school for cricketers in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and will soon be regarded as the surest avenue by which young players may find entrance into first-class cricket. The only way to insure success for teams is to have them composed of as many experienced players as possible. To accomplish this end we would advocate the organization of school clubs, or, if this is out of the question, committees should be appointed by the college whose duties should be similar to those above mentioned. If good athletes and winning teams are desired, now is the time for the college to take action and secure them.

#### PRAED.

IT is of little importance to know that Praed lived from 1802 until 1839 unless these figures mean a great deal more to us than mere dates, unless they tell us something of the world into which he was born. We should remember that in Germany, the Romantic Movement was well under way, with Goethe and his *Faust*, Schiller, Heine, and the others: in France, the Romantic Movement was represented by Béranger, Lamartine and Victor Hugo, born in the same year as Praed, and about to revolutionize French drama with his *Hernani*. In England itself we have such names as Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Scott, Campbell, Moore, Byron, Shelley, Keats,

Lamb, Hunt, Peacock, Hood, Landor, and a host of others. Think of being born into an England like that!

It was, indeed, the 19th century, but the lightness and picturesqueness of the 18th were not yet lost, and simplicity was only beginning to be a characteristic of dress and manners. Wigs and powder had only just been discarded, and that great innovation, frock coats and trousers, made. The women still wore those fantastic short-waisted gowns and enormous hats which pictures of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers have made familiar to us. We all know something, too, of the furniture of the day; the "slender-legged, scroll-backed chairs, with cane bottoms;" "stuffed horse-hair sofas with scroll ends and hard, round bolsters." Venetian blinds, also, date from this time.

The manners of the day were artificial and affected. An English gentleman might be really interested in politics or literature, but he affected to consider these mere amusements, and assumed "a passionate interest in the pleasures of the table," and similar trifles.

All this may seem to have little connection with Praed, but it is really of some importance. For Praed was thoroughly a man of his time and of the society of his time;—especially that charmed circle of uncertain limits known conventionally as good society. He is most at home in this world, his best work being "*Vers de Société*," which is even stamped with the faults of the life which it reflects,—a lack of sincerity and variety,—a brilliancy, at times merely glitter, a manner mechanical.

In his eighteenth year he founded the *Etonian*, to which his contributions were as numerous as they were varied in character. From Eton he went to Cambridge, where he took an unprecedented number of prizes, among which were the prizes awarded in 1823 and 24 for the best English poem.

His biographers claim, as a rule, unusual merit for his juvenile productions, but Mr. Saintsbury is probably right when he says that his verses "are scarcely distinguished from any other verses of any other clever boy." "It is impossible," he continues, "to augur any future excellence from such stuff as

Emilia often sheds the tear,  
But affectation bids it flow,

or as

From breasts that feel compassion's glow,  
Solicit mild the kind relief;

and, for one's own part, one is inclined to solicit mild the kind relief of not having to read it." It is not until his twenty-fifth year that we find anything more than faint suggestions of those peculiar touches,—especially that trick of repeating the same word with a slightly different meaning,—which form the charm of his later work. Altogether, I think, one is safe in leaving all his earlier poetry out of the question, in forming an estimate of Praed. And like Prior, he probably never *felt* seriously enough for political satire which is thin and poor,—to say nothing of its being unintelligible to us of to-day. Of his romances or tales three are especially good,—“The Legend of the Haunted Tree,” with its mixture of humour and sentiment, the “Teufel Hans,” and the “Red Fisherman.” Could anything be better of its kind than these lines from the “Teufel Hans?”

But little he cared, that stripling pale,  
For the sinking sun or the rising gale.  
For he, as he rode, was dreaming now,  
Poor youth, of a woman's broken vow.  
Of the cup dashed down, ere the wine was tasted  
Of eloquent speeches sadly wasted,  
Of a gallant heart all burnt to ashes,  
And the Baron of Katzberg's long moustaches.

“The Red Fisherman” is, however, decidedly the best of the Romances. In it there is nothing that is not good, and none, not Praed himself, elsewhere, “has trodden the breadthless line between real terror and mere burlesque with so sure a foot.”

And now at last we come to Praed himself, to the only place where we find him at his best,—his “*Vers de Société*.” I will quote what Mr. Locker-Lampson has to say about “*Vers de Société*,” and then we can judge how near Praed approaches this conception. In his judgment “occasional verse should be short, graceful, refined and fanciful, not seldom distinguished by chastened sentiment, and often playful. The tone should not be pitched high; it should be terse and idiomatic, and rather in the conversational key; the rhythm should be crisp and sparkling, and the rhyme frequent and never forced, while the entire poem should be marked by tasteful moderation, high finish and completeness.”

I can do no better, I think, than quote a few verses of Praed at his best, and then you can judge of its excellence for yourselves. Here are two stanzas from the “Letter of Advice:”

Remember the thrilling romances  
We read on the bank in the glen;  
Remember the suitors our fancies  
Would picture for both of us then.  
They wore the red cross on their shoulder,  
They had vanquished and pardoned their foe—  
Sweeter friend, are you wiser or colder?  
My own Araminta, say “No!”

He must walk like a god of old story  
Come down from the home of his rest.  
He must smile like the sun in his glory,  
On the buds he loves ever the best.  
And Oh! from its ivory portal  
Like music his soft speech must flow!  
If he speak, smile, or walk like a mortal,  
My own Araminta, say “No!”

What could be more terse, what rhythm could be more crisp and sparkling; what verse could be marked by a more tasteful moderation? “There is not a note or a syllable wrong in the whole thing, but every sound and every cadence comes exactly where it ought to come, so as to be, in a delightful phrase of Southey’s ‘necessary and voluptuous and right.’”



But for mixture of humorous and pathetic, of serious and comic "Our Ball" is the best thing that Praed has done. Let me quote the concluding stanzas:

"You once could be pleased with our ballads—  
To-day you have critical ears;  
You once could be charmed with our salads,  
Alas! you've been dining with Peers.  
You trifled and flirted with many—  
You've forgotten the when and the how;  
There was one you liked better than any,  
Perhaps you've forgotten her now;  
But of those you remember most newly,  
Of those who delight and enthrall,  
None love you a quarter so truly  
As some you will find at Our Ball."

I have tried to give you some idea of the world in which Praed lived, and of the poetry which he wrote. I wish I could tell you something of the man himself,—what he was rather than what he did. I wish that I could attempt to do for you what Thackeray does so well with Swift or Steele—you do not learn all that they wrote, but the men themselves stand before you as clearly as your own friends. But I cannot do this. I must be content to leave Praed only a shadow—a shadow which produced some effect important in literary history, and then, like other shadows, melted away.

#### VERSE.

##### THE SONG OF THE SPIRITS OVER THE WATERS.

THE soul of man  
Is like the water;  
From Heaven it cometh,  
To Heaven it riseth,  
And ever again  
To earth returneth,  
Eternally changing  
Down from the steep  
And lofty wall  
The crystal mountain stream doth leap:  
Then in waves of  
Mist it falls  
To the smooth-worn face  
Of the crag beneath;  
And lightly received,

It slips away,  
Murmuring aye,  
To the depths below.  
If rocks, projecting,  
Stay its fall,  
Impatient it foameth down,  
Step by step,  
To the yawning abyss.  
In its shallow channel  
Creepeth it over the meadows away,  
And, in the watery mirror,  
Feedeth its countenance  
Every star.  
The wind is the beautiful  
Love of the billows;  
The wind stirs from the deep sea  
The wild-foaming waves,  
Soul of man,  
How thou'rt like to the water!  
Fortune of man,  
How thou'rt like to the wind!

—Zekiel Varney.

##### TO A CLASS IVY ON THE OLD COLLEGE HALL.

WE love thee well,  
Thou good reminder of long by-gone days,  
Which now are quickly fading from the view,  
As Time, the ancient artist, moves along,  
And paints, on canvas new, the deeds of living men.  
Thus, calling up sweet memories of the past,  
Ever remind us of those good old days  
When men, now grey, did pass from youths to men  
In these beloved halls. And still,  
Gentle ivy, as has been thy wont,  
Cling with unfailing grasp to what thou holdst,  
Then, striving ever upward, look above,  
And let thy tendrils reach beyond, and find,  
And cling to something higher.

—Zekiel Varney.

##### A DREAM.

I WAS sitting alone in a wreck of a boat  
In the midst of a sombre sea,  
To the right, to the left, there was nothing in view  
But the boundless expanse of the sea—  
As I looked to the right, as I looked to the left,  
There was nought but the sea (except me).  
I looked to the sun in the leaden sky—  
The giver of light and day,—  
And a hazy glare and a deathly flare  
Through the glow of the grinning, garish air  
Came back its ghastly ray  
Long, long years did I sit in that boat  
In that measureless, dreary sea,  
And I longed for water to quench my thirst,  
And hunger tortured me.  
One thousand years—two thousand years—  
Two thousand years and a day,  
All alone did I sit in that lonely boat.

\* Translation of Goethe's "Gesang der Geister über den Wassern."

In that lonely, measureless sea,  
And then I got tired of being afloat  
And leaped from the boat to the sea.

But alas! my woes were still not o'er,  
For the heavy flood bore me like wood,  
So I floated there, half-exposed to the air,  
Amusing myself as I could.

And I heard no sound in the regions around,  
Nor out from the deep below,  
And no living thing stirred,—nor beast, nor bird,  
To lighten my pitiful woe.

No breeze did blow, nor the waters did flow,  
To gladden my heart with motion,  
And all was still as the ghastly grave  
On the lap of the lifeless ocean.

A weird column of smoke . . . But then I awoke,  
The sun was shining high—  
*Since that day I take care when I dine to beware  
Not to eat too freely of pie,*

—Zekiel Varney.

#### THE CONCERT.

A CONCERT was given in Alumni Hall on May 11th by the College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs. There was much improvement over previous performances, and the good results showed what regular rehearsals will accomplish. An audience of over two hundred was present, which received very favorably the following musical selections:

##### PROGRAMME.

###### PART FIRST.

1. "We Meet Again To-Night, Boys." Glee Club.
2. "Merry Traveler's Quickstep." . . . . . *Albrecht.*  
Banjo Club.
3. Selections from "Der Freischütz," . . . *Arr. by West, '92.*  
Mandolin Club.  
"Cavatina," . . . . . *Raff.*  
Mrs. Frank Morley (by request).
4. "Courtship," . . . . . *Thayer.*  
Glee Club.
5. Selection. Messrs. Palen and West.
6. "A Capital Ship." Glee Club.

###### PART SECOND.

1. "Wing Tee Wee," . . . . . *Atherton.*  
Glee Club.
2. "Andalusia," . . . . . *Arr. by Lewis.*  
Messrs. West, Whitall, Nicholson, Taber.  
"On the Mountains," . . . . . *Grieg.*  
Prof. E. W. Brown (by request).
3. "Loin du Bal," . . . . . *Gillet.*  
Banjo Club.

4. "De Ringtailed Coon," . . . . . *Gatly.*  
Glee Club.
5. "Japanese Dance," . . . . . *Baker*  
Mandolin Club.
6. "Scarlet and Black," . . . . . *Brown.*  
Glee Club and Chorus.

Much credit is due to Professors Brown and Morley, and to West, '92, all of whom contributed much time and pains towards making the concert a success. The new song,—*"Scarlet and Black,"* the words of which are by Dr. Gummere, and the music by Prof. Brown,—was sung for the first time, and made a very favorable impression.

#### THE SPORTS.

A FAIR day and an exceptionally good track favored the annual spring sports, which were held in the afternoon of May 26th. Though there were few spectators, and not as many contestants as there should have been, yet the events went off with unusual punctuality, and good time was made throughout, five college records being broken. The class of '93 won the '89 Cup, which is annually contested for, with 64 points. For them Roberts, Wright, Hoag, and Woolman did very well. The class of '95 followed next with 37 points, Hay, Thomas, and Blanchard having much to do with the result. Blanchard showed the best form among the sprinters, his spurt in the mile run being very fine.

The Sophomores took third place with 9 points, Miller and Warden being their principal contributors. Last came the Seniors, who by Palen's efforts scored three points. The events took place in the following order:—

100 Yards Dash.—Won by Hoag, '93; Second, Thomas, '95; Third, Palen, '92. Time, 11 seconds.

440 Yards Dash, Open.—Won by F. H. Lee, U. of P.; Second, Boger, A. C. S. N.; Third, Bauer, P. A. S. C. Time, 53 seconds.

1 Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by E. B. Hay, '95; Second, Cookman, '95; Third, Goodman, '95. Time, 3 minutes, 15 seconds.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Blanchard, '95; Second, Morris, '91; Third, Woolman, '93. Time, 2 minutes, 12-4-5 seconds.

220 Yards Dash.—Won by Hoag, '93; Second, Thomas, '95; Third, Quimby, '94. Time, 24-1-5 seconds.

One Mile Walk.—Won by Miller, '94; Second, Brown, '93; Third, Hay, '95. Time, 8 minutes, 47 4-5 seconds.

400 Yards Dash.—Won by Morris, '91; Second, Thomas, '95; Third, Morris, '95. Time, 56 seconds.

220 Yards Hurdle.—Won by Woolman, '93; Second, Sensenig, '93; Third, Warden, '94. Time, 30 1/4 seconds.

100 Yards Dash, Open.—Won by Pyncheon, A. C. S. N.; Second, Stenger, A. C. S. N.; Third, Nuttall, P. A. C. S. Time, 11 seconds.

400 Yards Dash. Inter-Academic.—Won by Binder; Second, Thayer; Third, Paul. Time, 55 1/2 seconds.

One Mile Run.—Won by Blanchard, '95; Second, Jones, '93; Third, Haviland. Time, 5 minutes, 22 1/2 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdle.—Won by Woolman, '93; Second, Warden, '94; Third, Roberts, '93. Time, 20 1/2 seconds.

#### FIELD EVENTS.

Running High Jump.—Won by Roberts, '93; Second, Wright, '93; Third, Conklin, '95. Height, 5 feet, 3 1/4 inches.

Putting the Shot.—Won by Estes, '93; Second, Wright, '93; Third, Conklin, '95. Distance, 32 feet, 1 1/4 inches.

Throwing Base Ball.—Won by Supplee, '95; Second, Morris, '95; Third, Palen, '92. Distance, 312 feet, 8 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Roberts, '93; Second, Sensenig, '93; Third, Palen, '92. Distance, 18 feet, 7 1/4 inches.

Throwing Hammer.—Won by Estes, '93; Second, Wright, '93; Third, Male, '95. Distance, 86 feet.

Pole Vault.—Won by Wright, '93; second, Hoag, '93; Third, Conklin, '95. Height, 8 feet, 3 inches.

Previous college records were broken as follows:

Mile Bicycle Race: Reduced from 3 minutes, 45 3/4 seconds to 3 minutes, 15 seconds.

Mile Walk: Reduced from 8 minutes, 54 seconds to 8 minutes, 47 4-5 seconds.

Half-Mile Run: Reduced from 2 minutes, 17 3/4 seconds to 2 minutes, 12 4-5 seconds.

220 Yards Dash: Reduced from 25 1/2 seconds to 24 1-5 seconds.

440 Yards Dash: Reduced from 54 3/4 seconds to 53 seconds.

C. G. Hoag won the general excellence medal by taking two firsts and one second.

#### COMMUNICATION.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

553 North 16th Street,

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1892.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HAVERFORDIAN:—

Permit me to point out to your readers a valuable article upon Professor Rendel Harris's New Testament work, in the *Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Lit-*

*erature*, for April, 1892 (Clark: Edinburgh).

It is written by Benjamin Warfield of Princeton, well known as the author of "An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament," and one of the recognized New Testament scholars of the age. I remember that his name was mentioned, among a list of scholars, in the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1890. So that here we have a criticism passed upon Rendel Harris by an acknowledged master of his science. Though Warfield can not go the lengths of Professor Harris, on the question of Greek texts being Latinized, he yet appreciates his work as far-reaching and profound. Here are some of his remarks. After quoting Rendel Harris's description of the ideal New Testament scholar, he says:—

"He [*i. e.*, J. R. H.] supposes it too much to expect that 'all these forms of fitness for critical work should be found in one person.' Another may be permitted to record his distinct impression that they all may be found in Professor Harris himself, than whom no one in this generation has consecrated a greater enthusiasm, a more acute scholarship, or more sparkling talents, to the textual criticism of the New Testament. . . . A few more such 'studies,' and it may become possible to write the history of the transmission of the New Testament with some exactness. . . . The MS. [*viz.*, Beza] which has been declared to 'set criticism at defiance,' is here seized in the grasp of a criticism which squeezes from it its secrets. We are put in a fair way to know more of this 'sphinx among the manuscripts,' than of the simplest and clearest of all the transcripts of the Greek text."

Such appreciation of the great Quaker scholar from the seats\* of Presbyterian learning must be gratifying to all friends of Rendel Harris and of Haverford College.

I am thine truly,

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Geo. H. Bickford, Instructor in English and physical training, will not return to college next fall. Mr. Bickford will enter business with Ginn & Co., publishers, of Boston.

\*Princeton and Edinburgh

## ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'63. Thomas J. Battey, one of the masters of Providence Friends' School, who has been teaching there twenty-three years, has been presented with a trip to Europe by the teachers and former students of the school.

'69. Henry Cope offered six prizes for the best work done in batting, bowling and fielding in the Harvard cricket match, May 28th. They are small silver pins in the shape of cricket bats, and were awarded as follows: batting, Roberts, '93, average  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ; Stokes, '94, average,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; bowling, Muir, '92, average,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; Young, '92, average 12; fielding, Morris, '91, and Morris, '94.

'78. Charles S. Crosman will again assume entire control of the Haverford College Grammar School, as Mr. Hoxie, who has been associate head-master, will no longer fill this position.

'81. Walter F. Price, who has been master of Greek and History at the Grammar School, will enter business as an architect this summer.

'83. Wm. L. Bailly "did the hat trick" in bowling for Merion 2d vs. Belmont 2d, May 28th, taking in all eight wickets for forty-seven runs.

'85. Isaac Sutton, one of the masters at the Grammar School, will leave for Europe this month after the close of school.

'87. A. C. Garret gave a remarkable exhibition of batting for Harvard against Haverford on May 28th.

'87. Henry W. Stokes was the captain of the Alumni team that played our 1st eleven on May 18th.

'88. Richard J. Morris was married to Miss Hobart, of Pottstown, Pa., June 1st, at Pottstown.

'89. Thomas F. Branson took the degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, May 6th.

'90. H. P. Bailly will again captain the Merion cricket team this year.

'90. W. P. Simpson has returned from Europe, and was at the college May 28th.

'91. Arthur Hoopes visited college on May 23d.

'91. George Thomas, '3d, was at college for a short time May 22d.

Among the spectators at the Harvard cricket match were: John B. Garrett, '54; Edward Bettle, Jr., '61; Horace G. Lippincott, '62; George Ashbridge, '67; Richard M. Jones, '67; J. W. Nicholson, '76; Frank H. Taylor, '76; E. Y. Hartshorne, '81; George Vaux, Jr., '84; M. C. Morris, '85; Allen B. Clement, '87; F. C. Hartshorne, '88; C. H. Burr, Jr., '89; Thomas Evans, '89; T. F. Branson, '89; J. S. Stokes, '89; S. P. Ravenel, Jr., '89; R. E. Fox, '90; T. S. Kirkbride, '90; A. C. Tevis, '90; E. R. Longstreth, '90.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

All the rooms in Barclay Hall have been engaged for next year.

Professor Frank Morley will spend the summer at Plymouth, Mass.

John S. Morris, '91, will continue his studies next year at Johns Hopkins University.

Kane S. Greene, '94, will enter the civil engineering course at Princeton next fall.

J. W. Muir's batting average so far is  $23\frac{2}{3}$ . Last year it was  $38\frac{1}{2}$  for the whole season.

L. S. Gardner, '94, has been compelled to leave college for this term owing to ill health.

B. C. Hubbard, Earlham Fellow, has accepted a position with the Pottstown Iron Co.

Professor and Mrs. George A. Barton will sail for Rotterdam, June 11th, on the "Werkendam."

David L. Mekeel, '91, has entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pa.

Professor Allen C. Thomas will occupy Mrs. Edward L. Scull's house, Overbrook, during the summer.

A. W. Blair, '92, has accepted a position as Instructor in Natural Sciences in the Abington Friends' School, Jenkintown, Pa.



In the Everett-Athenæum Prize Declamation Contest A. Busselle, '94, won the first prize, and A. M. Hay, '95, the second prize.

Dr. Pierson, of Penn College, Iowa, was at Haverford on June 3d, and conducted the exercises in Collection on the evening of that day.

Prof. Myron R. Sanford will sail for Europe on June 21st, by the North German Lloyd Line. He intends during the summer to visit Rome.

The games scheduled to be played on Decoration Day had to be cancelled, since the Faculty refused to grant the usual half-holiday on that day.

The Freshman base-ball team have scheduled a match with the Swarthmore Freshmen to be played June 8th, on the Haverford College Grammar School Grounds. The team has been practicing faithfully and should play a strong game.

On May 27th a flag pole, which stood formerly on the Merion Cricket Club's grounds, was planted on the south side of the cricket field. A large scarlet and black flag, presented by some friends of the college, was first raised on the day of the Harvard match.

A four hundred light dynamo is being constructed in the machine shop, and will probably be finished during the next college year. It is the plan ultimately to light all the buildings by electricity, but before it will be possible to do this completely a more powerful engine must be built.

A portrait of Charles Yarnall, Secretary of the Board of Managers from 1833 to 1867, presented by his children, Ellis H. Yarnall, '57, and Miss Anna Yarnall, has been hung in Alumni Hall, and will be formally received at Commencement. It was painted by Frank J. Waugh of Philadelphia.

At the late meeting of the Board of Managers two new members were added to the Faculty, both graduates of Haverford. Alden Sampson, A. M., '73, who after his graduation spent several years in the study of art under Charles Eliot Norton at Harvard, was appointed

Lecturer on Art. William Draper Lewis, '88, Ph.D. (Wharton School), LL. B. (U. of P. Law School), was chosen Instructor in Political Science.

A meeting of the Foot-Ball Association was held on June 3d. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. A. Estes, '93; Vice-President, N. B. Warden, '94; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Webster, '95; Manager, F. P. Ristine, '94; Assistant-Manager, E. Blanchard, '95; Ground Committee, E. Woolman, '93, and W. J. Strawbridge, '94, and the President ex-officio. A motion to resign from the Inter-State League was carried. On June 6th, W. A. Estes, '93, was elected as Captain by the team.

#### CRICKET.

##### GERMANTOWN 75. HAVERFORD.

On the 12th of May Haverford won her third first eleven victory in a most interesting match from the strong Germantown team. The crease was softer than usual for the Manheim grounds, and was inclined to be bumpy. Haverford won the toss and took the bat, Muir and Rhoads being the first to go to the wickets. The bowling of Clark and Patterson was on the spot, and made run-getting difficult, but after three maiden overs eight runs were scored, and then Rhoads was bowled by Clark. S. Morris followed, but lost his wicket on the first ball. Woodcock then came in, and hit the bowling to all parts of the field, while Muir scored steadily. Patterson and Clark gave way to Hanford and Middleton, but the latter soon gave place to Noble. At 73 Muir was caught at the wicket off Hanford for a well played 25. Woodcock soon followed, missing his half century by two runs, after giving a very pretty exhibition of free hitting. Dr. Gummere played carefully for his 6, while Yarnall, Hoag, Whitall, and Roberts remained a short time without being able to bat Noble's tempting delivery. J. S. Morris, however, hit Noble easily, making 17 in a few minutes, while Stokes batted very well for his 5 not out. The total amounted to 118, and the Germantown team were quite confident of winning.

Patterson and Bohlen, the international pair, started the scoring for our opponents, hitting hard and often. Muir took himself off and substituted Roberts, who was unable to get a good length and soon retired. At this juncture Woodcock took the first wicket (Patterson's) for 73, and on the next ball Noble was also bowled. At 73 for two wickets no Haverfordian dreamed of victory, but the rest of the game was full of interest. Muir again took the ball for two overs, and then put Yarnall on. Woodcock had Brown caught in the slips, while Yarnall's first over cost four runs, then Woodcock was hit for a double, and Yarnall's remarkable over followed. On the first ball Bohlen was caught at second slip; on the third Brockie was caught at short slip, and on the sixth Hanford was caught at the wicket. Seven wickets were now down for 106, and every eye was fixed on Woodcock, whose first ball Clark played for a single, but on the fifth Biddle was bowled. In Yarnall's over Clark secured three more runs, and then came the finish. On the second ball from Woodcock Davis lost his middle stump, and the next Middleton hit at blindly, only to see his leg stump nicked, while the fifth ball clean bowled Martin. This victory certainly reflects great credit on the team as a whole, while Woodcock, Muir, Yarnall, and J. S. Morris deserve especial praise for their good work. The score :

## HAVERFORD.

J. W. Muir, c. Davis, b. Hanford	25
C. J. Rhoads, b. Clark	4
S. W. Morris, b. Clark	0
Woodcock, c. Brown, b. Noble	48
Dr. Gummere, b. Noble	6
S. R. Yarnall, b. Noble	0
C. G. Hoag, c. Bohlen, b. Noble	4
F. Whitall, c. Davis, b. Noble	4
F. J. Stokes, not out	5
J. Roberts, c. Martin, b. Noble	3
J. S. Morris, c. Middleton, b. Patterson	17
Extras, Byes 1; No ball 1	2
Total	118

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Patterson	72	4	26	1
E. W. Clark, Jr.	60	2	31	2
Hanford	60	0	27	1
Middleton	12	0	7	0
Noble	54	4	25	6

## GERMANTOWN.

G. S. Patterson, b. Woodcock	33
F. H. Bohlen, c. Muir, b. Yarnall	57
W. W. Noble, b. Woodcock	0
R. D. Brown, c. Roberts, b. Woodcock	5
E. W. Clark, Jr., not out	7
W. Brockie, c. Woodcock, b. Yarnall	0
Hanford, c. J. S. Morris, b. Yarnall	0
L. A. Biddle, b. Woodcock	0
J. R. Davis, b. Woodcock	0
H. W. Middleton, b. Woodcock	0
R. Martin, b. Woodcock	0
Extras, Byes, 7; No ball, 1	8

Total . . . . . 110

## Bowling Analysis. B. M. R. W.

Woodcock	95	1	43	7
Muir	60	0	34	0
Roberts	12	0	18	0
Yarnall	18	1	7	3

## Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Germantown	73	73	95	105	105	106	110	110	110
Haverford	8	8	73	81	81	86	90	93	97

## ALUMNI vs. HAVERFORD.

On May 25th a fairly strong team of our Alumni visited Haverford, and met with defeat. There were several players of note among our opponents, notably W. C. Lowry, E. T. Comfort, J. W. Sharp, Jr., and C. H. Burr, Jr.

The Alumni going to bat first, with three exceptions were unable to reach double figures. Comfort hit hard for 15, and Burr played his usual careful game for 27, not out; Evans made 10.

Nearly every bowler on the college team was tried, and all did well, especially Morris, Young and Muir, while Lowry took 6 wickets at a cost of 40 runs for the Alumni. The score :

## ALUMNI.

W. P. Shipley, b. Young	1
T. F. Branson, b. Muir	0
E. T. Comfort, c. S. Morris, b. Young	15
C. H. Burr, Jr., not out	27
F. B. Gummere, b. Young	0
J. W. Sharp, Jr., b. Young	2
C. S. Crozman, c. J. S. Morris, b. Roberts	6
W. F. Price, b. S. Morris	1
H. W. Stokes, b. S. Morris	0
T. Evans, c. and b. Muir	10
W. C. Lowry, b. Muir	0
Extras, leg-byes, 2; no balls, 2	4

Total . . . . . 66

## Bowling Analysis. B. M. R. W.

Muir	62	3	19	3
Young	72	6	11	4
Yarnall	12	0	8	0
Lippincott	18	0	9	0
Roberts	36	2	9	1
Morris	18	2	6	2

## HAVERFORD.

J. W. Muir, l. b. w. Sharp	29
C. J. Rhoads, c. Burr, b. Lowry	5
S. W. Morris, st. Burr, b. Lowry	8
W. S. Jenks, b. Comfort	10
S. R. Yarnall, st. Burr, b. Lowry	1
W. W. Comfort, c. Evans, b. Shipley	6
J. Roberts, b. Shipley	13
A. F. Young, st. Price, b. Lowry	9
F. Whitall, c. Crosman, b. Lowry	7
G. Lippincott, b. Lowry	2
J. S. Morris, not out	2
Extras, byes, 9; leg-byes, 1	10
Total	102

Bowling Analysis.		B.	R.	M.	W.
Comfort	66	2	27	1	
Lowry	71	0	40	6	
Sharp	30	1	7	1	
Shipley	24	0	18	2	

## Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Alumni	0	12	23	33	38	49	49	66	66
Haverford	24	46	46	51	61	63	85	97	102

## HARVARD vs. HAVERFORD.

In the presence of about 300 Alumni and friends of Haverford the first eleven suffered its first defeat at the hands of Harvard on May 28th. The game was lost in a most exasperating manner, as at the end of the first innings Haverford had a good lead, with every chance to win.

Winning the toss, Captain Muir elected to bat, and went in with Rhoads. The latter was soon caught and bowled by C. Skinner. Muir followed shortly afterwards, being caught out at point. Morris and Jenks stayed at the wickets some time, but were finally out for small scores, Yarnall also was bowled, and then came the stand of the day by Roberts and Stokes. Both played good cricket, hitting hard. The rest of the innings was uneventful, and closed for 78. As this amount topped the score made by the University of Pennsylvania the day before against the same team, Haverfordians were hopeful of success. This hope was heightened by the rapidity with which the Harvard wickets fell. A. C. Garrett was neatly run out by a good throw from Whitall and quick work at the wickets by J. S. Morris, without receiving a ball. Kaulbach soon suffered the same fate, Roberts knocking the stumps out of the ground from cover point. S. Skinner and Dinsmore made a good stand, but no one else except Curtis reached double

figures, and the side was out for 51. The fielding of the team throughout the first innings was good, the throwing being especially accurate, while Muir, Young, and Morris bowled excellently, as their averages show.

The second innings started inauspiciously, Muir being bowled for 3. A rot then set in, and continued unbroken until Jenks and Roberts became associated. Roberts again batted very well, making 16. Yarnall made 11 not out, and the total only reached 46. Garrett bowled exceedingly well, but that was no excuse for the wretched batting, such as it has never been our lot to see from a Haverford team. Notwithstanding the Harvard team gave several chances for our men to score by dropping catches, but we were unable to take advantage of these opportunities. Still, with a lead of 73 runs, victory seemed assured since an hour of play remained.

Garrett and S. Skinner started to score for Harvard, and the former gave a fine exhibition of batting. Had it not been for his efforts Harvard would never have won, and it is especially exasperating to have a Haverford alumnus and an ex-captain of our cricket team wrest a victory from us. It is easy to find fault after a game has been lost, but in this case it is impossible to say that any ONE thing lost the game. A combination of circumstances proved fatal to us, and the best thing to do now is to make every effort to win from the University of Pennsylvania on June 20th. The score:

## HAVERFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. W. Muir, c. Dinsmore, b.			
Garrett	13	b. Garrett	3
C. J. Rhoads, c. and b. C.			
Skinner	3	b. C. Skinner	0
S. Morris, c. Dinsmore, b.			
Garrett	8	b. Garrett	3
W. P. Jenks, b. Garrett	2	b. Garrett	6
S. R. Yarnall, b. Garrett	0	not out	11
F. Stokes, c. Pool, b. C.			
Skinner	19	b. Garrett	0
F. Whitall, b. C. Skinner	6	b. Garrett	0
J. Roberts, b. C. Skinner	17	c. Bates, b. C. Skinner	16
J. S. Morris, c. Garrett, b.			
Pool	0	c. and b. Garrett	0
A. V. Morton, run out	2	b. Garrett	3
A. F. Young, not out	7	c. McVeagh, b. Garrett	1
Wide	1	Leg-bye, 1; wides, 2	3
Total	78	Total	46

*Bowling Analysis.*

1st Innings.					2 Innings.				
B. R. M. W.					B. R. M. W.				
C. S. Skinner	118	23	10	4	C. S. Skinner	78	19	4	2
A. C. Garrett	184	40	5	4	A. C. Garrett	78	24	3	8
E. A. Skinner	6	1	0	0					
E. H. Pool	30	13	1	1					
Garrett bowled 1 wide.									

Garrett bowled 1 wide.

## HARVARD.

<i>First Innings.</i>				<i>Second Innings.</i>			
R. C. Kaulbach	run out	1	1	b. Young	2		
A. C. Garrett	run out	0	0	l.b.w.b. Roberts	59		
S. A. Skinner	b. Muir	14	1	b. Muir	1		
W. B. Dinsmore	c. J. Morris	14					
C. Skinner	c. Muir	b. S. Morris	4	c. J. Morris	b. Muir	1	
W. McVeagh	c. Stokes	b. Muir	6	not out	1		
E. H. Pool	b. S. Morris	1					
G. D. Wells	c. J. Morris	b. Muir	1	not out	2		
P. Curtis	b. Young	10	10	run out	9		
S. Chew	b. Muir	0					
C. T. Bates	not out	0	0	Wides	1		
Total	51	Total	76				

*Bowling Analysis.*

<i>1st Innings.</i>					<i>2d Innings.</i>				
B. R. M. W.					B. R. M. W.				
Muir . . . .	78	28	2	4	Muir . . . .	66	35	4	2
Young . . . .	38	14	1	2	Young . . . .	54	34	0	1
S. Morris . .	36	9	0	2	Roberts . . .	12	6	0	1
					Young bowled 1 wide.				

Young bowled 1 wide.

## RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

<i>First Innings.</i>										
Haverford . . . . .	9	16	26	26	28	41	62	67	69	78
Harvard . . . . .	0	6	21	33	33	36	39	42	51	51
<i>Second Innings.</i>										
Haverford . . . . .	4	7	7	9	13	16	23	27	39	46
Harvard . . . . .	13	27	42	72	73					

## BELMONT COLTS vs. HAVERFORD THIRD.

On May 12th the third eleven met with its second defeat at the hands of the Belmont colts. The colts had out a strong team, several of their men being regular second eleven players. Haverford batted first, Miller with 10 being the only player to reach double figures. Belmont then took their innings, and easily passed our total at the expense of five wickets. Townsend with 29 not out and McClure with 13 batted very well. Hinchman won distinction by taking 9 wickets for 19 runs, while Green did the best bowling for Haverford. The score:

## HAVERFORD THIRD.

K. S. Green	b. Hinchman	1			
M. N. Miller	c. and b. Hinchman	10			
G. Lippincott	b. Townsend	3			
B. Cadbury	c. Chase	b. Hinchman	6		
A. P. Morris	c. Ball	b. Hinchman	5		
C. H. Johnson	c. and b. Hinchman	1			
E. B. Hay	c. McClure	b. Hinchman	0		
W. S. Strawbridge	b. Hinchman	6			
N. Warden	b. Hinchman	0			
H. E. Thomas	b. Hinchman	2			
E. Woolman	not out	4			
Extras	byes, 2; wide, 1	3			
Total		41			

*Bowling Analysis.*

Townsend . . . . .	56	2	12	1
Hinchman . . . . .	77	2	19	9
Miller . . . . .	24	1	8	0

## BELMONT COLTS.

Townsend	not out	29			
Brownfield	c. Hay	b. Green	3		
Davis	b. Green	0			
McClure	c. Miller	b. Lippincott	13		
Alvens	c. and b. Warden	8			
Stryker	run out	1			
Miller					
Ball					
Hinchman	did not bat.				
Chase					
Extras	byes, 1; wide, 1	2			
Total		56			

*Bowling Analysis.*

Morris	48	3	18	0
Green	56	2	14	2
Lippincott	40	0	15	1
Warden	16	0	6	1

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

Haverford	3	14	19	21	21	23	26	26	35	41
Belmont	8	8	44	48	56					

## SOPHOMORES vs. FRESHMEN.

On the afternoon of May 18th the Freshmen easily defeated the Sophomores. The defeat was due to the weak batting of '94 against the good bowling of Morris and Lippincott, together with the excellent work as a team of the Freshmen. Lippincott made his 25 by first-class cricket, while Webster and Supplee hit hard for 9 and 11 not out, respectively. Green was the only Sophomore who had any success in bowling, while the fielding of the team was very poor. Comfort with 8 was top scorer for his side. The work of the Freshmen was exceedingly creditable, as all their players except two had no knowledge of cricket before entering college, while their opponents have the advantage of a year's training. The score:



## SOPHOMORES.

M. N. Miller, b. Lippincott . . . . .	2
F. S. Stokes, b. Morris . . . . .	1
S. Morris, c. Johnson, b. Morris . . . . .	4
W. W. Comfort, c. H. E. Thomas, b. Lippincott . . . . .	8
K. S. Green, c. Webster, b. Morris . . . . .	0
B. H. Shoemaker, b. Morris . . . . .	1
G. Lancaster, b. Lippincott . . . . .	2
W. Strawbridge, b. Lippincott . . . . .	2
F. Ristine, b. Morris . . . . .	4
N. Warden, b. Lippincott . . . . .	0
A. Busselle, not out . . . . .	4
Extras, wide, 1 . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	29

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Lippincott . . . . .	48	3	15	5
A. Morris . . . . .	48	2	13	5

## FRESHMEN.

A. Morris, b. Green . . . . .	1
G. Lippincott, c. S. Morris, b. Green . . . . .	25
E. Blanchard, b. Green . . . . .	2
W. C. Webster, c. Warden, b. Green . . . . .	9
H. E. Thomas, c. Strawbridge, b. Green . . . . .	0
W. W. Supplee, not out . . . . .	11
F. H. Conklin, not out . . . . .	0
C. H. Johnson . . . . .	} did not bat
C. B. Hay . . . . .	
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	
C. C. Taylor . . . . .	
Extras, byes, 3; no ball, 1 . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	57

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	M.	R.	W.
S. W. Morris . . . . .	30	0	25	0
Green . . . . .	54	2	18	5
Comfort . . . . .	30	2	10	0

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

Sophomores . . . . .	2	6	7	15	18	21	21	29
Freshmen . . . . .	10	17	41	41	47			

## SENIORS vs. JUNIORS.

The second game in the class championship series took place on May 31st on the college grounds. The Seniors were expected to win, which the result proved, yet by a narrow margin. For the Seniors, Muir and Jenks batted very well for 30 and 20 respectively, but the rest of the team fell easy victims to the good bowling and fielding of the Juniors. For the Juniors, Morton and Whitall hit splendidly. In bowling, Muir and Young as usual made good averages. The score:

## SENIORS

J. W. Muir, run out . . . . .	30
W. S. Jenks, run out . . . . .	20
S. R. Varnall, b. Morton . . . . .	0
N. I. West, c. Jacobs, b. Roberts . . . . .	—

A. F. Young, b. Whitall . . . . .	0
W. H. Nicholson, run out . . . . .	5
R. Stone, run out . . . . .	0
G. Palen, b. Morton . . . . .	0
R. Hall, b. Roberts . . . . .	0
J. Dennis, c. Jacobs, b. Roberts . . . . .	0
J. R. Wood, not out . . . . .	2
Extras, byes, 10; leg-byes, 1; no ball, 1 . . . . .	12
Total . . . . .	77

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Roberts . . . . .	78	5	23	3
Morton . . . . .	54	4	20	2
Whitall . . . . .	36	0	20	1
Rhoads . . . . .	18	2	1	0

## JUNIORS.

A. V. Morton, b. Young . . . . .	12
C. J. Rhoads, b. Muir . . . . .	2
F. Whitall, c. Hall, b. Muir . . . . .	23
J. Roberts, c. and b. Muir . . . . .	4
C. G. Hoag, c. Varnall, b. Muir . . . . .	2
E. Woolman, b. Young . . . . .	5
C. B. Jacobs, b. Muir . . . . .	0
G. K. Wright, run out . . . . .	4
G. L. Jones, b. Young . . . . .	0
J. M. Okie, b. Young . . . . .	9
W. A. Estes, not out . . . . .	3
Extras, byes, 7 . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	71

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Muir . . . . .	66	1	31	5
Young . . . . .	66	3	33	4

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

Seniors . . . . .	51	51	66	68	74	75	75	75	75	77
Juniors . . . . .	19	23	38	47	49	49	57	59	60	71

## EXCHANGES.

In glancing over our exchanges we have been led to wonder how it is possible for every Western college to get first place in the state and inter-state oratorical contests. It really seems as if almost every western exchange which we have opened for the last two months has greeted us with some heading like this: "Ra! Ra! Ra! Pork City University on top again! Miss ——— wins the great contest with her oration entitled, 'Liberty!' Her picture in all the papers!" Then follows the report of the winning oration, ending something like this: "And now, as she approached the climax, Miss ——— let loose all her powers. As she spoke of the decay of the old civilization, and the dawning of the new era in science, in letters and in art,

the vast audience hung breathless on her eloquent words." So the orators are not all dead yet. We had thought that we were never to have the pleasure of listening to a Cicero, but the present indications are that our Western colleges are turning out orators compared with whom Demosthenes was but a stripling and Cicero but a baby pigmy.

And now, feeling that we have satisfactorily criticized and complimented all our exchanges, we feel that we can proceed to make a practical suggestion to Haverford cricketers.

How many of all our cricketers have read the volume on cricket in the Badminton Series? Any one who wishes to become a good man at the game should read at least Badminton and Dr. Grace's book. Badminton is in the library. If one spends four or five hours reading the ideas of the best authorities on batting, bowling, fielding and wicket-keeping he will understand just what sort of tricks bowlers and wicket-keepers have to get him out. He will understand that the bowlers of his own side are not throwing balls at random, but have a definite notion of just what sort of ball they want to bowl each time. Understanding this, a fielder knows what the bowler is working for, and can anticipate in some measure the chance which the batter is likely to give. If all the men knew the theory of the game they could play with more head work and with a more logical purpose in view. But the greatest thing to be got from reading up on cricket is getting an idea of the possibilities of headwork in all points of the game, in fact a higher ideal of good play, especially good fielding. How often do we see a team trying hard to win and yet see every man stand in exactly the same spot for each of the two batters. A heady fielder can note the peculiarities of every batter and play accordingly, and he can also watch the bat and anticipate the direction of the ball. So a ball which cannot be touched by the ordinary wooden-post fielder is an easy catch to the man who uses his brains. If fielders can learn to cover about twice as much ground they will win about twice as many games.

Dartmouth is to spend \$75,000 on athletic grounds and gymnasium.

## AMONG THE POET.

### TRIOLETS.

IMITATED FROM CATULLUS.

"*I Vivamus mea Lesbia atque amemus.*"

THEN here's to the sunshine of May,  
And here's to the cloudless blue skies.  
The world's full of laughter and play,  
(Then here's to the sunshine of May),  
So let us be glad, love, to-day,  
And a fig for the sober and wise.  
Then here's to the sunshine of May,  
And here's to the cloudless blue skies.

### SERENADE.

CALM and silent is the night  
And the moon's clear lamp is shining  
With a radiance soft and bright  
(Calm and silent is the night)  
On the jasmine's stars of white  
Round thy chamber lattice twining.  
Calm and silent is the night,  
And the moon's clear lamp is shining.

—E. A. Moxon, in "Our Magazine."

### RONDEAU.

I FLUNKED to-day. "I'm not prepared,"  
Was all I said. Still less I cared.  
No more I strive the depths to try,  
Or drink the fount of wisdom dry;  
Yet once at learning's court I fared;  
There with the best my work compared;  
My weary brain was never spared.  
But now—some one could tell you why  
I flunked to-day.

As once to college I repaired,  
A half-veiled glance my heart ensnared.  
I felt my love (for knowledge) die;  
And thus it was without a sigh  
I flunked to-day.

—A. P. T., in "Columbia Spectator."

### BOATING.

DR FAMILY sailing,  
Drift we along,  
Daylight is failing;  
Softly a song  
Sounds to the listening  
Ear in our boat,  
While, wavelets glistening,  
Onward we float.

Ghostlike trees glimmer  
As the mists rise,  
With silvery shimmer,  
Hiding the skies,  
Lilies all golden  
Float near the bank,  
'Neath the woods oiden,  
Mossy and dank.

—D. Hinton, in "Our Magazine."

## GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

A Harvard Club has been recently organized in Philadelphia.

L. P. Sheldon, holder of the world's record for the standing high jump, enters Yale next fall.

The board of directors of Chicago University have voted to erect a gymnasium, to cost \$200,000.

John Poe, half-back on last year's Princeton team, has left college, and will not return next year.

Professor J. G. Schurman, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy, has been elected president of Cornell University.

It is said that there will be a convention of the classes of '93 from all American colleges at the World's Fair at Chicago.

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania have presented \$750 to the Athletic Association of the University. The money is to be used for furnishing the athletic training house.

The students in the Yale Law School have been divided up into groups according to the States in which they expect to practice, each group to be instructed especially in the laws of its particular State.

Harvard has secured possession of a mountain peak on the Pacific coast, which has been christened "Mt. Harvard." The mountain will be used for astronomical observations, and an observatory will be erected.

In an exhibition race on the Tioga track on May 18, R. H. Davis broke the collegiate two-mile bicycle record, riding the distance in 5 minutes, 31 1-5 seconds.

The Yale crew has been picked, and is made up as follows: F. A. Johnson, bow; A. J. Balliet, 2; A. L. Van Huyck, 3; R. D. Paine, 4; A. B. Graves, 5; J. A. Hartwell, 6; S. B. Ives, 7; E. F. Gallaudet, stroke.

The central board of the Amateur Athletic Association allowed the following records, recently made: E. B. Bloss, Harvard, twenty yards, 2 4-5 seconds; J. P. Lee, Harvard, 220 yards hurdle race, 24 4-5 seconds.

At a meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, held in New York recently, it was voted to make the Inter-Scholastic Tennis Tournament, held annually at Harvard, a national championship tournament.

The University of Wisconsin expects to establish a school of Journalism. This school, connected with the work of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins, who is to take charge of Wisconsin's new School of Economics, will make that University one of the best in the country for the training of journalists.

The recitation system at Chicago will be what is known as the "Major and Minor" system. A major calls for two recitations per day for some one day for six consecutive weeks, and a minor for one a day for the same period. At the end of the six-weeks term examinations are held, and then the student elects again, electing either of the same studies again if he chooses.







# SCARLET AND BLACK.

Words by F. B. Gummere.

Music by E. W. Brown.

1. Oh a right lit-tle, tight lit-tle col-lege, The col-lege that all of us know, That goes in for manners and knowledge And muscle but *never* for show, Now where friend is the will for sake her, And where foe attack, While o-ver the drab of the Quaker, She flutters scarlet black. her and She flutters her scarlet and black, She flutters the scarlet and black, Ta-ra, ta-ra, ta-ra, ta-ra! She flutters the scar-let and black!

*acelo.* *tempo.*

To stalk the shy par'leloiped,  
And bag the unwary cosine,  
To carve up your quadru-and biped,  
To *quôte* in our Haverford line;—  
Set planets at sixes and sevens,  
Steal rings on a meteor's back;—  
In short, we are painting the heavens  
All over with scarlet and black,  
Ta-ra!

All over with scarlet and black.

We warble in Pindar's own metre,  
Our Latin is rarely antique,  
And the sermons of Paul or of Peter  
We *quôte* in their primitive Greek.  
In Optics we leave to the duffer  
To plod a traditional track.  
For we *know* that the primitive color  
Was certainly scarlet and black,  
Ta-ra!

Was certainly scarlet and black.

But would you hold us in earnest  
Our noblest endeavor to catch,  
Heart bravest, hand nimblest, eye sternest?  
Then *come* to our 'Varsity match!  
When swift o'er the smoothest of creases

The red ball flies forward and back,  
And aloft in the kiss of the breezes  
Proud flutters our scarlet and black,  
Ta-ra!  
Proud flutters our scarlet and black.

When the bails cannot cling to the wickets,  
And the score of our foe can but crawl,  
(For "return" is included with tickets  
One takes for a Haverford ball;)  
And now we come in for our inning,  
And boundaries stretch till they crack:  
A cheer for the side that is winning:  
Of *course*, it's the scarlet and black,  
Ta-ra!

Of course it's the scarlet and black.

Then roll out your chorus, O brothers,  
True hearted in woe or weal,  
Here's to *Haverford*, dearest of mothers,  
From sons that are loving and leal,  
From sons who will never forsake her,  
To the mother who never turns back,  
The *right* little, tight little Quaker  
That flutters the scarlet and black,  
Ta-ra!  
That flutters the scarlet and black.



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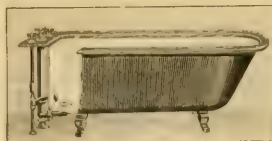
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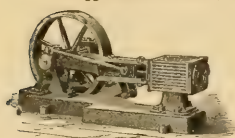
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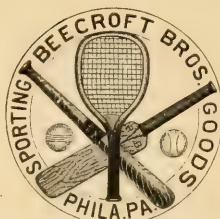
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# The Haverfodian.

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## THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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PROBABLY very few people think that the author of "English as She is Spoke" could find material among college students and graduates for another chapter of his book; and yet if incorrect grammatical forms and wrong pronunciation of words are sought, there are not many college men who would not furnish some examples. We suspect that the inventor of that famous couplet of rustic grammar—

"Her ain't a calling we  
Us don't belong to she"

thought that nothing more was possible in violation of grammatical laws. It is doubtful however whether this is worse than the expressions, "Who done the best work, Jim

or Tom?" or, "Me and John were going to town," both of which the writer has heard used by a holder of the bachelor's degree of an American college.

These glaring errors in speech seem to be habitual with many of our college students of to-day. It is the exception to hear more than one or two members of an athletic team, for instance, speak correctly. Such mistakes as, "It don't follow," No 'tain't," "There goes two fellows I know," are so common as to excite no comment from, and in most cases little wonder in the minds of, those who hear them. Often, too, those who make the worst mistakes in conversation, are the best students in mathematics, the classics, or even English literature. That anyone who is devoting several hours a week to the study of the best prose writers of the language should be guilty of such blunders as those quoted above, seems ridiculous. But this is no exaggeration of the truth, as anyone will find who watches carefully the conversation of those around him. The same man that writes an essay in clear style and faultless grammar, is too often the one who is most at fault in speaking. This state of affairs is especially noticeable here at Haverford, where we devote much attention to the study of English, and attach great importance to the ability to write clearly.

It is easy to see how this habit of incorrect speaking may arise from carelessness and haste in conversation, and also that it is mainly to the students themselves that we must look for the remedy. The professors,

indeed, may do much toward improvement by setting an example of correct speaking, and by insisting upon good English in recitation and translation; yet as it is in the conversation of the fellows with one another that the worst mistakes are now made, so it is here that the improvement, if it is to be lasting, must be made. What a disadvantage these errors in speaking may be to us in after life, and what discredit may be reflected upon the College, can hardly be estimated. To speak correctly is one of the plainest marks of a well educated man, and, among cultured people, one who makes grammatical blunders is considered almost a clown.

We do not mean to imply by these statements that the Haverford student speaks less correctly than the student of any other college; quite the reverse is true. But far too many of us are careless in our conversation from thoughtlessness. It is only necessary to point out the importance of this matter, and we are sure an improvement will be made, as it is in the power of everyone at college to form habits of speaking correctly by a little attention to grammatical rules.

---

AT the close of another College year it becomes our pleasant duty to review a successful cricket season. The victories of the first eleven are certainly worthy of high praise, since they were won from teams generally considered our superiors.

Of the twelve games scheduled, the first eleven played nine and won six. The victories were made over Belmont, Merion, Germantown, Haverford Alumni, Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania. We lost to Harvard, Delaware Field Club, and Germantown. In all the games played, Haverford scored 1092 runs for the loss of 119 wickets, making an average of 9 21-119 runs per wicket, while her opponents scored

but 829 runs for 105 wickets, giving an average of 7 52-105. One other match was played by a Haverford team, but coming as it does after Commencement, when the averages of prizes are announced, and, moreover, being played by eight men who were not representatives of Haverford's first eleven, it has been omitted from the above statistics. By defeating the strong team of the University of Pennsylvania, we have again tied for the Inter-Collegiate championship in cricket.

As for the records of the second and third eleven games little can be said in their praise. The former was singularly unfortunate in losing six of its scheduled games, either on account of rainy weather or failure of its opponents to turn up. Of the two that it did play, we cannot censure it for losing to West Chester, since in this case it was undoubtedly playing against a first-eleven team. When the match was arranged at the first of the season, it was not known that West Chester was to be so much strengthened this year.

The third eleven rarely meets with success, owing to the fact that the players of which it is composed are young and inexperienced, while their opponents (the Colts) are practically weak second-eleven players. Yet we are convinced that the third eleven is as useful and as necessary as the second, inasmuch as it always develops and keeps interested in cricket players who would otherwise be lost to the game. This year it has brought forward several players whom we expect to see on the first eleven before they leave Haverford, and who, without this eleven, would never have been recognized.

After making this summary of the season's work, we would make some suggestions for next year. In the first place, we would address some remarks to those students who do not play cricket, and manifest no interest in it.



These men, when they do attend a game, do so in a listless fashion, ever ready to make fun of our mistakes and light of our victories. From these we would ask more gentlemanly treatment, and a willingness to support the team. This willingness to advance the cause of Haverford can be manifested in various ways, notably by helping with the roller, but at present this is always done by a few faithful fellows, who we trust will in due time receive their reward. We would also request that the bystanders refrain from shouting instructions to the players while at the bat, because this is exclusively the duty of the captain, and at times the privilege of members of the team. Nothing is so unnerving to a timid batsman, trying to do his best, as to have a dozen different voices shouting at him.

For the members of the team we also have a word of advice. Perhaps the most important is that they all keep in practice, and, immediately on their return to college, go into regular training. Every one who can ought to embrace every opportunity to play during the summer, as experience gained from playing matches is of great value to a young player. The next step is to elect a captain. This should have been done by the outgoing team, as is the custom in foot-ball: but since this was neglected, the captain should be chosen early in the fall, in order that he may have time to appreciate his responsibility and mature his plans.

Next year the G. C. and captain ought to arrange for many more scrub games, in order that those not on the regular teams may have an opportunity to try and be tried, and to relieve the monotony of net practice, too much of which is, we believe, harmful. The daily fielding practice at 12.30 should also be supplemented by a half-hour's practice after the regular net work is over.

Players should have placed before them and be required to read all the best extant literature on cricket, so that they may learn that headwork plays as important a part in cricket as natural ability. Many a game has been saved by a little sensible thinking.

That the interests of cricket may not be neglected in the fall, and that Haverford's cricketing reputation may be extended, some of our Alumni are anxious to revive the old match of Haverford Past and Present *vs.* University Past and Present. We are most heartily in sympathy with this movement, and would also suggest that a match with the Gentlemen of Ireland against Haverford Past and Present, be arranged about the same time on the home grounds. Haverford could put a strong team in the field, and such players as G. S. Patterson, H. P. Baily, E. T. Comfort, C. H. Burr, Jr., W. S. Lowry, J. W. Muir, and others would make an interesting game.

Several of the graduating class and others of the Alumni have expressed a desire to retain some connection with the Cricket Association. To meet this it is intended next year to establish a contributing membership, in which these gentlemen can be included. In this way the finances of the Association would be strengthened, and its abilities to train cricketers enlarged.

In conclusion, we think that we can hope for a bright future from the results of this season's play. The Freshmen, by winning the class championship series, give promise of becoming a strong cricketing class. The members of this class have done well, not only in the class games, but in those with outside clubs. Good bowlers are always welcome, and we think we have two in the present instance. With '92, three good cricketers leave us,—Muir, a first-class all-round player; Jenks, a strong batter; and

McAllister, a good bowler. We trust that out of the men already in College, and those who enter next autumn, we will be able to develope others to take their places.

AT the close of the College term it is profitable to take a retrospective glance over the work that has been accomplished, and to sum up the various athletic victories and defeats during the year. The term just ended has been marked by many advances in both the intellectual and athletic sides of college life. The introduction of the honor system marks an era in the development of our College. It removes one of the strongest objections to the elective system,—the temptation to select too wide a range of subjects. The honor system, while supplementing the elective system, invites the student to bestow his attention on certain groups of related studies, thus avoiding too broad a field, and affording a more thorough training in special lines. While the honor system is but an experiment, yet its success thus far warrants its continuance, though the number and nature of the groups may need to be modified, from time to time, to meet the demands of the College.

In athletics, with the exception of cricket, we have been unfortunate. The defeats of the foot-ball team were due, not so much to a lack of good material, or to the want of earnest effort on the part of the team, as to the need of a good coach. Then, too, the serious injury of several of our best players, depriving the team of their services, accounted in a large measure for many of our defeats. Through the liberality of some friends of the College, a Yale player has been engaged to train the team for the coming season, and, with hard work on the part of the fellows, a series of victories should blot out last year's defeats.

In gymnasium, track, and field sports we cannot say there has been much improvement. A small proportion of our men enter the contests, and the few who enter do not train as they should. As a consequence, our records are poor, although many of them were broken during the present term. We can, however, hardly expect our men to train properly until we have better gymnasium accommodations.

Our success in cricket somewhat removes the shame of defeat in foot-ball. Victories over such teams as Germantown, Belmont, and the University of Pennsylvania, certainly put our eleven in the front rank. Much of the success in cricket is due to the revival of college spirit, which during the early part of the term was deficient. There is still much room for improvement in this respect, and it is hoped that next term still greater enthusiasm may be manifested to back our teams in all their contests.

#### AIGNES MORTES.

PERHAPS one of the most interesting as well as one of the best preserved relics of the Middle Ages is Aignes Mortes, a small city in the southern part of France, some three miles from the Mediterranean. It has, for a place of its size, figured somewhat largely in history. From here St. Louis started on his ill-fated crusades in 1248 and 1276; here, in 1534, the life-long rivals, Charles V. and Francis I., met, and with great protestations of friendship confirmed a peace destined to last only two years; and in its keep were imprisoned many Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV., after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

An account of a visit to such a place might be of some interest, and I will venture, therefore, to describe what I saw in an excursion which I, in company with two

graduates of Haverford, made to it a few years ago.

Our headquarters were at Nîmes, a city celebrated for its great Roman remains, notably for its amphitheatre, its baths, its little temple, or *Maison Carré*, and its great aqueduct. We lodged at the *Hotel Cheval Blanc*, whose chief recommendation was the fine view to be had from its windows, of the amphitheatre opposite. If it had any other advantages we failed to see them; so we sought other quarters, with little improvement.

After seeing the "sights" of Nîmes, we decided to make a day's excursion to *Aignes Mortes*, which was about twenty miles distant. We took the train, and after a slow and tedious ride at last reached our destination, landing at the station a little way without the walls.

The city is rectangular in form, and is surrounded by a continuous wall, flanked by fifteen towers and pierced by nine fortified gates. At the north-west angle of the wall and a little distance from it stands the keep, the most striking feature of the town. On one side of the city is a broad shallow lagoon, called *L'Etang de la Ville*, and in every direction the country is low and marshy, intersected by canals and shallow inlets of the sea.

It is difficult to see how *St. Louis* managed to set sail from this place in his thirty-six ships; some say that the lagoons are deep enough to float vessels such as were used in his day, while others think that the sea has retired; at any rate, the fact remains that he did so.

The salt obtained from these marshy plains is the chief article of commerce, but at the best the business activity is small. A few canal boats and salt warehouses are the chief evidences of industry.

We entered one of the main gates, and finding in a dingy house near by the official

who had charge of the wall, we were admitted on to the top of the ramparts. The top of the wall is broad and affords good walking. On one side you look through the crenelated battlements, across the flat plains, to the sea or to the distant hills; and on the other you see the red tiled roofs of the houses below you. The fortified towers and battlements show the methods of warfare of those times, when, before the use of gunpowder, such strongholds were almost impregnable. These towers and fortified gates, with their loopholes for hurling missiles, served both for defence and also as a shelter for the soldiers. At the time of our visit the only human beings upon the wall besides ourselves were some boys playing at ball, who wore the heavy wooden shoes of the country, which they kicked off when they ran. This is the sign not of more peaceful times, but merely a change of quarters and methods. It did not take long to make the circuit of the walls, for the town is hardly more than a mile and a half in circumference.

After eating a simple lunch, which we had brought with us, we descended from the walls, and visited the *Tour de Constance*, built by *St. Louis*,—a massive round tower, over ninety feet in height. Within there are three lofty, circular, vaulted chambers, one above the other, the upper two communicating with each other by means of a stairway in the thick wall. The lowest chamber is entered only by a circular trap door in the floor of the chamber above, and is entirely dark. The dungeons above are "dimly lighted by long, narrow, barred embrasures, only a few inches across at the outside, but broadening out to several feet within, forming deep triangular niches. In these dungeons were imprisoned many of the Protestants of the neighborhood, who, in the time of *Louis XIV.*, refused to give up their faith and were unable to escape. Many of these have carved their names on the

walls and floors, a witness of their sufferings. At one time, in spite of the strength of the prison, a large number escaped, but the alarm was given and they were almost all recaptured. On the summit of the tower at one side is a little turret surmounted by a grating, said to have been a beacon, but its usefulness has long since passed away, for the sea, as I have said, is several miles distant.

The town itself consists of yellow stone or plaster houses, with red tiled roofs and narrow streets paved with cobbles. The surrounding marshes add to the dismal appearance of one of the most dismal of towns, and from them it takes its name of Aignes Mortes, Dead Waters. Before the principal church is the statue of St. Louis, but this is almost the only attraction, for the church itself is dingy without and gaudy and ill-smelling within. The mediæval walls and towers, which are the best preserved of any in Europe, make up by their perfection for anything lacking in the town or its inhabitants, and I am not sure but a model town, cheerful and clean, and an enterprising population would take away much from the charm of the city. As it is now, it is not hard to imagine yourself back in the Dark Ages, for there is little there to show the progress of modern civilization.

#### THE ALUMNI MEETING.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Haverford Alumni Association was held at the college on Friday, June 10th, 1892. It has been the custom to hold it a week later, just before Commencement, but it was placed on an earlier day this year so that all the students might be able to attend the public meeting. The Alumni desired thus to show their interest in the college and their good feeling for the students. A meeting for business was held at 4.30 P. M.,

at which the officers, the members of the Executive Committee, etc., for the ensuing year, were elected, as follows: President, Francis B. Gummere, '72; Vice-Presidents, Francis K. Carey, '78, Lewis J. Levick, '73, and Robert Bowne, '42; Secretary, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67; Orator, Alfred C. Garrett, '87; Alternate, Rich. H. Thomas, '72; Executive Committee, Rich. Wood, '51, Charles Roberts, '64, Howard Comfort, '70, Charles S. Crosman, '78, John C. Winston, '81, Wm. Draper Lewis, '88, and Stanley R. Yarnall, '92,

At 7 P. M. a choice collation for members and ladies accompanying them, was served in Founders' Hall. The public meeting an hour later was well attended, many students as well as the Alumni being present. President Gummere, after calling the meeting to order, announced the name of the winner of the Alumni prize for Oratory, Clarence J. Hoag, '93, and also read the names of those who had been appointed to the various committees. Below is the list of members of two committees of special interest to those at college. Athletic committee is as follows; Edward Bettie, '61, E. T. Brown, '65, Henry Cope, '69, W. H. Haines, '71, F. H. Taylor, '76, S. Bettie, '85, A. C. Garrett, '87, J. W. Muir, '92, and M. P. Collins, '92. Alumni prize committee; E. P. Allinson, '74, A. C. Thomas, '65, P. C. Garrett, '51, Jos. Parrish (A. M. '84), S. Wood, '70. The president then introduced Thomas K. Worthington, LL. B. Ph.D, of '83, the orator of the evening, who spoke on the subject of Public Abuses and Public Opinion.

After alluding to the abuses that prevail in political life, and to the seeming indifference at times of public opinion, the speaker traced the progress of reform, and tried to show some of the causes of its failure to gain entire success. Reform has been carried on in a too exclusive spirit;



it has addressed itself to a class instead of to the plain people who constitute public opinion. Practical politics are often condemned, but they are not necessarily wrong for politics requires as much training as any other line of work, and to be successful they must be practical. As the opportunities for a successful business life become less favorable, men of a higher class will enter the field of politics who will be able to cope with these evils ably and successfully. Reformers should work if possible within party lines, and appeal to the beliefs and bend to the wishes of the public.

Before the meeting adjourned, a motion was passed to give a vote of thanks to the speaker, and to request a copy of his oration for publication by the Alumni Association.

#### CLASS DAY.

THOUGH the day dawned bright and clear it was not long before the clouds gathered, and it looked as though the Seniors were to experience the customary bad weather which has heretofore blighted many of our entertainments. The chairs had been placed about the lawn, and the refreshment tent erected in the shade behind Alumni Hall, when before six o'clock the guests began to arrive, many with doubtful looking umbrellas and waterproofs, but all expressing the determination to have a good time, despite the weather. A large number of ladies, cousins of the members of '92 it was said afterward, were present, and many a recent alumnus partook of the good things and talked with his former college mate, of the times when he or they were about to leave Haverford. We were glad too to see so large a number of the undergraduates present; they might be of much use on such an occasion, but unfortunately some think too much of themselves and not enough of the guests' wants. As the dusk grew thick

and a mist began to fall, Alumni Hall offered a refuge, and by eight o'clock it was filled with as gay and as satisfied an audience as has been seen there for a long time. Precisely at the appointed time the Seniors, twenty in number, filed on to the platform and took their seats, each under the nickname by which he is best known. Many of the jokes which were made were rendered intelligible to the audience by a pink double sheet generously distributed before the performance began.

Mr. Muir as president welcomed the friends of the class of '92 in a few words, and said that to the graduating class the occasion was one of both sorrow and pleasure. But as the audience had doubtless come to be amused and not to listen to vain regrets, he would call on the class Historian, Mr. Collins.

The latter gave an interesting story of the career of '92 from the time when they first came on the campus. Successes in every department of sport and study were prominently brought forward, and defeats left in the background, as indeed was becoming on such an occasion.

Then followed the class Poet, Mr. Hart, with a really able poem. His witty treatment of the subject was combined with good literary taste, and his change in metre to suit individual characteristics was very effective in places. Mr. West, the prophet, then spoke of the bright possibilities of the future, in the course of which he made many good hits, even suggesting that some of the class would never reach the future.

The choice of Mr. Brinton for the difficult position of "Presenter," was a very fortunate one. After the audience had become quite familiar with the oddities of each man, Mr. Brinton's presentation speeches were received with great applause; in fact we doubt if any wit was required to effect this result. Each man received his souve-

nir of the traditional paste-board horse or of symbolical lyre, and in return many a neat reply was made, which evidenced the passing brilliancy of the Senior mind.

This most amusing part of the program having been finished, Mr. Yarnall presented Mr. West with the class Spoon, to which Mr. West replied that he sincerely appreciated the honor of holding this, the common property of the class, dating as it did back to Freshman year.

The President then announced the end of the program, the audience faded away, and Class Day was over for another year.

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#### COMMENCEMENT.

AN audience of nearly four hundred people gathered in Alumni Hall at eleven o'clock, on the Twenty-first of June, to hear the Commencement Exercises. Mr. T. Wistar Brown, President of the Corporation, opened the exercises by reading the Thirty-fourth Psalm, after which a prayer was offered by Mr. John B. Garrett. President Sharpless then told of the work and condition of the college during the past year. He mentioned especially the three regular courses offered at Haverford, and reviewed the elective courses and the new honor system. He thought that it was successful, as the results show. The literary life existing at present in college, President Sharpless thought, was of a high standard. To prove this, he called the attention of his hearers to the popularity of the courses in literature and to the reading clubs. The class-room work has been good during the past eight months, and it seemed to President Sharpless that the students as a body were closer to Haverford than ever before. In conclusion, President Sharpless spoke of the alumni and reading prizes, and made the announcement of a new prize of \$50.00 for

literary composition, which has been generously offered by the class of 1870.

Dr. James Carey Thomas was then introduced to the audience by President Sharpless. Dr. Thomas said that it was with great pleasure that he had accepted the invitation to speak in Alumni Hall, in remembrance of his friend Charles Yarnall, whose portrait was to-day presented to the college by his children. Charles Yarnall was one of the original founders of Haverford. He was one of the committee of the Friends' Central School Association, which selected the present site of the college. Time has shown the wisdom of their choice. It is hard to feel sufficiently grateful to Charles Yarnall for the benefits which he conferred on the college. He was secretary of the Board of Managers from 1832-67, and during all those thirty-five years he was first in the college interests and councils. He lived to see Haverford take its place as first among the smaller colleges, and could feel that this had been accomplished largely by his own efforts. Dr. Thomas said that he was a student at Haverford when Charles Yarnall gave his course based on Matthew Arnold's lectures. This is not the least of the debts which the student of Haverford of the time owes to him. He also used to address the college at its commencements. Charles Yarnall was nothing if not a scholar, and all his life showed a great fondness for literature. He was modest and retiring in disposition, but kind and sympathetic in manner. He developed the college in accordance with high ideals, and this is why he was so successful. In concluding, Dr. Thomas accepted the gift on behalf of the Board of Managers, and expressed the thanks due to the givers, who are Mr. Yarnall's children.

Stanley R. Yarnall was the next speaker. His subject was, "The Classics at Haverford." He reminded the audience that

forty years ago colleges were very small, and were not in popular favor. The daily papers contained no mention of them, except perhaps a story of hazing or a cancrush. Now all this is changed: the papers are eager for college news of all kinds, social, athletic, or intellectual. The colleges have become more popular with practical men, because of the introduction of the scientific courses; men look more at a college education as so much stock-in-trade. Every vocation is now represented at the colleges, and this broadening effect is largely due to the scientific influence. This has, indeed, had a wonderful growth, and has thrown the old method of studying the classics into the background. However, the classics are still studied as a method of training the mind, as well as for their own sake. Another influence which is increasing and becoming more powerful in America, is the tendency toward German specializing. This can be seen by the fact that the foremost Harvard professors have been trained in Germany. The foundation of such universities as Johns Hopkins, and the increased adoption of the elective system, are also examples of the tendency toward special education.

The elective system has many valid reasons in its favor, and is a permanent institution, but it should be strictly limited outside of the university and large colleges. The true calling of the small college is to be a center of culture;—it should turn out well-developed scholars, and should not sacrifice the classics to science. It has long been Haverford's distinction that she turns out men of broad culture. The present students regard the Alumni as such, but of late years it has become possible for men to graduate at Haverford, without getting the basis of a true and broad culture. Haverford should endeavor to

develop men of true culture, which is defined by Matthew Arnold to be:

"A pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know on all matters which most concern us the best which has been thought and said in this world," the ideal of this perfection being, "An inward spiritual activity having for its characteristics increased sweetness, increased light, increased life, increased sympathy."

In conclusion, the thorough and enduring nature of scholarship at Haverford was dwelt upon, and, as supplementary to Mr. Hart's oration, some of the instruments of Haverford's culture were summed up, including the influence of our closer association with the members of our faculty, of our intercourse with our select body of fellow students, of the innocence and purity of our student life, and finally the influence of a life in Haverford's grounds, which teach a love of beauty and harmony.

The subject of the next oration was "Haverford Athletics," by Minturn Post Collins. He began by referring to the athletes of old Greece, and comparing them to the monks and scholars of the Middle Ages. The Grecian idea in art was beauty of form as well as beauty of face, but the Mediæval art was devoted to the face,—the body was nothing. College athletics, Mr. Collins said, have greatly advanced in importance during the last fifty years. Students used to take their exercise merely by walking. At Haverford, cricket always has been *the* College game, though foot-ball was played very soon after the College was founded. Baseball has flourished interruptedly, and has never held the place which foot-ball and cricket have always had. The Delian and Dorian cricket clubs, after a long struggle were finally combined into one, the Dorian, which defeated the University of Pennsylvania in the first Inter-collegiate

match, 1863. Overhand bowling was introduced in 67. From 1867 to 1873, the condition of our teams was poor, but 1876 saw a great improvement, and since then cricket has always been played with great success, and this year's record shows that its future is bright. In foot-ball the College has generally been successful until the last two years. Mr. Collins thought that more of the Yale foot-ball spirit was needed at Haverford. The Alumni have showed their interest in our team by procuring a trainer from Yale for next fall. Mr. Collins spoke of him in glowing terms, and said that he would spend a part of his time at New Haven, so that he might keep well posted in the Yale style of play. This, Mr. Collins thought, would lead to victory in the autumn, as he placed much of the credit of the success in cricket this year to the shed-practice last winter. He mentioned our need of a new gymnasium, and thought that much benefit would result to Haverford athletics if the members of the lower classes would exercise more systematically. In conclusion, he drew a brilliant picture of the future Haverford student, who, he thinks, will be an example of the old ideal, "A sound mind in a sound body."

The next speaker was Walter Morris Hart, whose subject was "Æsthetic Interests at Haverford." Æsthetics is the science of the beautiful, and we have little of this in music or the fine arts at Haverford. Our æsthetic perception, Mr. Hart said, is confined to literature. Haverford has always fostered a deep love of letters, as we may see by its literary societies and periodicals. In the old days when the college was much smaller than now, three literary societies, with their periodicals, were supported. It was to this Haverford that Mr. Coates dedicated his "Encyclopædia of Poetry." Thus we all see that Haverfordians are surrounded by literary influences: the library shows it,

the reading prizes are also an evidence of it. In the study of the modern languages, too, we see the literary influence. These languages are studied here with a love for the literature itself, as well as for the training of the mind. The beauty of our grounds gives us, too, the influence of nature. Haverford is one way well qualified for the study and pursuit of æsthetics, in another way it is but poorly fitted for it. Although we have all these advantages which tend to make us readers and thinkers, yet Mr. Hart reminded the audience that literature was a criticism of life, and if we live almost in a cloister as we do at college, we are ignorant of life and of the value of its criticism. Again, literature is connected closely with art. To show this, Mr. Hart told us how Lessing had been unable to separate them, and compared Turner and Wordsworth. America, he said, and especially the Society of Friends in America, have been slow to see this connection, but at Haverford it is now beginning to be recognized. Haverford already has taken steps to add the fine arts to her course. Whatever else she may have done for her students up to this time, she has undoubtedly given them a love for the best and noblest in literature and life.

The Master's Oration, by John Stokes Morris, '91, followed. The subject was "Graduate Study." Mr. Morris said that development took place in human history in three great lines, religion, literature, and politics. They are the three phases of a single phenomenon, the development of individual minds. We can hardly imagine the extent of this development. From a religious point of view we can hardly understand that the Bible was forbidden to be read by the people because the knowledge they would thus obtain might be injurious. University Extension, Mr. Morris said, is an example of this development. The net



result of this system shows in increased culture, and it has been most advantageous. The founding of Universities, too, for higher education, is an example of this development. In America this has been more recent. Johns Hopkins was founded fourteen years ago, and was followed by others. The reputation of Johns Hopkins is now everywhere very great. All colleges, too, that are worthy of the name, have departments for graduate work. The accepted definition of a liberal education seems to be, "Some of all and all of some," and this last, "all of some," can only be attained, Mr. Morris thought, by graduate work. One of the special features of graduate study has come to be the personal association of the professor and student: its great object is to develop thought, to answer the inquiry, "What is Truth?" One of the questions of the day is, "Does the higher education succeed?" Some people are no doubt shut up in a sort of shell by its pursuit, and the existence of this class makes business men disapprove, and ask to what end is all this learning. But we must remember that this higher education is only part of a great movement in politics, and when we see liberty developing on every side, and know that "knowledge is power," we must not distrust the power of study. We are apt, too, to forget the relative importance of science, literature, and the classics. The study of English literature has become more general than that of Greek, because English is now as much of a universal language as Greek or Latin ever was. In the higher education of to-day there is harmony between the classics, English literature and science, as indeed there should be. In concluding, Mr. Morris called our attention to the epitaph, "I die learning," and recommended this as a motto for the world to-day. Learning should be handed down from one generation to another, for each

one must fight its own battles, solve its own problems. One purpose is growing stronger and stronger,—knowledge, and the thoughts of men in this respect are broadening.

After the awarding of degrees, Dr. Francis B. Gummere addressed the graduating class. His address was, as he said, a defence of the custom of holding commencements. He was there to bid farewell to the Class of '92, not to give them cut and dried advice. He reminded them that he and they had come together, and said that it had been a pleasure to him to march with them for four years under the Scarlet and Black. Dr. Gummere then told why he thought a student should be glad that he had come to Haverford. In small colleges, as Haverford, university standards must be avoided, the forces must be concentrated on undergraduate work. In a large college the students are men of the market-place, in a small college they dwell in a cloister. The graduates of small colleges may be worse workers, but they will be better critics. An old Harvard professor has said of Haverfordians, "They have not the universal power of our men, but they know their way about literature and are good critics." Another maxim for the smaller colleges is to teach Greek for its own sake. Germany to-day leads the world in the study of the digamma,—but this is not Greek. Dr. Gummere next spoke of the pleasant relations between the student and professor, while the man at the large college regards his teachers with scorn. He said that he believed in Haverford's future, and recommended Virgil's lines to her pupils:

*Disce puer, virtutem ex me veramque laborem  
Fortunam ex albis.*

Still defending the small colleges, Dr. Gummere showed that Herder, Schiller, Kant, and Goethe, the brightest lights of modern Germany, were all provincial, in-

stead of the product of the large cities and universities.

In concluding, he said that it was in the consciousness of having given sympathy for their hopes and fears, leisure for the solace of books, and incitement to the noblest achieving, that Haverford bade them farewell.

The names of those who received honors and their subjects are:

General Honors, Stanley Rhoads Yarnall.

Second Honors in Classics, Stanley Rhoads Yarnall.

Second Honors in Modern Languages, Walter Marris Hart, Nelson L. West, Benjamin Cadbury.

Second Honors in Political Science, Warren H. Detwiler.

Second Honors in Chemistry, Charles Gilpin Cook.

Second Honors in Physics, Egbert Snell Cary.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'45. Charles Hartshorne has accepted an appointment as second vice-president, in charge of the finances of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. This corporation controls one of the most important and extended railway systems of the Atlantic States. Its termini are at New York, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, with large fleets of vessels both on the Atlantic and on the Great Lakes.

'51. Philip C. Garrett started on June 6th on an extended tour of inspection, as a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, for Indian agencies in South Dakota, Colorado, and the Indian Territory. He also expected to attend the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which was held at Denver, Col., June 23d.

'54. John B. Garrett attended some of the sessions of New England Yearly Meeting.

'59. James Wood, of Mt. Kisco, N. J., attended London Yearly Meeting on his return

homeward from a two years' residence in Dresden. Mr. Wood was also present at our commencement exercises.

'69. Henry Cope offered two cricket bats as prizes for the best batting and bowling done in the match with the University, June 20th. They were awarded to C. J. Rhoads, '93, and A. P. Morris, '95, the former doing the best work in batting, as his well and carefully made 18 prove, and the latter distinguishing himself with the ball, by twice taking Bohlen's and Thayer's wickets.

'83. William L. Baily is the architect of the New Home for Colored Cripples, which has just been finished.

'85. Marriott C. Morris sailed with his family June 14th on the Steamer "Spree" for Europe, where he intends to spend the summer.

'85. W. S. Hilles played for the Delaware Field Club vs. Haverford, June 11th.

'85. Thomas Newlin, who was awarded the degree of M.A. at commencement, has been made president of Pacific College, Oregon.

'88. W. D. Lewis was married by Friends' ceremony to Miss Caroline Cope, at Aubury, Germantown, June 22d. F. C. Hartshorne and J. W. Sharp, Jr., acted as ushers.

'88. The engagement of F. C. Hartshorne to Miss Marguerite Haughton, has been announced.

'89. D. C. Lewis is engaged to Miss Martha Radcliffe, of Millville, N. J.

'89. Victor M. Haughton was ordained a deacon by Bishop Whittaker on June 12th, at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr.

'90. J. F. T. Lewis is engaged in surveying the proposed new Haverford Election District.

'90. H. P. Baily was one of the team chosen to represent Philadelphia in the match against Boston in the inter-city matches. Baily was very successful, getting 7 wickets for 18 runs.

'90. R. R. Tatnall visited college during the early part of June.

'91. Arthur Hoopes came back to college to take part in the class-day exercises with his former class-mates.

'91. W. W. Handy played for the Baltimore cricket team in the Inter-City Matches.

'91. Harry Alger was an interested spectator of the second game with the Germantown Cricket Club on June 4th.

'92. The cards for the marriage of W. H. Detwiler to Miss Van Horn on July 21st, are out.

Among the spectators at the University of Pennsylvania match, June 20th, were the following graduates of the college: John B. Garrett, '54; Ellis Yarnall, '58; Edward Bettie, Jr., '61; Horace G. Lippincott, '62; Charles Roberts, '64; Henry Cope, '69; A. F. Houston, '72; F. B. Gummere, '72; F. H. Taylor, '76; L. T. Edwards, '81; George Vaux, Jr., '84; Samuel Bettie, '85; W. P. Morris, '86; Henry Stokes, '87; George Wood, '87; Francis C. Hartshorne, '88; G. B. Roberts, '88; F. W. Morris, Jr., '88; Robert Banes, '89; T. F. Branson, '89; C. H. Burr, Jr., '89; T. Evans, '89; W. H. Fite, '89; V. M. Haughton, '89; S. P. Ravenel, '89; J. S. Stokes, '89; D. J. Reinhardt, '89; S. Auchincloss, '90; H. P. Baily, '90; W. G. Audenried, '90; G. H. Davis, '90; R. E. Fox, '90; J. S. Kirkbride, '90; J. A. Coffin, '90; W. Guilford, '90; E. F. Walton, '90; A. Hoopes, '91; J. Whitney, '91.

#### NINETY'S REUNION.

THE Second Annual reunion of the class of '90 was held on the afternoon and evening of June 20th. Several members of the class came out to the college in the afternoon and saw the cricket match with the University of Pennsylvania, and devoted part of the time to base-ball—the favorite class game. At 7:30 in the evening, the class gathered at the Art Club in Philadelphia, where the banquet was held until eleven o'clock. H. P. Baily, President of the class, and G. H. Davies, who acted as Toast Master, presided. Toasts were responded to by several members, and a song

was sung written especially for the occasion, and the old class college songs were revived again.

The committee on the class book reported, and it was voted to put the balance of the money in the treasury.

The old jokes were repeated, the old stories were retold, and joy and merriment flowed the whole evening. It was a happy time and a characteristic '90 gathering.

All the members were present except Angell, Cottrell, Gilbert, Guss, Haley, Hibberd, Shaw, Simpson, Tatnall and Tevis.

#### CRICKET.

##### GERMANTOWN vs. HAVERFORD.

THE second match with Germantown was played at Haverford on June 4th. The weather was very unpropitious, a fine rain falling most of the day, and Germantown sent out a comparatively weak eleven. However, it was able to defeat us easily, since Haverford's fielding was not up to the average, three catches being dropped which might have saved the game.

Muir as usual won the toss, and elected to bat. He and Jenks batted well, the first wicket falling for 42. Besides these, Woodcock and Whitall reached double figures, the former securing 16, the latter, 19. Whitall scored very rapidly, making all his runs in one over off R. D. Brown. The total amounted to 92, and it was hoped that we would administer a second defeat to Germantown, but, needless to say, this was not realized.

Bohlen and Morgan started for Germantown; the former for the first time scoring on Haverford ground, making 17. Morgan played well for his 20, though he was let off in the slips when he had but two runs. R. D. Brown then came in, and, by his brilliant play, won the game. His hard, forward plays were as usual especially fine. Martin hit luckily for 11, and T. E. Brown gave good promise for future years by securing 16. Woodcock very cleverly accomplished the hat trick in this inning, taking the wickets of Harrison, Darrach, and

F. C. Morgan, on three successive balls. The score :

HAVERFORD.				
J. W. Muir, b. Martin . . . . .	30			
W. P. Jenks, b. T. Brown . . . . .	15			
C. J. Rhoads, b. Martin . . . . .	1			
S. W. Morris, c. sub., b. Martin . . . . .	1			
Woodcock, b. R. D. Brown . . . . .	16			
F. J. Stokes, b. R. D. Brown . . . . .	1			
J. Roberts, b. Martin . . . . .	1			
F. Whitall, c. Morgan, b. Martin . . . . .	19			
A. V. Morton, b. Martin . . . . .	0			
J. S. Morris, st. Morgan, b. R. D. Brown . . . . .	0			
S. R. Yarnall, not out . . . . .	0			
Extras, byes, 5; leg byes, 2; wides, 1; no ball, 1 . . . . .	9			
Total . . . . .	92			

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
W. A. Hawley . . . . .	30	17	0	0
R. D. Brown . . . . .	67	45	3	3
R. L. Martin . . . . .	60	13	5	6
T. Brown . . . . .	18	6	0	1

GERMANTOWN.

F. H. Bohlen, c. Woodcock, b. Muir . . . . .	17			
W. C. Morgan, Jr., c. J. S. Morris, b. Woodcock . . . . .	20			
R. D. Brown, not out . . . . .	77			
R. L. Martin, b. Woodcock . . . . .	11			
W. A. Hawley, b. S. Morris . . . . .	0			
G. Lippincott, b. Woodcock . . . . .	4			
S. S. Harrison, c. Roberts, b. Woodcock . . . . .	6			
R. M. Darraach, b. Woodcock . . . . .	0			
F. C. Morgan, b. Woodcock . . . . .	0			
P. E. Smith, c. Stokes, b. Roberts . . . . .	0			
T. E. Brown, run out . . . . .	16			
Extras, byes, 6; wides, 1, no balls, 4 . . . . .	11			
Total . . . . .	162			

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Woodcock . . . . .	138	51	7	6
J. W. Muir . . . . .	90	45	1	1
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	12	9	0	0
S. Morris . . . . .	18	14	0	1
J. Roberts . . . . .	18	11	0	1
F. Whitall . . . . .	12	16	0	0

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

Haverford . . . . .	42	43	45	60	69	72	72	73	92	92
Germantown . . . . .	26	56	72	77	92	110	110	110	114	162

DELAWARE FIELD vs. HAVERFORD.

On June 11th the first eleven made a most disastrous trip to Wilmington, where it was defeated by the Delaware Field Club by one run. Though it may seem improbable, we would say that there were extenuating circumstances for our team. The eleven reached the grounds at an early hour, but was obliged to wait two and a half hours before play commenced. Most of the team batted without

having had a mouthful to eat for over six hours. The ground was exceedingly soft, and very favorable to our opponents' bowling.

Haverford under these conditions went in to bat. No one, however, reached double figures, Morton and Yarnall, with six each, being top scorers. When the innings closed for 30 runs, defeat seemed very probable, but our team went into the field determined to win. The game was very nearly a tie, as nine wickets were down for 30 runs, and the last batter was very weak, but Roberts bowled a no-ball, a thing he had never done before, and the match was lost. It was the more exasperating as he took the last wicket on the next ball. In the second innings Haverford did a little better but there was not time left to finish. The score :

HAVERFORD.

J. W. Muir, l. b. w., b. Turton . . . . .	0			
W. P. Jenks, b. Homewood . . . . .	2			
C. J. Rhoads, c. Johnston, b. Homewood . . . . .	4			
J. Roberts, b. Homewood . . . . .	3			
F. Whitall, b. Hilles . . . . .	5			
A. V. Morton, c. Zuill, b. Homewood . . . . .	6			
S. R. Yarnall, b. Turton . . . . .	6			
J. F. Stokes, b. Homewood . . . . .	0			
S. W. Morris, c. Reinhardt, b. Homewood . . . . .	0			
J. S. Morris, c. Hilles, b. Homewood . . . . .	1			
A. F. Young, not out . . . . .	2			
Extras, byes, 1 . . . . .	1			
Total . . . . .	30			

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Turton . . . . .	48	10	3	2
W. Homewood . . . . .	72	15	3	7
F. H. Lee, Jr. . . . .	12	2	1	0
W. S. Hilles . . . . .	12	2	0	1

DELAWARE FIELD CLUB.

Turton, l. b. w., b. Muir . . . . .	0			
D. J. Reinhardt, c. Rhoads, b. Young . . . . .	1			
H. R. Bringham, run out . . . . .	5			
W. S. Hilles, b. Muir . . . . .	2			
J. P. Zuill, b. Roberts . . . . .	12			
T. Johnston, c. Stokes, b. Muir . . . . .	1			
F. F. Bayard, b. Muir . . . . .	0			
F. H. Lee, Jr., c. Rhoads, b. Muir . . . . .	7			
W. Homewood, c. Morris, b. Roberts . . . . .	0			
L. E. Wales, Jr., not out . . . . .	0			
E. H. Gayley, b. Roberts . . . . .	0			
Extras, byes, 2; no ball, 1 . . . . .	3			
Total . . . . .	31			

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. W. Muir . . . . .	60	11	5	5
A. F. Young . . . . .	42	13	1	1
J. Roberts . . . . .	18	4	1	3



*Runs at Fall of Each Wicket.*

Haverford . . . . .	0	2	7	12	16	24	24	26	27	30
D. F. C. . . . .	0	4	8	11	15	16	26	26	30	31

The last and deciding game for the Inter-class championship was played on June 16th, and resulted in favor of the Freshmen, by the score of 86 to 81. For the Freshmen, Supplee, Conklin, and Hay batted well for 22, 17, and 16 respectively, while Lippincott and Morris did all the bowling. For the Seniors, Muir and West made good scores, but were not supported by the rest of the team. The fielding of the Seniors was not quite up to standard, and probably cost them the game.

The performance of the Freshmen was exceedingly creditable, and gives promise of future successful College teams. The score :

## FRESHMEN.

A. Morris, run out . . . . .	5
G. Lippincott, b. Young . . . . .	5
E. Blanchard, b. Muir . . . . .	0
Supplee, c. and b. Yarnall . . . . .	22
F. Conklin, b. Young . . . . .	17
Webster, b. Yarnall . . . . .	0
H. E. Thomas, c. West, b. Yarnall . . . . .	7
E. B. Hay, b. Yarnall . . . . .	16
C. Johnson, c. Yarnall, b. Muir . . . . .	0
A. C. Thomas, b. Muir . . . . .	2
A. M. Muller, not out . . . . .	0
Extras, byes, 7; wides, 2; no balls, 3 . . . . .	12
Total . . . . .	86

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. W. Muir . . . . .	84	38	1	3
A. F. Young . . . . .	60	20	4	2
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	42	16	4	4

## SENIORS.

W. P. Jenks, b. Lippincott . . . . .	7
N. L. West, b. Lippincott . . . . .	12
J. W. Muir, c. Hay, b. Morris . . . . .	28
S. R. Yarnall, b. Lippincott . . . . .	9
B. Cadbury, b. Lippincott . . . . .	0
A. F. Young, b. Lippincott . . . . .	7
R. H. Hall, b. Morris . . . . .	0
R. W. Stone, b. Morris . . . . .	0
E. Cary, not out . . . . .	1
G. J. Palen, b. Lippincott . . . . .	0
J. Wood, b. Lippincott . . . . .	1
Extras, byes, 10; leg byes, 6 . . . . .	16
Total . . . . .	81

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lippincott . . . . .	90	22	6	7
Morris . . . . .	84	43	2	3

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

Freshmen . . . . .	17	17	17	58	58	58	82	83	84	89
Seniors . . . . .	13	34	64	70	72	75	76	77	78	81

On the 17th of June an interesting match was played at Haverford between the class of '89 and a team picked from the three lower classes. Burr and Reinhardt started the batting for '89, but neither troubled the scorer to any extent. Lewis and Branson followed, making the stand of the day, the former getting 23 and the latter 24. Later, Evans batted well for 20; but no one else scored double figures; so that the total amounted to 93.

The visitors were confident of winning on this score, but the class of '93 itself made 106 runs. For the undergraduates, Whittall secured top score by vigorous hitting, and of the entire eleven only three men failed to get double figures, making the entire total 205. The fielding of '89 was much below the average, and their muffs were exceedingly costly. The score :

## CLASS OF '89.

C. H. Burr, c. Whittall, b. Roberts . . . . .	1
D. J. Reinhardt, b. Lippincott . . . . .	4
D. C. Lewis, b. S. Morris . . . . .	23
T. F. Branson, b. Rhoads . . . . .	24
J. S. Stokes, b. A. Morris . . . . .	7
T. Evans, c. Roberts, b. Rhoads . . . . .	20
G. C. Wood, c. Hoag, b. Roberts . . . . .	3
W. F. Overman, b. S. Morris . . . . .	1
V. M. Haughton, not out . . . . .	1
Extras, byes, 8; wides, 1 . . . . .	9
Total . . . . .	93

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
G. Lippincott . . . . .	39	9	2	1
J. Roberts . . . . .	48	27	1	2
W. Comfort . . . . .	18	10	1	0
A. Morris . . . . .	30	26	0	1
S. W. Morris . . . . .	16	7	1	2
C. J. Rhoads . . . . .	18	3	2	2

## '93, '94, AND '95.

G. Lippincott, run out . . . . .	2
A. V. Morton, l. b. w., b. Reinhardt . . . . .	12
F. J. Stokes, c. J. S. Stokes, b. Reinhardt . . . . .	3
J. Roberts, c. and b. J. S. Stokes . . . . .	21
S. Morris, l. b. w., b. Lewis . . . . .	30
F. Whittall, b. Burr . . . . .	48
C. J. Rhoads, c. and b. Burr . . . . .	13
C. G. Hoag, b. Evans . . . . .	10
W. W. Comfort, b. Evans . . . . .	4
M. N. Miller, not out . . . . .	28
A. P. Morris, c. Haughton, b. Evans . . . . .	19
Extras, byes, 11; wides, 2 . . . . .	13
Total . . . . .	205

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
D. J. Reinhardt . . . . .	30	13	0	2
T. F. Branson . . . . .	48	39	1	0
T. Evans . . . . .	72	50	1	3
C. H. Burr, Jr. . . . .	78	65	0	2
J. S. Stokes . . . . .	12	18	0	1
D. C. Lewis . . . . .	12	12	0	1

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

'89 . . . . .	1	5	54	61	84	88	90	93	
'93, '94, '95 . . . . .	11	17	21	64	106	126	134	146	161 205

The class of '93, of the University of Pennsylvania, scheduled a match with the second eleven on June 13th. Only five men turned up on the side of our opponents. Haverford lent them both batters and fielders, and they scored 40 runs. The second eleven easily passed this total, at the expense of six wickets.

On May 31st, the third eleven had arranged to play West Chester second. Haverford was unable to send more than six men, and was defeated by the score of 31 to 17.

The following table shows the batting averages made by the members of the three elevens:

## FIRST ELEVEN.

	No. innings.	Not out.	Highest score.	Total No. of runs.	Aver.
J. W. Muir . . . . .	12	1	97*	293	26 7-11
Woodcock . . . . .	4	0	48	98	24½
Dr. Gummere . . . . .	2	0	15	21	10½
W. P. Jenks . . . . .	10	0	33	99	9 9-10
J. Roberts . . . . .	12	2	17	85	8½
F. J. Stokes . . . . .	11	1	20	66	6 3-5
S. Morris . . . . .	12	1	21	64	5 9-11
F. Whitall . . . . .	11	0	19	61	5 6-11
A. P. Young . . . . .	7	2	9	27	5 2-5
C. G. Hoag . . . . .	3	0	9	15	5
C. J. Rhoads . . . . .	12	0	18	56	4¾
J. S. Morris . . . . .	11	2	17	42	4¾
A. V. Morton . . . . .	6	0	12	27	4½
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	11	2	11	38	4 2-9
A. P. Morris . . . . .	3	1	6	6	3
G. Lippincott . . . . .	3	0	3	5	2½

\* Not out.

## SECOND ELEVEN.

	No. innings.	Not out.	Highest score.	Total No. of runs.	Aver.
C. G. Hoag . . . . .	2	0	28	43	21½
N. L. We t . . . . .	4	1	15*	24	8
M. N. Muller . . . . .	4	0	16	27	6¾
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	3	0	18	20	6½
A. P. Morris . . . . .	4	2	4*	4	2
K. S. Green . . . . .	2	0	4	4	2
B. Shoemaker . . . . .	2	1	2	2	2
C. B. Jacobs . . . . .	1	0	1	1	1
G. Lancaster . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
F. Ristine . . . . .	0	0	2	2	1
B. Cadbury . . . . .	1	0	1	1	1

G. Lippincott . . . . .	3	0	0	0	0
N. B. Warden . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0
W. J. Strawbridge . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0

\* Not out.

## THIRD ELEVEN.

	No. Innings.	Not out.	Highest score.	Total No. of runs.	Aver.
M. N. Miller . . . . .	1	0	10	10	10
A. P. Morris . . . . .	1	0	5	5	5
E. Woolman . . . . .	3	1	4*	9	4½
W. Strawbridge . . . . .	2	0	6	8	4
C. Johnson . . . . .	3	1	7*	8	4
B. Cadbury . . . . .	3	0	6	11	3½
G. Lippincott . . . . .	1	0	3	3	3
N. B. Warden . . . . .	3	1	4	4	2
C. Taylor . . . . .	1	0	2	2	2
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	3	0	2	3	1
F. Ristine . . . . .	2	0	2	2	1
E. B. Hay . . . . .	1	0	2	2	1
W. Supplee . . . . .	1	0	1	1	1
K. S. Green . . . . .	1	0	1	1	1
G. Lancaster . . . . .	2	0	1	1	½

\* Not out.

The bowling averages of the three elevens were as follows:

## FIRST ELEVEN.

	No. Innings.	No. Balls.	R.	M.	W.	Aver.
S. Morris . . . . .	3	72	29	2	5	5 4-5
Woodcock . . . . .	5	383	136	16	22	6 2-11
J. Roberts . . . . .	9	154	98	5	12	8½
J. W. Muir . . . . .	13	707	324	28	37	8 28-37
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	5	90	50	2	6	8½
A. F. Young . . . . .	6	230	82	9	8	10¾

## SECOND ELEVEN.

	No. Innings.	No. Balls.	R.	M.	W.	Aver.
N. L. West . . . . .	1	8	0	1	1	0
A. P. Morris . . . . .	1	144	29	11	5	5 4-5
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	2	114	50	4	7	7 1-7
G. Lippincott . . . . .	1	42	29	0	3	9½
N. B. Warden . . . . .	1	12	11	0	1	11
K. S. Green . . . . .	1	54	18	1	1	18

## THIRD ELEVEN.

	No. Innings.	No. Balls.	R.	M.	W.	Aver.
N. B. Warden . . . . .	1	70	27	1	5	5 2-5
G. Lancaster . . . . .	1	72	20	4	3	6½
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	1	66	20	1	3	6½
K. S. Green . . . . .	1	56	14	2	2	7
G. Lippincott . . . . .	1	40	15	0	1	15

ON June 18th Haverford won a decisive victory from the Philadelphia Cricket Club on the home grounds. For Haverford the scoring was largely done by Muir and Jenks, who alone scored double figures. Muir played in fine form for his 97 not out. Going in first with Jenks he could get no one to stay with him till he could make a century. Jenks made his 33 in very pretty style, and his ab-

sence from the team next year will be a decided loss.

For Philadelphia Norris alone was able to reach double figures, since the bowling of Morris and Muir was very good. The score :

## HAVERFORD.

J. W. Muir, not out . . . . .	97
W. P. Jenks, b. Bill . . . . .	33
C. J. Rhoads, b. Bill . . . . .	2
S. W. Morris, b. Copperthwaite . . . . .	0
J. Roberts, c. Morris, b. Bill . . . . .	6
F. Whitall, b. Bohlen . . . . .	1
F. J. Stokes, c. Brown, b. Bill . . . . .	0
G. Lippincott, run out . . . . .	3
A. Morris, c. Bohlen, b. Bill . . . . .	6
S. R. Yarnall, b. Bohlen . . . . .	3
C. G. Hoag, b. Bohlen . . . . .	9
Extras, byes, 12; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3 . . . . .	19
Total . . . . .	179

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Palmer . . . . .	24	23	0	0
C. Bohlen . . . . .	80	40	0	3
Goodwin . . . . .	24	20	0	0
Bill . . . . .	112	59	0	5
Copperthwaite . . . . .	40	18	1	1

## PHILADELPHIA.

W. T. H. Buck, c. Yarnall, b. Muir . . . . .	0
C. Bohlen, c. Roberts, b. A. Morris . . . . .	0
W. Goodwin, b. Muir . . . . .	7
C. Palmer, b. Muir . . . . .	8
J. W. Patterson, c. and b. Muir . . . . .	0
E. Norris, c. A. Morris, b. Muir . . . . .	12
W. T. Brown, c. Yarnall, b. A. Norris . . . . .	5
F. J. Copperthwaite, run out . . . . .	0
J. A. Harris, c. Roberts, b. Muir . . . . .	8
J. H. Mason, b. A. Morris . . . . .	1
W. J. H. Bill, not out . . . . .	5
Extras, byes . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	53

## Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Muir . . . . .	64	14	3	6
A. Morris . . . . .	56	22	0	3

## Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Haverford . . . . .	81	91	94	111	116	117	125	142	145	179
Phila . . . . .	2	6	10	10	30	39	39	39	45	53

On June 20th, in the presence of a number of alumni and friends of the college, the cricket team defeated our old rivals, the University of Pennsylvania. The game was exceedingly interesting throughout, both the fielding and batting being good. The bowling of A. P.

Morris deserves especial mention, since he took 4 wickets, including those of H. C. Thayer and F. H. Bohlen for 30 runs, while Roberts won distinction by taking the last three wickets for no runs.

Haverford won the toss, and chose to bat. Muir and Jenks were the first pair to face the bowling, but the former, after scoring 15 in rapid style, was bowled by Martin. Jenks, however, stayed a long while, and with S. Morris made the stand of the inning, the two men carrying the score from 20 to 69. S. Morris played very well, his 21 being the top score for Haverford. Stokes also batted in good form for 13. No one else reached double figures, and Haverford's first innings netted 103. For the University, Martin did by far the best bowling, his 7 wickets only costing 34 runs.

The University opened their innings with Kennedy and Brockie at the bat, neither of whom scored heavily. Thayer and Bohlen then came in. The former stayed but a short time before his leg stump was dislodged by a good ball from Morris. Naturally all Haverfordians were elated at disposing of such a good batsman so soon, but when Bohlen was caught at the wicket on the first ball of Morris's next over, much enthusiasm was manifested among the supporters of Haverford. Wood, however, the next batsman, played a very good game, hitting hard and often, by which means he made 25 not out. Besides Wood, Thompson and Martin were the only ones to secure double figures, and the innings closed for 66.

In the second innings Haverford did not do quite so well, yet Jenks, Rhoads, Stokes, and Roberts made double figures. In this inning, Bohlen was most successful with the ball, getting 6 wickets for 21 runs. Since there was only three-quarters of an hour of play left, Thayer and Wood went in to try and knock off the required 123 runs in quick time. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, time being called with the University boys 40 runs behind, and their four best wickets down; the match was therefore won on the first inning's score. A. Morris again bowled well, getting 3 wickets for 21. The score :





## WEST CHESTER FIRST ELEVEN.

W. W. Hoopes, b. Braithwaite . . . . .	4
W. B. Tabor, c. West, b. Comfort . . . . .	2
E. H. Crowhurst, c. West, b. Braithwaite . . . . .	3
F. W. Crenshaw, b. Comfort . . . . .	1
F. Sutcliffe, c. Shoemaker, b. Comfort . . . . .	15
C. C. Crowhurst, c. Strawbridge, b. Morris . . . . .	14
G. McAllister, b. Comfort . . . . .	10
E. S. Paxson, b. Morris . . . . .	6
C. D. Young, c. Miller, b. Morris . . . . .	3
W. Price, not out . . . . .	5
G. Ashbridge, b. West . . . . .	1
Extras, byes, 5, leg-byes, 4 . . . . .	9
Total . . . . .	73

*Bowling Analysis.*

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Braithwaite . . . . .	60	28	3	2
A. P. Morris . . . . .	84	17	7	3
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	42	16	2	4
N. L. West . . . . .	8	0	1	1

*Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.*

Haverford . . . . .	11	13	13	13	35	35	37	37	37
West Chester . . . . .	4	8	10	25	25	43	55	60	67

## COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. Ladd, Prof. Gifford and his family, will spend vacation at China Lake, Maine.

Dr. F. B. Gummere and Prof. F. Morley will spend the summer at Plymouth, Mass., with their families.

The incoming Freshman class promises to be of about the usual size. Twenty-five members are expected.

During the past term, books to the amount of \$60 have been added to the library by the college association.

Photographs have recently been taken of the Senior and Freshman classes, and of last season's foot-ball team.

E. H. Gifford, Penn. Fellow at Haverford this year, will act as instructor in mathematics at Penn. College next year.

Richard Brinton, '92; W. H. Nicholson, '92; Franklin Whitall, '93, and C. B. Farr, '94, sailed for Rotterdam on the "Noordland," June 22d.

P. S. Williams, '94, was so unfortunate as to be ill for several weeks at his home at Wynnewood, and was thus prevented from taking his June examinations.

J. H. Wood, H. G. Lippincott, Jr., J. S. Gates, ex-'93, E. J. Foulke and LeRoy Harvey, ex-'94, were spectators at the University match on June 20th.

Woodcock sailed on June 8th for Southampton on the "Augusta Victoria." This summer he will play for the Leicester County team, and expects to return in the fall.

Nazaret K. Derderian, A.B. (Robert College, Constantinople), who has this year pursued a special course in biology and chemistry, will enter the medical department of the North Western University next fall.

As usual all the professors have rented their houses for the summer, and will themselves spend the vacation elsewhere. Prof. Brown will spend the summer in England, having recently met with a severe loss in the death of his father.

The base-ball game between the Haverford and Swarthmore Freshmen, scheduled for June 8th, was indefinitely postponed on account of rain. The Haverfordians were reluctant to give up the game since they had good hopes of winning.

Among the college students who expect to attend the Northfield Conference from July 2d to 13th are J. M. Steere, '90; J. S. Morris, '91; W. W. Haviland, '93; S. R. Yarnall, '93; C. Collins, '94; W. W. Comfort, '94; C. H. Cookman, '95.

A. Morris, '95, deserves the greatest credit for his quick disposal of Thayer and Bohlen in the first innings. He certainly warranted his choice, which was somewhat of an experiment, and he will fill a long-felt want on the college team next year as a fast bowler.

It was very gratifying to the students to see so many alumni and friends of the college present at the match with the U. of P. That these friends were pleased with the result was made evident by the beaming countenances and cordial shaking of hands which followed the victory.

In accordance with the old Haverford custom the class of '94 presented the class of '95 with a spoon as a souvenir. Mr. Busselle, vice

president of the Sophomore class, made a neat presentation speech, to which Mr. Wood, president of the Freshmen, replied, referring to the good feeling which then existed between the two classes.

The prizes for those members of the Junior class who have conducted the most advantageous course of reading during their Sophomore and Junior year, have been awarded. The first prize of \$60 was awarded to L. A. Baily, '93, and the second of \$40 to W. W. Haviland, '93. Very good work was accomplished in both cases, and the Faculty were much pleased with the result.

The following facts have been learned about the members of '91: Minturn Post Collins intends entering the real estate business in New York. I. Harvey Brumbaugh has accepted a position as teacher in the Huntingdon State Normal School. William Nicholson, Jr., will enter business with Whitall, Tatum & Co., Philadelphia. Joseph H. Dennis will teach at the Friends' School, Kennett Square. Charles G. Cook will be Dr. Hall's assistant in the chemical laboratory next year. Walter M. Hart will return to college next fall for a post-graduate course in English.

After the commencement exercises on June 21st, the president of the cricket association made a brief speech from the porch of Founders' Hall, giving a resumé of this season's games, and announced that the cricket prizes had been awarded as follows: First eleven, Cope prize bat, to J. W. Muir, with an average of 26 7-11; Congdon prize ball, to J. Roberts, with an average of 7½. Class of '85 prize fielding belt, to S. W. Morris. Second eleven, class of '85 prize bat to C. G. Hoag, with an average of 21½; class of '85 prize ball to A. P. Morris, with an average of 5 4-5; class of '85 prize fielding belt to W. J. Strawbridge. The improvement bat was awarded to F. J. Stokes, and the Shakespeare bat was given to W. W. Supplee, with an average of 33. G. Lippincott, as captain of the Freshmen eleven, received the class championship ball. It was also announced that A. P. Morris had received the bat offered by Mr. Henry Cope, '69, for the

best bowling in the University match, and C. J. Rhoads that offered for the best batting.

The elections of the various associations, societies, and classes, resulted as follows:

College Association—President, C. J. Rhoads, '93; vice-president, P. S. Williams, '94; second vice-president and treasurer, J. F. Brown, '93; secretary, C. H. Cookman, '95.

Cricket Association—President, F. Whitall, '93; vice-president, S. W. Morris, '94; treasurer, E. Woolman, '93; secretary, A. P. Morris, '95. Ground committee: President, *ex-officio*; C. J. Rhoads, '93; W. W. Comfort, '94; B. H. Shoemaker, '94; and G. Lippincott, '95.

Athletic Association—President, E. Woolman, '93; vice president, F. Ristine; treasurer, C. Collins, '94; secretary, E. Blanchard, '95.

Everett-Athenæum—President, C. G. Hoag, '93; vice-president, W. W. Comfort, '94; treasurer, C. Collins, '94; secretary, A. M. Hay, '95; registrar, J. S. Evans, '95; president of the council, S. R. Yarnall, '92.

Class of '93—President, C. J. Rhoads; vice-president, J. Roberts; treasurer, F. Whitall; secretary, G. L. Jones.

#### GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Williams will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary next year.

Cornell has established a school for the study of naval architecture.

The average expenses of the class of '92 at Yale for the course have been \$1,000 a year.

The revenues at Oxford and Cambridge Universities represent a capital of about seventy-five million dollars.

The following is a list of the heads of departments of Chicago University up to date: William R. Harper, Semitic Literature and Languages; J. Laurence Laughlin, of Cornell, Political Economy; Albion W. Small, President of Colby, Social Science; Edward Von Holst, History; William I. Knapp, of Yale, Romance Languages, and Literature; W. G. Hale, of Cornell, Latin.

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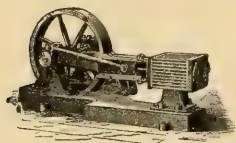
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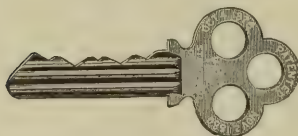
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
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VOL. XIV.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., October, 1892.

No. 4.

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AS Haverford College grows older she is continually obliged to add to her already strong Faculty in order to meet the demands made upon the professors' time, which an enlarged elective system exacts. This year, besides meeting this demand, the college has been compelled to fill the vacancies caused by two of her professors accepting calls to a richer institution. Both Professor Leavenworth and Dr. Crew were thoroughly identified with Haverford interests, and their departure will be regretted by many of the students. Dr. Crew's position will be filled this year, as last, by Dr. Thompson, who was appointed

to the position during the two years' leave of absence granted to Dr. Crew for study at the Lick Observatory.

As Professor of Astronomy and director of the observatory, Professor F. P. Leavenworth will be succeeded by William H. Collins, Haverford, '81. Mr. Collins is thoroughly fitted for the position, not only by his natural ability in astronomical study, but also from long study of the subject.

The other additions to the Faculty are William D. Lewis, Ph.D., Haverford, '88; Arthur L. Brainerd, A.B., Amherst, '92, and Alden Sampson, A.M., Haverford, '73.

Mr. Lewis will have charge of the department of Political Economy, and will deliver the regular course of lectures on this subject. Mr. Lewis, besides pursuing with success the necessary studies for his Doctor's degree, has written several valuable pamphlets on economical subjects.

Mr. Brainerd will assist Professor Sanford by taking charge of the minor Latin classes, and will also have the beginning German. He has won distinction as a student at Amherst by taking most of the classical prizes offered at that institution.

Lastly, Mr. Sampson will deliver a course of lectures on the "History of Art." Mr. Sampson has for years been a close student of this subject, and has been closely associated with Charles Eliot Norton, professor of Fine Arts at Harvard.

The study of art has undoubtedly been neglected in the past at Haverford, though the college had a high reputation for classi-

cal and English scholarship. We hope that every student who can will embrace this opportunity of supplying a long-felt deficiency.

THE HAVERFORDIAN extends a hearty welcome to all new men, especially to the professors, and hopes that the college may have truly a successful year.

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THE subject which is now most interesting to perhaps nine-tenths of all Haverford students, is the work of the foot-ball team. The fact that the past two years have been disastrous in foot-ball history, only makes us the more anxious for victory this year, and there is a general determination to avoid our past mistakes and failures. There have been many reasons suggested for our unsuccessful play in the last two seasons, and they are doubtless partially true. Yet there is a tendency to place the whole responsibility of our defeats upon the shoulders of the team. The College seems to feel, too, that it has nothing to do with the work of the team, except to applaud or censure it. It is this lack of interest in the practice of the team, and above all the unwillingness of most of us to make any sacrifice of personal comfort or convenience for the sake of Haverford, which is the real cause of our foot-ball failures.

Anyone who watches the progress of modern collegiate foot-ball must be continually surprised by the large scores made by some universities against others fully their equals in the numbers and wealth of their students. The difference must be found in the amount of support which the various teams receive from their respective colleges. In a college as small as Haverford, it is most important that *every* man shall aid the team as much as possible, whether he can do so financially, or by playing on the scrub side in practice, or by regular attendance at the matches.

THE HAVERFORDIAN had hoped that this indifference and lack of pride in the team would not be felt this year; but the small scrub teams on the early days of practice, and the lack of enthusiasm shown at some of the meetings of the foot-ball association, give small promise of a patriotic spirit. While we do not wish to predict failure, yet, unless the team is to be supported better by the College, we fear that the season's record will be but a repetition of that of '91. And should it be so, let us remember that it is not through the fault of our coach nor that of the team, who are now working in a most praiseworthy manner, under rather adverse conditions.

Time lost now by the team, owing to feeble opposition in practice, will never be made up later in the season. THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes to point out the importance of this, and calls upon the whole College for faithful support. Especially do we urge this upon the new men. The College looks to them, not only for liberal financial aid, but also to fill the places left vacant on last year's team. To do this properly, they must come out upon the field every afternoon, and try for positions on the first eleven. It is true that a man seeing Rugby football for the first time, is apt to think with Shakespeare, that the motto of the game must be "'Tis sport to maul the runner;" yet we are sure that any experienced player will say that he owes much of his manliness and physical development to foot-ball. It is harder, too, perhaps, for the new members of the College to feel the same interest in Haverford's success, as some of the rest of us, or to appreciate the importance of the assistance they may give the team; yet THE HAVERFORDIAN is sure that if they, as well as the others, honestly work their hardest, we shall be able to look back upon this year as one of the most successful in the annals of Haverford foot-ball.



WHEN one considers the fact, it seems strange that the college library is always closed during the evening. Perhaps the need in former years was not great, but we believe that at present the opening of the library for two hours in the winter evenings would be extremely beneficial. The greatest actual need for this change is the fact that often a whole class is referred to a book or an article which should be consulted before the next day. In our experience it has frequently been the case that this has been impossible because the library is closed every evening promptly at six o'clock. Besides this argument there is need of a place where the students can profitably spend the time before collection, when perchance their work for the next day may be slack. As it is now, many an evening slips by with nothing accomplished if there are no regular studies, and the individual wastes not only his own time, but possibly that of his companions, in idle talk. If, on the other hand the library books were accessible, we feel sure that the opportunity would be appreciated, thus to have a quiet place to read and to become somewhat more acquainted with the rich contents of our library. When, as at present, our days are much taken up with outside sport, it seems all the more as though evening were an appropriate time for our library to be open, and with our new literary resources and good electric lighting, it is not right that a somewhat closer confinement for one or two persons should be taken into account until the experiment has proved a failure. Let us hope then that during the coming winter evenings Alumni Hall will be open at least three times a week, and perhaps the literary activity of the students will not be so dull in the future as some claim it to have been in the immediate past.

Buchtel is to have a new science hall.

AS usual, at the beginning of the College year, we wish to bring to the notice of the lower classes the claims of caps and gowns. The merits of this dress have been set forth often in the columns of this paper; its fine appearance, its convenience, and the traditions of student life connected with it. There will be an unusually large number of lectures this winter, and students will find their caps and gowns exceedingly useful.

THE HAVERFORDIAN has hitherto paid but little attention to the publishing of short stories and verse. Metrical attempts have occasionally been printed in the paper, but no effort has been made to encourage the writing of verse by the students in general. In regard to short stories, the paper has been still more deficient.

The board of editors now offers a prize of ten dollars, and a second prize of five dollars, for the best essay, article or short story. Also a prize of ten dollars for the largest number of acceptable contributions in verse. The conditions of award are stated elsewhere.

We hope that many students will try for these prizes. Don't hesitate to try because you think you have no talent in these directions. Probably you don't have any talent, but it will do no hurt to make an attempt—settle that fact once for all. And moreover, anyone who tries his hand at fiction, or verse, or poetry, is liable afterwards to have a greater respect for the performances of others. Try to write a sonnet: whether you succeed or fail you will be sure to appreciate better than before the sonnets of Milton. Try a lyric and you will be ready to wonder at those of Goethe. Try "vers de société" and you will conclude that good writers of even that kind of verse are men of no mean intellect. Possibly after a few attempts; even the college versifier of to-

day will have your profound respect. It is evident, then, that any time spent in this way will not be wasted.

But we hope that we do have some talent of this sort in college. We want it to come to light in the shape of some good stories and verse. Of course nothing but constant, painstaking effort will produce anything of any real value as literature, but there is no better time to begin than the present.

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THE Alumni Committee has at last completed the great work of compiling "The Haverford History." That it will meet a long-felt want is certain, because it will furnish a glass in which students of the Present and Future may see reflected the joys and trials through which the College has passed in the Past. Much of the charm and interest of the narrative itself lies in the fact that each chapter is written by an Alumnus who, as a student, was contemporary with the times of which he treats. Thus much of the temporal and local coloring is retained, which would inevitably have been lost had there been but one author.

It is especially fortunate that such a complete record of the *literary societies* has been made in permanent form. These important factors of Haverford life have been numerous from time to time, and have always been well supported. Among their members the Loganian, the Everett, and the Athenæum Societies have numbered all those Haverfordians of whom their alma mater is most justly proud, and it is fitting that pictures of a few of them should be preserved to us in this volume.

The HAVERFORDIAN need say nothing in praise of a work whose value time will, increase, however much it may be to us now, and which, without doubt, should be on the book shelves of every family that has ever

been intimately connected with the College.

In such a comprehensive chronicle as this is, it is impossible that there should be no errors nor shortcomings, though every effort has been put forward to effect the best result. As Editors of the College paper, therefore, we wish it known that our columns are open for all proper communications in the line of criticism, correction, or expansion. It is earnestly requested that all old students avail themselves of this opportunity, whom the appearance of the History may have aroused to take up their pens. The HAVERFORDIAN was of much use to the recent Committee, and wishes to be an aid in the future, for no more suitable place than our columns exists for communications which will elucidate the history of the Past, or aid the chronicler of the Future.

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THERE has recently come to our notice a letter written to Dr. F. B. Gummere by John G. Whittier on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the College in 1883. Apropos of the late death of the aged Quaker poet, it may be of interest to note his sentiments towards Haverford, which are briefly but clearly expressed in a portion of the above mentioned letter. He had just heard of Dr. Gummere's appointment as poet of the occasion, and at the close of his congratulations writes as follows:

"I hope thee will say a good, clear, strong word for the old Quakerism, that central doctrine of ours,—the Divine Guidance and Universal Light,—will yet be found the stronghold of Christendom, the sure, safe place from superstition on one hand, and scientific doubt on the other.

"I think Haverford has, in a great measure, kept the good old way. Long may it live and prosper.

Truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER."

## A SALE IN AN OLD MANSE.

ANYONE who has had the good fortune to visit Saint Andrews will remember that the little town stretches along the western shore of a promontory which projects far out into Passamaquoddy Bay. With its safe harbor and superb natural scenery, it is little wonder that it attracted the early settlers, as well as the throngs of summer visitors who now visit the well-kept hostelry of "The Algonquin."

The old town was once the main shipping port and whaling station of New Brunswick, but its proud position has been usurped by the thriving metropolis of St. John, and it now bids fair to follow the examples of Newport and Nantucket, and enjoy a second childhood—in modern favor. Here, as elsewhere in these old fishing towns, are seen rows of crumbling wharves with tottering warehouses near by. A long main street skirts the shore from the steamboat landing to the old block-house erected in days of Indian warfare, and which still marks the frontier of the settlement. On the waterside stand the above-mentioned wharves and warehouses, being at low tide some twenty feet farther out of the water than they are when the tide is high. The crazy shutters, the broken window-panes and creaking floors so complete the ghostly appearance of these deserted old buildings that we doubt if the firmest disbeliever in spirits would not hesitate to enter one of them of a bright moonlight night.

On the other side of the main street once stood somewhat finer buildings, a few of which have lately been converted into sickly looking little shops and stores, which vainly seek to entice the tourist. In fact, the long street, with its thick dust clouds, swept along by the summer breeze, looked deserted, to say the least. But away down in the distance stand some carriages, and on walking to see the attraction we came upon

a most pleasing china shop, with tempting displays of Worcester, Wedgwood and Dresden wares. All honor to the man who had the courage to set up a first-class china shop in a fifth-class town! But he was reaping his reward, for his little shop had become the attraction of the place to the ladies at the hotel. I sat down on the front step and began conversation with a small errand-boy, as I suppose he was. Presently I heard a hand-bell ringing up the street, and as I wondered whence it might be proceeding, two little urchins emerged from a dust-cloud, one of whom was ringing the bell much after the fashion of a scissor-grinder. Up and down the long street they went, the one ringing the bell, and the other acting as a sort of escort. Every little while someone would hail them from a front door, and the boys would stop to make some answer, but I could not hear what they said. After puzzling my brain for a while over what the ringing of the bell signified, I addressed my companion on the step, who replied, I fancied, rather scornfully, "Oh, sir! that's an auction back at the old Parker house." This was said in such a matter-of-fact way, that I suppose the boy, even in his brief career, had been witness to so many sheriffs' sales that it was natural that he should take no interest in this one. Not so with me, to whom a sale is a sale the world over, and consequently, after learning the situation of the Parker place, I made my way thither without further ado.

At right angles to the street, whose dreary aspect has been described, run several pretty lanes which climb the grassy hill, and from which open more pretentious places with houses of brick. In these houses once lived the wealthier families, who doubtless wished to withdraw themselves from the fishy smells of the village, and to ensconce themselves among the

vines and shrubbery of a more rural location. My objective point was distinguished from others of a similar type by the inevitable red flag, which was hanging from the gate, and though it was half an hour before the auction would begin, there were already quite a number of persons strolling about the front yard and lower floor of the house, with a view to inspect the furniture and household articles before the bidding should commence. Several ancient arm chairs with hair seats offered a pleasant place of repose beneath the tall elms, so I sat and watched the families come one by one and tie their horses to the fence; then walk in and chat with the auctioneer in that low undertone which indicates some dire calamity, and is seldom heard but at a country funeral or sale. The peaceful quiet which reigned all about was impressive, and I could not but reflect what a sad day it must be for the family of "The Hon. Nathaniel Parker, deceased," who were thus compelled to dispose of their most cherished possessions at figures far below their worth.

But the buoyant spirit of the good English people about me could not long be suppressed, so there was quite a rush into one of the lower rooms when the heated little auctioneer stepped out on the stoop and announced that if the ladies and gentlemen would come in now, the sale of glass and china would begin. The tables and sideboards were piled high with fine old blue dinner sets, having meat dishes of such mammoth proportions as we occasionally still see at family gatherings; these were flanked with cut-glass decanters and wine glasses by the dozen, which amply testified to the good cheer dispensed in the old manse in some bygone days. I was much interested in four Canadian college fellows who drove up to the gate just as the sale was about to begin. They had come down the street at that furious pace which char-

acterizes most of the little Canadian horses, and, judging by their jolly manner, were in town on a morning's lark. Seeing that dangerous red flag they determined to include the sale in their jaunt, and soon were stationed directly beneath the auctioneer's nose, assuming an active part in the bidding. They quite monopolized the decanters and wine glasses, which were put up again and again, and which will probably grace the sideboard of these wayward young men during their coming years at college.

But a country sale is an affair of some length. The room grew very warm in the midday heat, and as I had not brought my lunch with me, as had the others, I took leave of the house with its roomful of now lively bidders. Later in the day carriages and wagons might be seen rolling back into the country, heavily loaded with our healthy-looking English cousins and their spoils.

#### THE Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

ON the evening of Sept. 26th the Young Men's Christian Association of Haverford College held its annual reception for the new men and friends of the association. As the object of this yearly reception is to bring the College together in order that the new men may become acquainted, it was very gratifying to the association to see the large attendance of faculty and students on Monday evening.

Refreshments were first served in the dining-room in Founders' Hall, after which Mr. Haviland, the president of the association, made an address of welcome to those present. Several of the managers of the college had expected to be present, but unfortunately were unable to do so. A letter from Mr. Wing was read, expressing his good wishes for the success of the Y. M. C. A. work.



Mr. Haviland then called on President Sharpless, who made a few remarks, in which he spoke of the excellent influence of the association on the college, and of his appreciation of it, and hearty interest in it, Professor Myron R. Sanford followed President Sharpless with a short address. During the evening a quartette of the College Glee Club sang some selections, and professors and students joined in singing the old College Songs for nearly an hour before separating.

The reception was a very successful one. Good feeling prevailed. The old members made it as agreeable for the new men as possible, and all was done to interest them in the Y. M. C. A. work.

We should like to take this opportunity of expressing the importance which we attach to this association at Haverford. Its influence is felt throughout the whole college; in studies, athletics, and all the intercourse among the students. The meetings held every Wednesday evening are open to all, and the large attendance each week shows how it is appreciated and valued.

The ensuing year promises to be a very successful one. Three classes are to be organized under the leadership of certain members; one for general Bible study, which is intended for those who are going to engage in active work, while the other two will be devoted to the study of the life of Christ and the life of St. Paul, respectively. Of all the associations of the college,—and as the new men are probably noticing, there are not a few,—we regard this as the most important, and we recommend everyone who has not already become a member, to do so without delay.



The facilities for heating the library and other buildings have been largely increased, so that there will be no difficulty in that line this winter.

#### NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE library has been of late the fortunate recipient of several donations and legacies, so that at present it has an ample, and even munificent, yearly allowance for the purchase of books. Every Haverfordian is, without doubt, very grateful for this, and will enjoy to the full the new advantages before him; but still, he cannot help wondering where all these books are to be placed. For several years it has seemed to be only a matter of time as to when the present room would be filled. When the Bauer Library was presented to the College, most of us thought that that time had already come, but the authorities managed to accommodate it by putting an extra row of cases in the gallery, with the unfortunate effect of cutting off a large part of the light. Since then, the bound periodicals, and other literature seldom consulted, have made their way into the neighboring hall, and filled the cases about the walls; but already more room is needed. With the present income, several thousand books will be added each year, so that soon all available space will be filled. If Alumni Hall could be given up to the library, there would then be ample accommodation, and the other room could be relieved from that crowded condition which, at present, makes an entirely satisfactory and systematic arrangement of the books impossible. Periodicals and books of reference could be made more accessible, and the reading room more light and cheerful. This is, however, only a dream, for it is even more necessary that we should have a hall, than that the library should be well lodged. All that we can hope for is the construction of a suitable hall at no distant period, and this is a thing that should take precedence of everything else, for not only is the present hall needed for the library, but also is entirely inadequate for its present use. Still it is, alas, not a thing

of a day, for when Haverford builds a hall it must be one worthy of the College. Perhaps the best thing to be done is to follow a former suggestion and build the new gymnasium so that it may be used on occasion, temporarily at least, for a hall. This has the recommendation of being practical, for the gymnasium fund is already started. We only desire to emphasize the need. No doubt some way will be found to meet the case.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'37. The Alumni editor has been requested to publish the following notice :

Francis T. King, who died in Baltimore 12th month 18th, 1891, was one of twenty-one young men who entered Haverford School in 1833. His remarks at the Semi-Centennial celebration in 1883, as published in the printed report of the proceedings of the day, give an interesting account of the institution at its opening. Joseph King, the father of Francis, was one of Haverford's first managing Board. In 1850 Francis T. King became a manager, and, excepting an interval of a few years, served continuously to the time of his death. Although his residence in another city prevented very active connection with the College, his counsel was sought and valued on all matters of importance.

His services to the cause of education among Friends in other places were long continued and valuable, and he filled many positions of usefulness among the educational, charitable, and financial institutions of his native city. To Haverfordians the career of Francis T. King is of especial interest, not only historically, but because it illustrates those qualities of Christian citizenship which the College has ever aimed to inculcate.

'70. J. E. Carey was a member of the Baltimore cricket team, which played against the Gentlemen from Ireland. Mr. Carey had good success in batting.

'76. Francis G. Allinson has been appointed Professor of Greek at Wesleyan during the absence of the regular professor in Europe.

'78. Edward Forsythe, dealer in investment securities, is interested in irrigation in Western States. His attention has been devoted to these matters during the past eight years.

'81. Davis H. Forsythe spent the summer traveling in Europe.

'85. Augustus T. Murray, Ph.D., has accepted the position of Assistant Professor in Greek at Leland Stanford University.

'87. Jesse E. Phillips, Jr., A.M., will teach mathematics during the coming season in the Roxbury Latin School, Mass.

'87. Barker Newhall, A.M., has been appointed Tutor in Greek at Brown University.

'87. William H. Futrell was counsel for the majority of property owners in the "Bridge Street" cases, which were contested in Philadelphia last summer. The jury awarded the sum of \$30,300 to the owners who had brought suit against the city of Philadelphia for injuries sustained by their property on account of the depression of the street, which was lowered in order to abolish a dangerous railroad crossing.

'88. Francis Hartshorne has entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York in order to study for the ministry.

'88. Henry V. Gummere has returned to Harvard to take his Ph. D., after a year's absence on account of illness.

'89. Lindley M. Stevens has entered the office of N. W. Ayer & Sons, newspaper advertisers.

'89. Warner H. Fite has again gone to Berlin to study.

'89. T. F. Branson has completed his medical course and has entered the hospitals.

'90. H. P. Baily was a member of the Philadelphia team in both matches against the Irishmen, and a large share of the bowling fell on his shoulders. Baily was also very successful in the Canadian match.

'90. D. P. Hibberd is teaching mathematics at the Friends' Central School, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Phila.

'90. R. R. Tatnall, A.M., has returned to Johns Hopkins University, and will continue the study of physics there.

'90. J. M. Steere, A.M., is principal of the Friends' School at Tioga. Mr. Steere will continue to act as superintendent of the First-day School at Preston, which is under the charge of Haverford Meeting.

'91. J. W. Hutton has gone to Barnesville, Ohio, to act as teacher in a Friends' School in that place.

'92. The engagement of E. S. Cary to Miss Elizabeth Allen has been announced.

The following Alumni have visited the College since its opening: J. M. Steere, '90; D. P. Hibberd, '90; J. S. Morris, '91; A. Hoopes, '91; N. L. West, '92; E. S. Cary, '92; W. S. Jenks, '92; F. McAllister, '92; R. W. Stone, '92; and G. J. Palen, '92.

### FOOT-BALL.

#### HAVERFORD vs. ALUMNI.

ON Saturday, October 1st, the foot-ball season was opened by a match with a team representing the Alumni. The game was scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock, but some members of the visiting team were delayed, and it was after 4 o'clock when the game was called. The teams lined up as follows:

ALUMNI.	HAVERFORD.
Banes (capt.), . . . . . right-end . . . . .	N. Warden (capt.)
A. F. Young, . . . . . right-tackle . . . . .	Wood, '96
Franklin, . . . . . right-guard . . . . .	Wright
Reinhardt, . . . . . centre . . . . .	Alsop
Auchincloss, . . . . . left-guard . . . . .	A. Morris
J. S. Stokes, . . . . . left-tackle . . . . .	Haviland
Wetherill, . . . . . left-end . . . . .	Strawbridge
Whitney, . . . . . right half-back . . . . .	Blanchard
Darlington, . . . . . left half-back . . . . .	Wood, '95
Johnson, . . . . . full-back . . . . .	Hay
Palen, . . . . . quarter-back . . . . .	Hoag
Referee, Mr. Sharp, Haverford, '98.	Umpire, Mr. Haskell.

Play began with Haverford in possession of the ball, while the Alumni guarded the western goal. The ball was put in play by the V. and a gain of ten yards resulted. Hay then ran for another gain of four yards. The ball was next fumbled and Hoag fell on it. Hay kicked, and Blanchard by quick work recovered the ball, which was down within the Alumni's 25-yard line. Haviland is sent through the line for a good gain, but unfortunately dropped the ball.

Johnson then went around the left-end for five yards before he was tackled by Strawbridge. A good run of fifteen yards by Darlington brings the play back to the centre of the field, but Haverford was beginning to tackle harder, and on the third down Johnson was obliged to kick. The ball was dropped by Hay, and an Alumnus promptly fell on it. This brought the ball to our 35-yard line in the Alumni's possession. Good running brings it ten yards nearer to the Haverford goal, but here we get the ball, owing to Warden's good tackling. Wood, '95, gains five yards, but afterward Hay is obliged to kick on the third down. Again we regain the ball, and Wright, Wood, '95, and Hay go through the centres for good gains. The Alumni were being pushed hard, and only kept us from scoring by good individual tackling. After a good run by Haviland, and another buck of Wood, '95, Reinhardt gets the ball in a scrimmage. It is of little consequence, however, as Haverford gets it back on account of foul holding by Auchincloss. The ball is now steadily brought toward the Alumni's goal. Five yards are awarded to Haverford on off-side play by the Alumni. Wood makes five more on a beautiful buck through the centre, and again an Alumnus is on the wrong side of the ball when it is snapped, though their captain warmly disputed the fact with the umpire. After a short discussion the ball is put in play three yards from the goal-line, and Hay runs easily around the end for a touch-down. Time, twenty minutes.

Hoag misses the goal, and the Alumni have the ball at the centre. After a gain of ten yards Alsop checked the advance by a good tackle. Darlington made ten yards, and Johnson five, then the Alumni are checked by good tackling. On the third down Darlington plunges through the line, and makes a hole for Franklin, who slips through the grasp of three or four men, and, escaping the backs, makes a run of 25-yards and touchdown. The goal was kicked by Johnson. Score, Alumni 6, Haverford, 4. Thus in three minutes of play the score was reversed, and the working of the new rule of resuming play at the centre of the field after a touchdown was here well exhibited. Play was resumed at the centre, and the ball was

steadily carried toward the Alumni's goal, but the time was too short to score again, and the first half ended with the Alumni ahead by two points. In the second half Haviland, who had hurt his knee, was replaced by Harvey. The Alumni started with the ball, and Wetherill made seven yards before being stopped by Wood, '95. Whitney gains once more in the centre, but good tackles by Strawbridge and Wood, '96, force an attempt to kick. The Haverford centre breaks through the opposing line and secures the ball. The ball was about in the centre, and both teams were working hard, so that it changed hands twice on four downs. Finally Blanchard and Wood, '95, make good gains, but soon the Alumni secure the ball on a fumble. A series of short rushes were checked by Warden, who throughout the game had done most of the tackling for Haverford, and the ball was again lost on four downs, Haverford, too, is unable to advance the ball and loses it. Franklin kicks on the third down for the Alumni. Hay and Wood make small gains, and with the assistance of line plays the ball is brought near the Alumni's goal, where it is lost on four downs. Alsop tackles well, and on the next down Wright breaks through and secures the ball. Hay again runs eight yards around the right-end for a touchdown. Score, Haverford, 8, Alumni, 6. No goal. In the remaining two minutes of time, Warden's good tackling prevents all advance of the Alumni, and the game was called with Haverford victorious by a score of 8-6. Great interest was felt in the game, as it was the first time that we have seen the team's work in a game this year. Our opponents were heavy, and good players individually, but with their total lack of team play we should have made twenty or thirty points. While the training of team was shown in the success of line plays, and the plucky up-hill fight in the second half, yet if any real success is to be hoped for, the men must play much quicker, and must learn to catch and avoid fumbling.

#### HAVERFORD VS. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

With a light and somewhat crippled team we met the heavy representatives of the University on Wednesday, October 5th. Under the circumstances no one expected to see a close

game, yet had our team-work and snap in play been at all creditable, the score would not have been half so large. Our men did not seem to grasp—to use the phrase of a critic of our opponents' play—"the extreme gravity of the situation," and their slowness when they had the ball, and weak defensive play, were deplorable. At one time in the second half Haverford seemed to wake up, and for twenty minutes kept Pennsylvania from scoring. A few of the team, too, distinguished themselves by brilliant tackling, but as a rule it was done by only one or two men. The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD.	POSITIONS.	U. OF P.
Strawbridge, . . . . .	Left-end . . . . .	Symonds.
S. Morris, . . . . .	left-tackle . . . . .	Mackey.
A. Morris, . . . . .	left-guard . . . . .	Oliver.
Male, . . . . .	centre . . . . .	Adams.
Lester, . . . . .	right-guard . . . . .	Thornton.
Wood, '96, . . . . .	right-tackle . . . . .	Reese.
Warden, (Capt) . . . . .	right-end . . . . .	Wagenhurst.
Wood, . . . . .	left half-back . . . . .	Camp.
Blanchard, . . . . .	right half-back . . . . .	Martin, (Capt.)
Hay, . . . . .	full-back, . . . . .	Knipe, (Woodruff.)
Hoag, . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . .	Newton.
Referee, Mr. Shoff.	Umpire, Mr. Haskell.	

The ball was put in play at 3.40 by Pennsylvania, Warden having chosen the western goal. The V gained twenty yards. On the next down, however, Haverford secured the ball on a fumble. Hay and Blanchard both fail to make ground around the ends, so Hay kicks. Camp runs twenty-five yards before he is tackled by Wood '95. Martin makes ten, and Haverford's centre is forced for five yards, after which Reese scores a touch-down. Time four minutes. Martin kicked the goal, and play was begun again at the centre by the Haverford V. This failed to make much, as did Wood '95. Hay, however, makes three, and five yards on offside play by Pennsylvania, enabling Haverford to keep the ball. After another fruitless attempt to gain, Hay kicks well. Symonds falls on the ball, and after a run of twenty yards by Cump, Martin passes our whole team and scores the second touch-down from the centre of the field. Score, 10-0. Time ten minutes.

Martin misses his goal, and Haverford has the ball at the centre. Hoag advances three yards in the V. Blanchard fails to gain, but Hay makes four by a good rush through the line. Wood '95 makes three and Hay kicks. Camp



drops the ball and Blanchard falls on it. Haverford was still unable to advance the ball, and Hay again kicked. Symonds secured the ball. Martin again showed our team that he cared little for their tackling abilities, and was only stopped by Blanchard after a forty-yards run. Camp immediately went twenty-five yards further, and scored a touch-down. Score 14-0. Time fifteen minutes.

Knipe is substituted for Woodruff, and play is resumed at the centre. This time Wood '95 makes a beautiful run of twenty yards, protected by the V, but we are again obliged to attempt a kick on the third down. Hay fails to accomplish this, and Pennsylvania secures the ball. This was the only time in the game, however, that Hay fumbled or failed to kick hard and well, and when we consider how poorly our rush-line protected him, we cannot give him too much credit. Martin now scored another touch-down from which Knipe kicked a goal. Score, 26-0. Time, twenty-two minutes.

Haverford tried again to make gains from the centre, but Pennsylvania soon gets the ball on four downs, and Camp, Knipe, and Martin make a series of small gains, and finally Martin again crossed the line. Knipe misses the goal and the score is 30-0. Time, twenty-six minutes.

The Haverford V fails to gain, and we cannot run around the ends. Pennsylvania takes the ball, and though delayed by the good tackling of Warden and Wood '95, Camp scores another touch-down. Score, 34-0. After this the ball is in play near the centre with little gain for either side until time is called.

In the second half the U. of P. team has many substitutes in order to test the new men. Haverford's V brings five, and Blanchard soon afterward makes a good run around the end for eight yards. Hay bucks the centre for three, and then Pennsylvania gets the ball. Male was stunned by a blow on the head, and Haviland plays guard while Lester moves up to centre. Martin also was hurt, and Peralto was substituted. The latter promptly distinguished himself by making fifteen yards. For the next few minutes Pennsylvania cannot gain much owing to good tackling by Warden. We finally get the ball, but cannot advance. Pennsylvania

takes it once more, and finally Camp crosses the line, but it has taken twenty minutes work to score. Camp kicked the goal, and made the score 40-0.

Haverford's V cannot gain nor can the backs. Hay kicked, and Warden tackled Camp where he stood, after catching the ball. After a few good gains through our centre Pennsylvania fumbles, and Haviland falls on the ball. Hay kicked and recovered the ball, but there is no further gain, and Haverford lost the ball on four downs. Pennsylvania carried the ball to our five-yard line where Hoag got it on a fumble. Hay kicked to Camp. Our centre now played hard, and stopped all attempts to force it. As a consequence we regained the ball on four downs. Hay kicked, and Pennsylvania works our line until Delabarre is able to run around the end for a touchdown. Score, 40-0. Time, twenty-four minutes.

Warden was hurt, and Webster replaced him at end. Haverford cannot advance the ball, and Pennsylvania makes another touchdown, Oliver carrying the ball through the centre. Score, 48-0. Camp kicks the goal, making 50.

In the short time left to play Hay kicks to Camp, who makes a good gain. Peralto then crosses the line after a run of forty yards. Camp kicks the goal, and the University wins by the score of 56-0.

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

Hereafter we will dispense with the department of "Exchanges." Its place will, in a measure, be taken by this department, with the title of "Hall and Campus." Its editor is supposed to look over the publications of other colleges, but is not supposed to mention any of them here unless he finds something likely to be interesting to readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN. Neither is he restricted to any other subject. Being so entirely independent he is likely to be somewhat erratic.

College papers reflect the life and thought of their respective colleges. One who reads them month after month is impressed by the fact that each college and university has its distinctive *spirit*, as it may be called. The line of thought of students and their ambitions are

different in every college. Without doubt there is such a thing as a Harvard spirit, a Yale spirit, a Cornell spirit. When a young man enters a college he deliberately places himself in the midst of the most powerful formative influences. In regard to this *spirit*, or way of thinking and acting, each college seems to have its faults and its virtues. For instance a Haverford man is not likely to be so good an organizer and controller of men as a Yale man.

What is to be said of the spirit of Haverford? Its great fault seems to be the lack of systematic organizing force. We are too insubordinate, too independent. We follow our likes and dislikes, and seldom do what we ought to do, regardless whether we want to do it or not.

Besides this we do not enough encourage and demand energy and victory under any circumstances from the captains and managers of our teams. We bear with captains who do either a little or a good deal less than all they can to win. This general fault is what prevents us from having great success in athletics. The Haverford man loves his college as well as any college man. Why, then, does he not win glory for the college. In track athletics, for instance, he argues that the track athletics do him no good, and that he hates to train. In some colleges men are less philosophical, but they are greater athletes; there is glory to be won or lost—they make all things subordinate to victory. They get it. They deserve the credit of having been successful in what they have undertaken to do. Remember that we are now only trying to analyze the Haverfordian spirit, and merely take track athletics for an example; for our own part we see lots of good sense in playing tennis instead of learning to sprint.

And now, what are the good points in the spirit of Haverford? They are many and important. They are shown in our Alumni. The Haverfordian will love nature and books; he will be high-minded, spurning everything which is mean and sordid; above all he will know how to live, for he will have just that true culture which gets the most real enjoyment out of life.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Kane S. Green has returned to the College for a special course in engineering.

Mr. E. C. Lewis has taken Mr. Jonathan M. Steere's place as Secretary of the College.

The Swarthmore-Haverford Sophomore game will be played either on October 29th or November 9th.

A large boiler and a lofty iron stack have been set up at the Machine Shop to meet the increasing needs of the department.

Prof. W. S. Hall spent a portion of his vacation investigating irrigation in the Western States, giving especial attention to an artesian basin of the James River Valley.

The Collection hour has been changed from 8.50 to 8.15, in the hope that it will break less into the evening work, and afford ample time for quiet study after Collection.

The Post Graduates this year number seven; the Seniors, twenty; Juniors, twenty-four; Sophomores, twenty-three; and Freshmen, twenty-one; making a total of ninety-five.

We hear that Prof. Harris announces the discovery of a new text of the Old Syriac version of the Gospels (Curetonian Syriac). A copy of the text has already been made, and is now under the examination of well-known English editors.

At collection on Wednesday evening, 9 mo. 21st, the opening day of College, some new members of the Faculty were introduced, and the appointment of others, who were absent, announced. President Sharpless welcomed the students, and warned them against certain abuses. The usual speeches were made by the Faculty, and were greeted with due applause. After Collection the upper classmen gathered on the campus, in front of Barclay Hall, to see the usual rush. They were disappointed in their hope of seeing a good contest, for the Freshmen only mustered fourteen against '95's twenty-two. '96 made a plucky fight, though outnumbered and discouraged, but were unable to resist the Sophomore's well-marshalled forces.

During the summer a number of clay tennis courts have been prepared by the College, and will be let by the year. They are to be supplied with nets and kept in order by the College. The Tennis Association intends to hire several of these courts for the use of its members. The annual tournament will begin on Monday, October 3d.

Word has been received from Cambridge that J. Rendel Harris has been appointed, by the General Board of Studies, Lecturer in Palæography, at Cambridge University, the appointment being confirmed by the Special Board for Divinity. Also, the University of Dublin at the Tercentenary celebration conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

Thomas Chase, LL.D., who was connected with Haverford for over thirty years, first as Professor of Latin and Greek, and afterwards as President of the college, died at Providence, R. I., on Tenth month 5th. President Sharpless gave the students the following evening a sketch of his life and work. Resolutions were passed by the Faculty, and will be printed in the next issue of THE HAVERFORDIAN.

There will be a special course of twenty lectures on Art, during the present college year, beginning immediately after the Thanksgiving recess. The greater part of them will be delivered by Mr. Alden Sampson, Haverford '73, the remainder being by Mr. Richard T. Cadbury, Haverford '72, who has made a special study of certain branches of Art, abroad, during the last few years. These lectures will be open to the public, one lecture being delivered each week.

The Library Fund has again been increased, \$20,000 having recently been presented under the name of the "Mary Farnum Brown Fund." Of the \$1,200 income, each year, \$200 is to be spent for books of a religious character, while the remainder is to be used at the discretion of the Librarian. This, together with the yearly income of \$600 from the original fund of \$10,000, and the fund of \$2,000 each year, which, beginning in 1891, was to last for five years, will make a total annual income of \$3,800 for the purchase of books for the Library.

The Haverford College Grammar School football team played on the scrub side against the first eleven on Friday, the 7th inst. The school rush-line is very light, and some of the regular scrub men were put on to strengthen it. Their backs, however, showed excellent form in running, and backed the heavy college line with spirited dashes. The work of the Dixons and Pratt was especially worthy of notice.

The schedules of games is not yet complete, but the following have been arranged:

Saturday, October 1st, The Alumni at Haverford.

Wednesday, October 5th, the U. of P. at Philadelphia.

Saturday, October 8th, Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster.

Thursday, October 13th, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.

Saturday, October 15th, Delaware College, at Haverford.

Wednesday, October 26th, Columbia Athletic Club, at Washington.

Saturday, November 12th, Dickinson College, at Haverford.

Saturday, November 19th, Swarthmore College. Place not fixed.

The following are the new students present at the College this year:

GRADUATE STUDENTS: Hunt (Wilmington Fellow), Major Subject, Chemistry; Johnson, (Penn Fellow), Major Subject, History; Hastings, (Union Theological Seminary), Major Subject, Semitics.

SENIORS: Wescott, Classical.

JUNIORS: Beyerle, Classical; Conard, Scientific; Harvey, Scientific; Lewis, Special.

SOPHOMORES: Hillis, Scientific; Engle, Classical.

FRESHMEN: Adams, Arts and Science; Alsop, Special; Bettle, Scientific; Brinton, Arts and Science; Brooke, Scientific; Clauser, Scientific; Coca, Arts and Science; Dielhenn, Special; Field, Scientific; Harris, Arts and Science; Huey, Arts and Science; Hunsicker, Mechanical Engineering; Lester, Arts and Science; Maier, Arts and Science; Middleton, Mechanical Engineering; Okie, Special.

A meeting of the Foot-ball Association was held on Friday, September 23d. Speeches were made by Mr. Haskell, the trainer, by members of the Faculty, and students, offering suggestions and giving encouragement. The treasurer announced that the Association was free from debt. A subscription for aiding in the work was started, and \$112 dollars raised at once. A meeting on September 28th was devoted to business and to a discussion of the Swarthmore and U. of P. game.

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### AMONG THE POETS.

#### VILLANELLE.

I SAT on the bank of a babbling brook,  
On the eve of a beautiful summer's day  
Scanning the pages of Nature's book.

Into the depths of my soul I took  
The radiant scene as, happy and gay,  
I sat on the bank of a babbling brook.

Across the stream I chanced to look  
And saw a charming maid in gray  
Scanning the pages of Nature's book.

Then while the wind the green leaves shook  
I moved not lest she might not stay,  
But sat on the bank of a babbling brook.

And then, I fear me, I forsook  
—By other beauties led away—  
Scanning the pages of Nature's book.

But since I left my leafy nook—  
Perhaps then, this is all I'll say,  
I sat on the bank of a babbling brook,  
Scanning the pages of Nature's book.

—*M., in Brunonian.*

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#### CATULLUS.

#### A VILLANELLE.

CATULLUS, ever in thy art  
A living human nature shows,  
Thou art the poet of the heart.

No pedant's lore thy lines impart.  
Nor ranting passion wildly blows,  
Catullus, ever in thy art.

Sweet love-thoughts from thy verse upstart  
As from its fresh leaves doth a rose—  
Thou art the poet of the heart.

Love's pains and pleasures have their part,  
And every word with feeling glows,  
Catullus, ever in thy art.

Thou hast no song of city mart,  
No moral hid in metered prose,—  
Thou art the poet of the heart.

Let psychic realists depart,

I'll seek the joys thou dost disclose,

Catullus, ever in thy art,

For thou art poet of the heart.

—*Unit.*

---

#### ALL MY LIFE.

#### BALLADE A DOUBLE REFRAIN.

"Rose kissed me to-day—

Will she kiss me to-morrow?"

NOW, it really is vexing, Sir Poet,  
To be worried and teased in this way,

I adore you quite, and you know it—

It's enough that I love you to-day;

Let to-morrow be just as it may,

I may love the first man that I see,

So, how can I honestly say

"*Je l'aimerai toute la vie?*"

Wherever a chance wind may blow it,

My heart will turn fickle and gay;

It's as light as a feather, and so it

Is enough that I love you to-day;

You're diverting, somewhat *distingue*,

And drive care away and *ennui*;

But what will you do for me, pray,

"*Si je l'aimerai toute la vie?*"

—*Columbia Spectator.*

---

#### THE BIRTH OF THE WATER LILY.

BETWEEN two hills a valley slept,  
Between two steepes of shelving land,  
High arched trees embowered it  
Through which the dying sunlight crept,  
And touched them with his gleaming wand,  
And flushed the dark'n'g steepes and lit  
The vale with golden fire.  
Above the stream the slow wind wept  
And touched the looming trees, and swept  
A solemn music 'tween the hills,  
As when an aged harper thrills  
Wild raptures from a lyre.  
One pale star stood above the height  
And brightened in the dying light.

Beside the stream a naiad fair,  
Under the ferns and willows cool,  
Shook out the folds of her sunlit hair  
And tossed them over her shoulders bare,  
While she gazed at herself in the pool.  
Her robe was as white as the white sea foam  
When lashed by the wind, and the moving air  
As it came up the vale from its ocean home,  
Carelessly caught the folds and drew  
The white robe close and lightly blew  
The sunlit curls of the naiad there.  
She moved with a modest dignity,  
A stately grace and symmetry,  
As though touched by an inner harmony.

"O dear Temopas, purest of all streams  
That ever burst from Ida's rocky heart,  
Receive me, and in all the after time  
Be thou my grave, and keep my secret true,



For life is weary since Endymion sleeps.  
 "The secret of the world is lost to me,  
 The quiet beauty of the streams and hills,  
 And all the tingling pleasures of the chase  
 Have fled away, and vanished as the years.  
 The world is dreary since Endymion sleeps."

"I sought to be a god to love the more,  
 But now that love is dead as life is dead,  
 I thank the gods that I was mortal born.  
 O dear Tempas, purest of all streams,  
 Be thou my grave and keep my secret true,  
 For I am weary since Endymion sleeps."

So spake she, and with one last wailing cry  
 Sank in the pool between the willowed banks,  
 And no one answered but the silence of the hills.

But a shepherd boy who came that way,  
 As he wandered home in the twilight gray,  
 And stopped to drink at the edge of the pool,  
 Saw out in the water a lily fair  
 Where the naiad had sunk, and the willows cool,  
 And the drooping ferns and the moving air  
 All stooped to breathe of its fragrance rare.

W. A. Dunn, in *Nassau Lit.*

#### FIRST LOVE.

AGAINST the burnished glitter of the dawn,  
 Outlined in shadow tower the gabled eaves.  
 I hear the rustle of October leaves  
 Upon the voiceless velvet of the lawn

But she is gone—inexorable laws  
 That alter not have fixed their stern decree,  
 Condemned me to the rock and set her free,  
 Love is my crime, my sentence—she the cause.

She was not made to suffer, only time  
 Can change those features to a harsher tone,  
 Or mar the classic beauty of the stone  
 That sees not, hears not, feels not love of mine.

—Red and Blue.

#### THE FOREST FIRE.

##### I.

HUSH! are all forest sounds—the wood bird's song,  
 So lately mellowing the moist fresh dew—  
 Each subtle wildwood hint of life that dwells,  
 Apart from human strife and hope and wrong.  
 Sweet peace broods fearing; windless wood-aisles throng,  
 With soft suggestions of alarm that swells  
 As smoke pulls on the mossy pine smells,  
 And crackling, crashing noises grow more strong.  
 A hare starts from her form, and thies afraid  
 With trembling ears laid back; and there is sound  
 Of fluttering wild wings through fronds of shade.  
 Then smoke terror waits upon the ground,  
 The kindling horror careless man has made,  
 Till sheets of flames are spreading far around.

##### II

Bare desolation, black and drear and grey;  
 Death lays his dead hand where was erstwhile seen  
 The pure sweet life of flowering, growing green  
 In wood aisles echoing the wild bird's lay.

The thrush's clear call is heard no more by day  
 The "lonesome birds" by night; as this had been  
 Dread part of elf-land and the flame fay queen,  
 It fades in gaunt black trees for leagues away.  
 The sun shines sickly here. The air is filled  
 With dust impalpable of ashes stirred,  
 Up from the baked ground by our awesome tread.  
 The thoughtless voice is hushed, the laugh is stilled  
 With ruth that such wide ruin has occurred,  
 And sorrow at such sight of Nature dead.

—Red and Blue.

#### ROMANCE OF A CUT.

HE sat with her one summer night  
 Within a hammock, 'neath the trees;  
 Sat close, sat long, while sighed the breeze,  
 And in the sky the moon smiled bright.

The other summer maids from town  
 Set up a strike, it could not be  
 That one should gobble the only HE!  
 They sallied out and cut them down.

The fall was heard; he rose and fled,  
 Smile, blazer, knickerbockers—all,  
 He passed her on the street next fall  
 And then a lack, she cut him dead.

—Red and Blue.

#### GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

There are 425 students in this year's Freshman class at Harvard.

The Chicago University commenced October 1st, with about 800 students and 100 instructors.

Cambridge won the annual chess match with Oxford by taking five and one-half games out of seven.

The Republican nominees for President and Vice-President are both graduates of Miami University.

Harvard has made application for 7,000 square feet for its intended exhibit at the World's Fair.

By order of the Italian government, English is to be added to the curriculum of the colleges in that country.

Prof. Edward J. Phelps, of the Yale Law School, will represent the United States at Berne, Switzerland, in the Behring Sea arbitration with England.

The old gymnasium at Yale is to be turned into a dining-hall. It will accommodate about five hundred.

John S. Johnson recently lowered the one-mile bicycle record at Independence, Ia., his time being 2 m. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  s.

Bull, Yale's famous full-back, is coaching the Yale backs in the forenoon, and the Wesleyan team in the afternoon.

S. H. Williams, Yale's famous hurdler, has been engaged as athletic instructor at the Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

Over \$500,000 has been expended in the erection of new buildings for Yale University during the past twelve months.

According to the recently published Year Book of the universities of the world, by Dr. Kukula, there are now 147 universities on the globe. In attendance the Paris University leads all the rest, with 9,112 students, followed by Vienna, with 6,220, and Berlin, 5,227.

A New England inter-collegiate foot-ball association has been formed, consisting of Williams, Amherst, and Dartmouth.

The University of Pennsylvania has already added eighteen new men to its Faculty, and it is expected that more appointments will follow.

Walter Camp has been elected treasurer of the Yale consolidated athletic association. He will have charge of the base-ball, foot-ball, crew, and tennis funds.

Prof. White, of the Greek department at Harvard, has leave of absence this year, and will serve as professor of Greek at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

The University of Pennsylvania has decided to found a "traveling scholarship in architecture," yielding an annual income of \$1,000, which will enable the holder to travel through Europe, and study the best methods of architecture.



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Among those who have investigated the works and to whom reference can be made are Charles W. Greene, Esq., Murray Hill Hotel, New York; A. M. Welles, Esq., Civil Engineer, Denver, Colo., and Chief Engineer of the Denver Land and Water Storage Co.; Alfred P. Boller, Esq., Civil Engineer, 71 Broadway, N. Y.; Walter C. Frost, Esq., Investment Securities, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Walter H. Graves, Esq., Supt. of Irrigation, U. S. Indian Dept.; Rev. Joseph N. Hallock, proprietor *Christian at Work*, Times Building, N. Y.; Hon. Henry R. Wolcott, Denver, Colo.; Jones Yerkes, Esq., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa. (formerly N. J. manager for Thurber Whyland Co., of N. Y.).

Prospectus, maps, counsels' opinion, reports of Philadelphians who have examined property, and photographs of the property may be seen at the offices of the Company and of the undersigned, and any further specific information will be gladly furnished on application, either by mail or in person. We recommend these bonds to investors.

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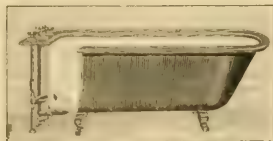
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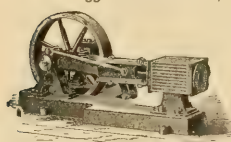
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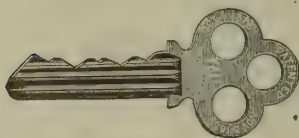
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# The Haverfordian.

Vol. XIV.

HAVERFORD, PA., NOVEMBER, 1892.

No. 5.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Enter I at the Head Post Office, for transmission through the mails at special rates.

AS a student of Haverford College looks back upon the years he has spent at the institution, it often happens that the effect and influence produced upon him by our public lectures is the most lasting of the many benefits he has derived from his college course. We believe that the authorities who obtain lecturers or speakers for us here at the college do so with a considerable view to their fitness and ability to interest their audience.

A collection of college students, however uncultured they may be, is always a critical body, and it requires a speaker of considerable tact to interest them, and at the same time to escape censure of a more or less forcible and disagreeable nature. But we may say that the persons who secure our

public lecturers have hitherto been happy in their choice, and it is because the student body has listened with pleasure and profit to such men as Fry, Moulton and Sadler, that they now take the opportunity to ask for more.

In these days of University Extension, scanty funds will go a long way towards obtaining acknowledged authorities in the literary field, and we are firmly convinced that along no line can money be more profitably spent than in obtaining good lecturers for audiences in Alumni Hall. We would be glad to see, and our neighbors would gladly accept the opportunity to hear, men who are recognized to be competent authorities on certain subjects, and putting aside all benefits which would certainly accrue to us as individuals, the gain to the college as a unit would be immense. The existence and advantages of our institution, as a seat of learning, must be advertised, not in any rude or extravagant way, but by such calm yet persuasive methods as shall appeal to the judgment of any impartial investigator.

We have an enviable reputation as *Haverford* students to support along literary lines, and what better incentive can there be than an intelligent and interesting lecturer. The course of lectures which is announced on the Fine Arts is a step in the right direction, and we trust that the students will show their appreciation by a faithful interest in this course, as well as in such University Extension lectures as are from time to time in Philadelphia, and whom the committee may see fit to secure.

THE HAVERFORDIAN believes that an apology is due its readers for its tardy appearance during the last few months. The Board of Editors had great difficulty in getting the printer to do the work properly. He was even so inconsiderate as to cut out certain contributions without any authority and so shorten his work. Hereafter, under our new printer, we hope to do better.

In this number there appears a brief sketch of Thomas Chase, by an old pupil, giving a more personal view of one whose recent death is deeply regretted by all friends of Haverford. Thomas Chase's literary abilities are so well set forth in the college history that it was thought inappropriate to note that side of his life in these columns; but it was believed that a sketch of this sort would interest many.

THE difficulties which Haverford experiences in maintaining a respectable foot-ball team from year to year without running into debt are common to most small colleges situated in the country. Because our college is small, when we meet institutions of our own size, the attendance is always meagre, simply because neither side has a large constituency, and when we play larger colleges we experience the same difficulty because of our inferiority to our opponents.

Notwithstanding this disadvantage under which Haverford labors, it seems that the Foot-ball Association would do better if the students would be willing to undergo some trouble. Every Haverfordian should, besides attending every game himself, make greater efforts to induce his family and friends to witness the games. The present game of foot-ball is certainly entertaining enough to be worth the small admission fee now charged, and if we persevered in a policy of this kind, we would eventually arouse more local interest in Haverford,

with the result of drawing more students to the college, a thing greatly to be desired.

In due course of time we might be enabled to build the long-wished-for fence enclosing the ground, and to fill up some of the hills and hollows in the field, which are now daily responsible for strained ankles and severe bruises. At any rate, arrangements should be made at once, in order that those who come to witness our matches in carriages, may cross the running track and thus obtain a nearer view of the contestants. At present, when carriages are kept at such a distance from the field, and when a row of spectators on the side lines cuts off all chance of recognizing the players, there is no pleasure in watching the game at all from a carriage.

THE HAVERFORDIAN does not believe in appealing to the Alumni for these improvements, but thinks the students could accomplish them if they set about it in a determined manner. Already our Alumni are furnishing the funds for the support of our trainer and a large subscription for a new gymnasium has been started. Yet the HAVERFORDIAN does think they could afford to attend our games in larger numbers than they do at present. Finally, we believe that Haverford can win and can accomplish other things if we only share the belief of President Sharpless, "that anything can be accomplished by persistent work."

---

AMONG the new buildings that are being used for the first time this fall at Yale are the gymnasium, Welch Hall, the new dormitory, the Engineers' building of the Sheffield Scientific School, the eating commons, and the psychological laboratory.

At Bowdoin there are to be two new buildings, the Walker Art Building which is now nearing completion, and the Searle's Scientific Building, which is expected to be finished within the next year. The dormitories are also being thoroughly renovated.



HAVERFORD AND THOMAS CHASE IN  
1861-62.

TO a student who entered Haverford in 1861, the outward appearance of the college was greatly different from that presented to the view of a Freshman of 1892. Founder's Hall was the only building of any size of which the grounds could boast; indeed, there were only in addition the carpenter shop, now the boiler house; the gas house, now a thing of the past; and the old observatory. There was no trim lawn, for, except upon the Dorian cricket ground (at which the modern cricketer would have turned up his nose) and for a few yards around Founder's Hall, the grass waved triumphantly until it fell before the scythe of the slow-mowing Irishman in early June, only to rise again, as if in defiance, before commencement on July 9. The trees which now so closely interlace their boughs over Maple avenue then balanced each other down the road, while the glory of the lawn was the *magnolia conspicua* in the circle south of Founder's Hall, which in early spring freighted the air with delicate perfume and gladdened the eye with a mass of graceful, pure white blossoms, the whole rising to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.

But if the outward was different, so were other things. Breakfast at 6.30 the year round, and punctuality to the minute required, otherwise deduction with loss of breakfast in addition, a loss which could have been borne with equanimity, had not country air and exercise made even such a repast a necessity. Bedtime for all, except Seniors, Juniors and the fortunate youth who rang the bell, came at nine. No electives in those days; no French; no German; no honor system; but a cast-iron course of Greek, Latin, mathematics and English for all, except a few "specials." The program was simplicity itself, no clashes, no piling up of work on particular days with a delightfulness of vacancy on others. Its

sameness was only varied by a real half-holiday on monthly meeting days, which then came on Fifth days, or by some excursion such as that to Media to visit an establishment for persons who had not received their due share of intellect—an institution where one of the professors was fond of caustically saying some of the unfortunate Freshmen and even Sophomores should have been sent.

"General permission to go out of bounds." Such was the sentence that was frequently heard in the "study room" when classes were over at four o'clock, for in those days no one could step beyond the enclosure of the farm without express leave. That was the day of "collections," collection for breakfast, collection for classes, collection for dinner, collection for supper, collection for study, collection for meeting, collection for reading the Bible, and for bed. Woe to the man who missed any of these, for there were no cuts for anybody.

The faculty of that day was also in keeping with the age. Yet, as one looks back from the vantage ground gained by added years, much is now seen which was overlooked then—faithfulness to duty, earnestness of purpose and unwavering industry. Stern, severe, unbending, caustic, Dr. Paul Swift headed the list, the terror of Freshmen, the *bête noir* of Sophomores, respected and feared both by Juniors and Seniors. "Truth-lover and truth-teller," like England's Iron Duke, perhaps the most fearless, independent character that has ever been in a Haverford faculty. Then came Thomas Chase, followed by Moses C. Stevens, the mathematician, as he liked to be called; then, for a brief period, almost as if his name had been placed upon the catalogue in sport, Charles Atherton, nominally the librarian, then a sinecure office, as no books were bought, and the room was only opened one hour a week. The superintendent, William F. Mitchell, came next; he was fresh from the successful management

of boys "of the baser sort," and therefore was deemed specially fitted for the guidance of Haverford students. Thomas White Lamb, "Tutor in Classics and History, and Assistant Librarian," brought up the rear. Such was the Faculty of 1861-62; all have passed away from earthly scenes except Moses C. Stevens, who now occupies a chair more suited to his taste in an Indiana University. Of these men, Thomas Chase alone had had a true college training. Thirty-five years old, he was full of an almost youthful interest in affairs. Educated at Harvard under the scholarly Felton, then spending three years in Germany, France, Italy and Greece, the freshness of his visit not worn off, he had a personal knowledge of the scenes of the old world, of German training and German scholars and scholarship, which was unusual in those days anywhere, and was almost unique in institutions of the size of Haverford. Round him the whole literary interest of the college revolved. In his class room alone was the literary and artistic side brought out; he was the only one who had a wide acquaintance with English literature, the only one who knew anything about French and German literature, to say nothing of his specialty of Greek and Latin. His instruction in Logic and Rhetoric was most helpful and inspiring, despite a certain not infrequent, charming, unconscious disregard of some of the maxims of the latter, even when he was emphasizing their value.

As president of the Loganian Society in its palmy days, when not to belong to it was an exception among officers and students, by his presence, his interest, and his judicious criticisms, he added to the value and pleasure of the meetings more than can be described. He organized Moot courts, arranged readings in parts, and gave valuable suggestions for entertaining and instructive exercises. Few of that day forget King John as rendered by members of the

Loganian under his supervision, or the "Golden Legend," with its musical choruses and melodious passages. Not unfrequently he himself would give readings from the English poets, or from some one of them, as Mrs. Browning or Tennyson. Excellent, for instance, was his rendering of "Maud." Then there were his lectures on Architecture, and on English Literature, and on the "Meanings of Mythology." Fortunate were those considered who, invited to his house to spend an evening to see his treasures gathered while abroad, heard also his conversation, or rather monologue, the course of which turned hither and thither by photograph of old world scene, or autograph of distinguished man or woman whom he had met, strayed over home and foreign lands with delightful irregularity and illogical sequence.

But enough; those who knew Thomas Chase in his older years never knew him at his best, nor can they ever know to the full what Haverford owes him for the direction and impetus which he gave to her literary life, but *she* will

"Owe him always what she owed him then,"

ALLEN C. THOMAS.

#### THE OTHER FELLOW.

JACK WITHERS and I were out walking. In our senior year a short walk in the evening had become quite habitual with us, so much so, indeed, that the day seemed to be quite incomplete without the customary indulgence in Cambridge moonlight before going to bed. We surely did not do it for exercise, for we used to stroll along so lazily that we never received any. Conversation, too, could not have been the sole object of such a walk, for often, on a fine night, we seemed to have had a very pleasant stroll when neither of us had said anything more than "Well, good-night," at the end. Whatever was the satisfaction which such a walk gave us the fact is that almost every evening, when we

had finished our lessons or come reasonably near finishing them (and occasionally, I remember, when we had decided to let them go undone), almost every evening, I say, on these suitable opportunities, Jack Withers and I might have been seen wandering slowly along under the old elms of Cambridge.

I do not need to describe Withers and myself; simply picture to yourself two Harvard seniors. On the particular evening with which we are concerned there had been a long silence. Jack broke it by remarking abruptly:

"Billy, a fellow can't be absolutely, dead sure of *anything* in this world, can he?" It was easy to see that he was trying to introduce some bright thing or other that had entered his head; so I said:

"Why, I don't know, but—for instance?"

"For instance," said he, musingly, "are you dead sure that I am myself?"

"Well, Jack, granted that you are anybody at all, I think there's no doubt but that you are yourself. You never seemed to me much like anybody else." It was quite true—Jack Withers was not just like other people; that was the reason I liked him so well.

He rejoined laughingly: "That's all right, Billy, but that's not what we're talking about. You see," he slyly added, "I'm not so certain about my identity as you seem to be. It seems to me very probable that I'm actually another fellow and not myself—an entirely different person, you know."

"Indeed?"

"Well, you can judge for yourself; here are the facts. My father graduated here at Harvard. He then intended to go through the Law School and enter his uncle's law office in St. Louis. His uncle expected to retire soon and promised my father his whole practice as soon he was well worked into it. Now it happened that, during the summer after taking his A.

B., my father worked for a publishing house here in Boston. They liked him there and offered him a very good permanent position. The outcome of it was that he stayed with them and never studied law at all. He soon became a member of the firm and so settled permanently in Boston. As was quite natural, he married a Boston girl.

"Now," he continued, "my question is: what if my father had refused the position here and had studied law? He would have gone to St. Louis and lived there all his life. Of course he would never have seen my mother, for, you see, she lived in Boston. He would have married some one else, and his son would have been—at any rate, not myself."

I pondered a moment. "Quite a different fellow, undoubtedly," I suggested, "there's nothing very queer about that. But," I added, slowly and impressively, "but by the way, Jack, if all this had happened and your father had gone West, of course the Other Fellow would have come on here to college, and, being a relative of Mrs. L—— (Wither's paternal aunt), would have gone to her tea the other day and would have met a certain girl there. Jack," I exclaimed, "you must be very jealous of this Other Fellow, who came so near being in existence and being your rival. But," I added, dreamily, "of course it is only a supposed case."

I looked at him with a smile to see how he would take this. He was gazing as vacantly as possible at the stars on the horizon, pretending that my words were quite meaningless to him. But I saw through it all. I had been present at the tea myself, and had come away confident that the attractive girl whom I had seen there in conversation with Withers had made more than a slight impression on him.

"Oh!" he exclaimed, "well—er—yes—it *was* a supposed case—that is, what I

told you for facts were supposed. You see I made up the whole story. The truth is my father *did* study law. Then he went to St. Louis and married a St. Louis lady. And now, old man," he demanded, "who am I?"

He had now gained his point and I was willing to admit it.

"There's no doubt about it," said I, "the Other Fellow certainly turns out to be *you*; in other words, you're the Other Fellow."

"Exactly," he replied impressively, "I am the Other Fellow. And now you see what an embarrassing position I'm in."

"Yes," I replied, thoughtfully, "it is rather a bad fix. I admit you have good reason for not being sure you're yourself. But, Jack, I should say that the toughest piece of luck about this thing is that *you* are nobody knows where, possibly not in existence at all, and the Other Fellow, you see, has met Miss —— at the tea and is getting on finely. I see you're in very hard luck, old man. Can I do anything for you?"

He saw that I understood the case, so he made the best of it and replied, just as we were separating at the door of Weld Hall, "Oh, don't trouble yourself about me—never mind me—perhaps it will come right in the end, somehow; and besides—" he hesitated, "yes, it's only fair, for, perhaps, she likes him, you know—I've decided that this rascally Other Fellow can have her and be happy."

And as we said good-night you may imagine how I admired him for this noble expression of self-sacrifice. But they tell us that those who make such sacrifices for the sake of others are happy in the end. Perhaps that was the case with Jack Withers.

THE University of Pennsylvania ranks fourth among the colleges in point of numbers, having 1750 students. Harvard, Michigan and Yale outnumber it.

# 

ON Thames street, London, in full view of the bridge over which the Canterbury road passes the river, we may suppose Geoffrey, son of John Chaucer, to have been born. At least, we know that the house was in his possession until 1380, and it is pleasant to picture him as a child playing in the fields near the river and watching with boyish curiosity the pilgrims as they passed on their way to Canterbury.

Modern critics, withholding their certain verdict because of a lamentable lack of evidence, conjecture that the year of Chaucer's birth lies between 1340-45, and although this is probably correct, it must be remembered that the facts of his life, with a few exceptions, are not known to us. His death occurred certainly in 1400, and in 1386 there is mention of him in the records of the law courts as witness in a case of chivalry, when he declared himself to be "of forty years and upwards." On this evidence, the date of his birth is chiefly determined.

Fancy may be allowed to construct at will the youth of the poet. It must have been overshadowed by the scourge of the Black Death, which devastated England four times between 1348 and 1376, mention of which he makes in the "Pardoner's Tale"—

"There com a prìvè thief men ycleped deth,  
That in this countré al the peple sleth;  
And with his spere he smote his hert a-two,  
And went his way withoute wordes mo;  
He hath a thousand slayn this pestilence."

As page in the house of Prince Lionel, Duke of Clarence, he was fortunately placed and there he commenced his connection with the royal family which he afterwards maintained on and off for the rest of his life. In the service of Prince Lionel, he went to France with Edward III., and was captured in the siege of Paris; but after a short imprisonment was released in 1360, part of his ransom being paid by the king.



He must have been something under twenty years of age when this took place, and it is seven years before we hear of him again, this time as "valet de chambre" in the royal household, receiving a salary of twenty marks.

Romance, aided by several chance references in his literary work of this period, ascribes to these seven blank years (1360-67), about which we really know nothing, either the development of a hopeless love affair, or the equally unfortunate complication of an unhappy marriage. Whichever of these misfortunes befell Chaucer, there appears in all of his afterwork the trace of the struggle through which he then passed. Sometimes sarcastic, sometimes melancholy, we find this spirit appearing again and again.

What can be more sad yet, with the ring of true manly courage in it, than the few lines of personal feeling that open the "Boke of the Duchess." After describing his sleeplessness and consequent loss of vigor, he says—

"But men might axe me why soo  
I may not slepe, and what me is ?  
But natthless who aske this  
Leseth his asking trewly  
My selves cannot tell why  
The southe; but trewly, as I gesse  
I hold it be a sicknesse  
That I have suffred this eight year,  
And yet me boote is never the nere;  
For there is physician but one  
That may me hele; but that is done  
Pass me over until este,  
'That will not be, mote nedes be lefte,  
Our first mater is good to kepe."

And the "Complaynt to Pitie," written just before the "Boke of the Duchess," is an expression of this same feeling, representing as it does a sad lover whose

"Purpose was to pitey to compleyn  
Upon the cruelty and tyranyc  
Of love that for my truth doeth me dye."

Again in the "Parlement of Fowles," he speaks of himself as—

"Fullylled of thought and busy hevynesse,  
For both I hadde thynges that I holde,  
And eke I ne had thynges that I wolde."

The book on the death of the Duchess, it is believed was written in 1369, since in that year, Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster died. She was John of Gaunt's wife, and Chaucer owed much to her as well as to her husband. This poem and the "Complaynt to Pitie," are among the earliest of his works, and were written just after the romance of his life had come to such a sorrowful conclusion.

Some years before this, however, he had translated the French "Romaunt of the Rose," the most popular and widespread of all the romances of that time, and had written one or two love poems. They show plain evidence of early work, and contrasted with the skill and taste shown in his later poems, the rhyming is crude and monotonous. Frequently two lines are made to rhyme by ending them with the same word. Their rhythm, too, is unequal and hard to render smoothly, and it is evident that the poet is in an earlier stage of development than when he composed the harmonious measures of the "Canterbury Tales."

Chaucer continued his service in the royal household, begun in 1367, and rose steadily in favor and position. In 1370 he was made squire and sent—*ad partes transmarina*—on diplomatic affairs, and in 1372-'73, we find him in Italy on the same errand. This was a turning point in his life. In Italy he probably met Petrarch—at any rate became acquainted with his works and with those of Dante and Boccaccio; and from this time dates the strong Italian influence found in his later works. Chaucer's genius, however, was too strong and marked to become transformed in any sense by this contact with the Italian masters; but he then, perhaps, for the first time felt the full literary genius of the times and measuring his own height against

theirs, gained confidence and assurance from this renewed consciousness of his inspiration. Then, too, he gained much in style from his models and much in subject matter.

The work done immediately after his visit to Italy—"Life of St. Cecilia," "Parlement of Fowles," "Troilus and Cressid," and the "House of Fame," the last in imitation of Dante—show the direct Italian influence, holding somewhat in check his own peculiar bent. The "Parlement of Fowles" is a beautiful little love-poem, written in 1381, in honor of the intended marriage of the young king, Richard II., with the Princess Anne of Bohemia. Troilus and Cressid is a variation on the story of Troy—a much used subject in the middle ages. It may be noted, however, that in the "Parlement of Fowles" and some other poems of this period, Chaucer is beginning to give promise of the maturer qualities of his later work and allows free range to his fancy, and his observation over things at hand in England as well as abroad.

During these years, Chaucer from time to time received financial help from the king, but in spite of this and the grants of certain government offices, he was constantly in poverty and distress. He was incapable of taking care of his own affairs, though reputed to be an excellent hand at managing other people's business.

Neither was his impoverished condition due to dissipation, for though born and bred in the midst of wine casks and much drinking—his father and grandfather were vintners—he was always a temperate man, and maintained that all things ought to be taken "in measure." In 1376-'78, he was abroad again on diplomatic service, but finally completed this and settled down at home in 1382. In 1386 he gave up all active work in government employ, and in the same year his name is found in Parliament as Knight of Shire, for Kent, where he must have had some landed property.

Evidently, this is a prosperous time for Chaucer, and it is the period of his most successful work. A man of slow development his genius did not reveal itself in early youth, and it was not until the mature strength of manhood was reached, that he began to show all his intellectual power and resources.

Observant, sensitive, quick to appreciate and make his own any good quality that he saw, he had been slowly grafting on his own English nature the best qualities of the French and Italian schools of literature. It must not be supposed that he gained these solely from his visits abroad; in England he undoubtedly had access to French works at any rate, and we know that he was a diligent reader, as he says:

" And yit I rede alway  
In hope I wis to rede so sum day  
That I shal mete sum thyng for to fare  
The bet; and thus to rede I nede not spare,"

and he expresses the same feeling in several other places.

In the "Canterbury Tales" we see the full result of his reading and experience. Thoroughly English in their tone, they yet show the evidence of a wide acquaintance with foreign books and works of science, and they have a refinement and grace of language and versification far in advance of all other contemporary English poetry and which would have been impossible to a more insular poet.

We may believe the writing of the "Canterbury Tales" to have been a plan long cherished by Chaucer, and several of them, indeed, were written at different times of his life before they were published as a whole. Using for his framework a plan then very common—a number of people assembled to tell stories—he introduces to us a band of pilgrims on their way to the shrine at Canterbury. In this band may be found almost all the typical English characters of the day, and Chaucer has thus left a valuable and interesting picture of the life of his

own England. He shows in his arrangements of the stories and in the way he has portioned them among the pilgrims his great dramatic power, which, while evident in his earlier works, is here developed to a very high point. He never permits a discord between his characters and the words he gives them to say; the action of his poems is always dramatic, especially his endings, which are never protracted unduly; and he was the first to recognize the value of infusing the personal element into literary work.

These qualities are all to be found in his earlier poems, "Boke of the Duchess," "Parlement of Fowles," "Troilus and Cressid," and others, as well as in the "Canterbury Tales," but here they reach their highest development.

In 1399, Henry IV. doubled Chaucer's pension of twenty marks, so that with the continuance of the £20 granted him by King Richard, he was in easy circumstances—a situation he had not enjoyed for some time. And in what seems like a sanguine mood, for he must have been nearly sixty years old, he leased for fifty-three years a house in the Garden of the Chapel of St. Mary, at Westminster. And here, in peace and prosperity, as we have every reason to believe, he died just at the dawn of a new century.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'50. Louis Street, who died last summer at Salem, O., was a Haverford student forty-two years ago. With his wife, he spent the ten years between 1866 and 1876 in mission work in the island of Madagascar, teaching Bible classes, revising the Malagasy Bible, preparing a new Malagasy and English dictionary, and afterward editing the first newspaper printed in the native language. His services in these various fields of labor were highly valued by the English Friends, under whose auspices the missionary work in Madagascar is conducted.

'69. Pendleton King, of North Carolina lately United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, has written and published a pamphlet in which a clear Democratic opinion of "The Tariff" is expressed.

'70. Charles E. Pratt, one of the founders of the Pope Manufacturing Co., has retired from active participation in its business, and is devoting himself to literary pursuits in Boston.

'76. In our last number it was *erroneously* stated that Francis G. Allison, Ph. D. G., was Professor of Greek at Wesleyan. Mr. Allison is Professor of Greek at Williams.

'82. Richard Mott, of Burlington, N. J., was recently married to Miss Emily Mehaffey, at Marietta, Pa.

'85. Harold P. Newlin is president of Pacific College, Oregon.

'87. A. C. Garrett, having taken his degree of Ph. D., at Harvard, is now acting as instructor in the English department of that university under Prof. Child.

'87. E. Coleman Lewis is to be married on November 18, to Miss Emma Snodgrass of Philadelphia.

'88. R. M. Janney is with the Pennsylvania Steel Co. at Steelton, Pa.

'88. W. D. Lewis, lecturer to the Juniors on Political Economy, had an article in a recent number of *The Christian Union*, in which he advocated the principles of the Republican party.

'89. F. W. Peirson is studying at the University of Berlin.

'91. John S. Morris is pursuing a graduate course in Mathematics at Johns Hopkins University with a view of obtaining a Ph. D.

'91. Todd is teaching Latin and Greek at the Doylestown Seminary.

'91. A. W. Hoopes is superintendent of the electric lighting works and of the electric street railway at West Chester, Pa.

'92. N. L. West is in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

'92. I. H. Brumbaugh is teaching at the Huntingdon Normal School in this State.

'92. Augustine W. Blair is teaching at the Friends' School at Jenkintown, Pa.

'92. J. W. Muir is in the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia.

'92. M. P. Collins is in the real estate business in New York City, with the firm of Williams & Greene.

#### FOOT-BALL.

HAVERFORD VS. FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.  
(*Played at Lancaster, October 8.*)

Franklin and Marshall won the toss and took the ball. The V yielded 15 yards. F. and M. gained little in their runs through the line, owing to sharp tackling by Wright, G. Wood and Warden. It is Haverford's ball on four downs, and Hay kicks. Kremer catches and carries the ball back to our 5-yard line by a brilliant run. Baker goes through for a touch-down. Score, 6-0. Time, 9 minutes.

Blanchard makes 15 yards in the V. The ball changes hands three times, and then F. and M. repeatedly go through our tackles, gaining 5 yards at a time. Alsop is hurt, S. Morris coming on. More short runs through our tackles, and centre soon yield F. and M. the second touch down. Goal. Score, 12-0.

Blanchard gains 8 in the V, but Haverford is soon forced to kick. F. and M. and Haverford in turn fail to gain and kick. S. Morris is hurt and Lester goes on as guard. Kremer makes two big gains around our left end, and Baker and High go through the tackles, especially our right, for good gains till the line is crossed. Goal. Score, 18-0.

Blanchard makes 10 in the V. After an exchange of kicks the half closes with the ball in Haverford's possession. The second half starts off well. The V yields

5 yards. Lester and A. Morris make a big hole, and E. Wood dashes through for 10 yards. Hay does the same through the centre, and Blanchard goes through the hole provided by Wright and L. Wood for 5. The ball is now on F. and M.'s 15-yard line, but Haverford loses the ball on downs. Rhoads' sharp tackling is now noticeable. Krick takes our right end for 25 yards, and several runs through our tackle and guards yield a touch-down. Goal. Score, 24-0.

After a good gain in the V, Hay kicks. Rhoads tackles sharply and is hurt, Hoag substituting as quarter. After several kicks have been exchanged F. and M. secure the ball on our 5-yard line and, a few seconds before time is up, forces it over for a touch-down. Goal. Final score, 30-0.

The principal difficulties with Haverford seemed to be their great inferiority in weight and the utter inability of several of the rush-line to hold their own against the F. and M. line.

The teams were as follows:

F. AND M.	HAVERFORD.
Bachman . . . . . left end . . . . .	Strawbridge.
Hartman . . . . . left tackle . . . . .	{ A. Morris.
	{ S. Morris.
Herman . . . . . left guard . . . . .	{ Alsop.
	{ Lester.
Bushong . . . . . centre . . . . .	Male.
Wolfe . . . . . right guard . . . . .	Wright.
Krick . . . . . right tackle . . . . .	L. H. Wood.
Stroup . . . . . right end . . . . .	Warden (capt.)
Griffith (capt.) . . . . . quarter back . . . . .	{ Rhoads.
	{ Hoag.
Kremer . . . . . left half-back . . . . .	G. Wood.
High . . . . . right half-back . . . . .	Blanchard.
Baker . . . . . full-back . . . . .	Hay.

#### HAVERFORD VS. DELAWARE COLLEGE.

The game with Delaware on October 15 was played on the home grounds, and afforded Haverfordians a chance of seeing their team play a snappy game and win by a good score. Haverford has the ball at the start and immediately begins carrying it by short runs toward Delaware's goal.



At the end of four minutes, without Haverford's having once lost the ball, Wright is pushed over for a touch-down. Warden kicks the goal. Score, Haverford 6, Delaware 0.

Haskell and Warden tackle sharply and Delaware is forced to kick. Blanchard catches and runs ten yards. The ball is quickly given to G. Wood, who goes through a hole in the line, dodges the Delaware backs and scores. Goal. Score, 12-0.

Delaware's V gains 8 yards, but it avails them nothing, as Wright soon breaks through and the ball is ours. Haskell makes a small gain and then Blanchard takes the ball and circles the left end for 30 yards. Haskell makes 5 more, bringing the ball to the Delaware's 15-yard line, from which G. Wood takes it round the right end for a touch-down. Goal. Score, 18-0.

Conklin's vigilance on the end causes Delaware a loss of 10 yards as they try a double pass and they are forced to kick. Blanchard catches and is confronted by an opposing end rush, who apparently intends to down our half-back on the spot. But Blanchard ducks under his arm and starts for the goal posts. Well protected by Conklin and others, he makes the necessary sixty yards and a touch-down—the prettiest run seen on the grounds for some time. No goal. Score, 22-0.

Delaware again fails to gain and kicks, Whitall receiving. Haverford soon loses the ball on four downs but soon regains it when Delaware kicks and E. Wood is sent through an opening in the line for a touch-down. No goal. Score, 26-0.

Delaware kicks instead of trying the usual V and Haverford advances the ball nearly to the goal line, chiefly by a run of 30 yards by Wright, when time is called.

In the second half Haverford scores 14 points by three touch-downs and one goal. During the first half, when a Delaware

man, when off-side, secured the ball out of bounds, the referee gave his team the ball, saying that when the ball was outside no one could be off-side. In the second half Whitall took pains to kick outside and our end-rushers had no trouble in securing it, thus gaining ground easily.

The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.	DELAWARE COLLEGE.
Conklin . . . . . left end . . . . .	Maupin.
Haskell } . . . . . left tackle . . . . .	{ Armstrong.
Harvey } . . . . .	{ Marvel.
A. Morris . . . . . left guard . . . . .	Taylor.
Male . . . . . centre . . . . .	Edmonston.
Wright . . . . . right guard . . . . .	Schellenger.
L. H. Wood . . . . . right tackle . . . . .	Plumb.
Warden (capt.) . . . . . right end . . . . .	Clayton.
Rhoads . . . . . quarter-back . . . . .	Constable.
G. Wood . . . . . left half . . . . .	Wilson.
Blanchard . . . . . right half . . . . .	Martin.
Whitall . . . . . full-back . . . . .	Ross (capt.)

GERMANTOWN, 22; HAVERFORD, 4.

On Friday, the twenty-first of October, the College team, or rather such of it as were able to play, went over to Germantown to play the strong team representing the Manheim grounds. It was especially unfortunate that so many of our men were injured in the practice games of the previous days, as but five of our regular team took part in this game, and though the substitutes played persistently, they were deficient in the requisite team work.

The game was started at 10.30 with Haverford in possession of the ball. Five yards resulted from the V, but the ball was soon lost on four downs. Though Warden and Conklin tackled well early in the game, the ball was slowly but surely advanced towards Haverford's goal, until Morgan by a pretty run of twenty-five yards around the end scored the first touch-down. No goal was kicked.

On play being resumed at the middle of the field, Haverford again gained five yards followed by good centre play, but by inexcusable fumbling Germantown got possession of the ball, which was advanced by Church and Morgan till stopped near our

goal by four downs. Our backs fumbled and Pardee secured a touch in goal. Try at goal failed and the score was 8-0.

Haverford gained ten yards before losing ball near the middle. Brockie kicked forty yards and secured the ball by Hoag's fumbling. With little further interruption, though G. Wood bucked the line nicely, Germantown scored third touch-down, but again was unable to kick the goal.

Soon after play was resumed time was called for first half with the score 12-0, a lead which should not have been discouraging. In the beginning of the second half the story was repeated. Morgan's dodging and running around the ends being of such an order that our end rushers seemed completely dazed, Conklin especially missing several opportunities to be useful. This kind of play netted two more touch-downs for Germantown, from the second of which a goal was kicked. The score was now 22-0 with time almost up, so the College team realized that if they were going to score, now was the time to do so. The V yielded but one yard, but Wood and Hoag advanced it to Germantown's twenty yard line, from which Hoag tried to kick a goal but just missed it. Germantown soon lost the ball on the twenty-five yard line, and presently G. Wood ran in with it along the boundary line for our first touch-down. The try at goal by Warden failed. During the few moments that remained the ball stayed near the centre of the field, and the final score was 22-4.

For Haverford, Haskell, Captain Warden and Brown tackled well, while Wood played the best running game for our half-backs. As previously noted, Germantown's successful offensive play was mainly due to Morgan's swift running, while Church, S. Davis and Furness, of Princeton fame, also ran and tackled hard, both arts which our team has still to learn.

Mr. Martin, University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Johnson, '88, officiated as referee and umpire. The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD.	GERMANTOWN.
Conklin . . . . .	right end . . . . . Pardee.
Wood, '96 . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . C. Williams.
Webster . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Farnum.
Brown . . . . .	centre . . . . . Smith.
Morris, '95 . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Cregar.
Haskell . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Furness.
Warden . . . . .	left end . . . . . Valentine.
Blanchard . . . . .	right half-back . . . . . { Morgan. Davis.
Wood, '95 . . . . .	left half-back . . . . . { Davis. Church.
Rhoads . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . R. Williams.
Hoag . . . . .	full back . . . . . Brockie.

#### HAVERFORD vs. COLUMBIA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ON Wednesday, the 26th of October, the foot-ball team made a rather unsatisfactory trip to Washington to play the Columbia Athletic Association of that place. Haverford was obliged to send down a weak team owing to the fact that several men had been injured in practice. Furthermore the whole play lasted but thirty minutes because of the failure of the home team to appear at the appointed time, which had been fixed at 3.30, in order to allow our men to catch the train home. Our opponents greatly outweighed us, especially in the centre, but were slow in moving and lacked team work.

It has been impossible for the HAVERFORDIAN to secure a detailed account of the game owing to the distance from home, and since the few subs who accompanied the team made no notes. Haverford was successful in running around the ends, but could not stop her opponents when they bucked the centre. The only touch-down scored was made in the manner last named by Columbia. Our backs would have scored had not the referee refused to admit many of the gains actually made. After thirty minutes' play the game was called with the score 4-0 against Haverford. The best

playing was done by Wells, Dickenson and Burroughs for Columbia, and by Wright, Alsop and Warden for Haverford. The teams lined up as follows :

COLUMBIA A. A.	HAVERFORD.
Weaver, . . . . . right end . . . . .	Warden (Capt) . . . . .
Wells (Capt) . . . . . right tackle . . . . .	H. Hood . . . . .
Dickenson, . . . . . right guard . . . . .	Wright . . . . .
Johnson, . . . . . centre . . . . .	Brown . . . . .
Church, . . . . . left guard . . . . .	A. Morris . . . . .
Darby, . . . . . left tackle . . . . .	Alsop . . . . .
Wilson, . . . . . left end . . . . .	Conklin . . . . .
Lewis, . . . . . right half-back . . . . .	Blanchard . . . . .
Burroughs, . . . . . left half back . . . . .	Strawbridge . . . . .
Shields, . . . . . full-back . . . . .	Hoag . . . . .
Emery, . . . . . quarter-back . . . . .	Rhoads . . . . .
Referee, Mr. Church. Umpire, Mr. Vesey.	

#### HAVERFORD VS. LAWRENCEVILLE.

The 29th of October Haverford added another to her long list of defeats by losing a game to Lawrenceville by the score of 10-8. The game was played on the home grounds and should have been won, but our team played weakly at critical times. Lawrenceville has a strong team and has once this year defeated the Princeton scrub 18-0. Mr. March, ex-full-back at Lafayette, trains the team and plays regularly with them at his old position. The selection of Mr. Brown to act as referee was unfortunate, since the gentleman showed by his decisions and confused utterances his entire unfitness for that responsible position. The names of the players and their positions were as follows :

HAVERFORD.	LAWRENCEVILLE.
Warden (Capt.) . . . . . right end . . . . .	Coehnan, . . . . .
H. Wood . . . . . right tackle . . . . .	Gorman, . . . . .
Wright . . . . . right guard . . . . .	Rhodes, . . . . .
Male . . . . . centre . . . . .	Smith, . . . . .
Alsop . . . . . left guard . . . . .	Matthews, . . . . .
Estes . . . . . left tackle . . . . .	Newmeyer . . . . .
Conklin . . . . . left end . . . . .	Thompson, . . . . .
Strawbridge . . . . .	
Rhoads . . . . . quarters-back . . . . .	Derr, . . . . .
Blanchard . . . . . right half-back . . . . .	Huisdale, . . . . .
Hoag . . . . . left half back . . . . .	Rosengarten, . . . . .
Whitall . . . . . full-back . . . . .	March . . . . .
Referee, Mr. Brown, of Lawrenceville; Umpire, Mr. Haverford.	

Lawrenceville started with the ball, guarding the south goal. Their V netted a good gain, but sharp tackling gave the ball to Haverford, who likewise failed to make the necessary advance.

After the ball had changed hands several times, Rosengarten, well protected by March, skirted the right end for a touch-down, from which March kicked the goal.

Haverford now began to play. Hoag made a gain around the right end, Wood, Estes and Alsop also ran well. Finally Hoag tries a goal from the field, which is blocked. Blanchard secures the ball, but it is soon lost on a fumble to be regained on a similar misplay by Lawrenceville. Haverford advances to the fifteen-yard line, loses the ball on fourth down. March kicks, but Haverford gains the distance, Wright and Estes make good runs. Hoag again tries for a goal, and this time misses it by about a foot.

Lawrenceville soon loses the ball on the twenty-five-yard line, Haverford advances it to near the line, and after some good blocking and tackling by Lawrenceville forces Wright over for a touch-down. Hoag kicks a difficult goal, considering the strong wind. No marked gains characterized the remainder of the first half, which closes with the score 6-6.

The second half opened with the ball in Haverford's possession. Hoag and Estes make large gains, but the rest of the team cannot equal their efforts. Lawrenceville makes forty yards on March's kick, the very high wind preventing over backs from judging the ball. Haverford finally brings the ball to mid-field, where it changed hands frequently. March again kicked for forty yards. Blanchard fumbled and the ball goes to Lawrenceville. Rosengarten brings the ball near our goal. Here the referee indicated a certain line which Lawrenceville must cross to make first down, but soon changed his mind, calling the down for Lawrenceville two yards behind

the line he had just named. Haverford protested, but the referee became confused, asserting that he was *umpire*, at the same time refusing to change his decision. Captain Warden agreed to continue play under protest, with the result that Rosengarten was carried over by March for a touch-down. March missed the goal.

The home team then quickly advanced to the Lawrenceville territory through good runs around the ends, together with short rushes by the line men. Lawrenceville here gained the ball, but Rosengarten, in attempting to carry the ball forward, was forced to make a safety.

Lawrenceville loses the sphere in attempting to advance from the twenty-five-yard line, but soon regains it on a fumble. March kicks well. Haverford carries the ball back. After exchanging several times Rosengarten makes another good run for twenty yards. Good tackling gives Haverford the ball; she attempts to kick, but is unsuccessful, and the calling of time prevents further play. The final score was 10-8 in Lawrenceville's favor.

#### GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

THE annual rush at Yale has been abandoned.

THE total number of students at Cornell is 1576.

SEVERAL new buildings are being built at Vassar.

REV. HUDSON SHAW, the noted English University Extension lecturer, will deliver six lectures on the "Puritan Revolution," at Swarthmore, beginning in January.

AT Brown University, Professor Clark has been chosen to act as President pro tem., for one year, during the absence of President Andrews, to whom leave of absence has been granted, in order that he may attend the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, to which he has been chosen a delegate.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 18th, Frank H. Taylor, '76, at the invitation of the Prohibition Club, spoke in Alumni Hall on the subject of The Party. He said that the tendency of modern life was to organize, and that this showed itself even in our College games, whose chief value was in the discipline they afforded for later life. The same tendency was felt in politics, and we could only hope to accomplish something by working in an organized party. He argued that the issues between the two great parties were of slight importance and that it was wrong to regard Prohibition as a side issue. The Prohibition party called for a total suppression of the liquor traffic and did not support half-way measures, like high license and local option. Young men of principle should aid the right, for though at present they might seem to throw their votes away, ultimate success was assured.

Holidays were granted to the College on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21st and 22d, in honor of Columbus Day.

Prof. Crew's house on the Campus, north of Chase Hall, has been bought by the Board of Managers.

At collection, on Oct. 27th, it was announced that till the end of the foot-ball season the afternoon classes would begin at 1.15 and 1.30 instead of at 1.30 and 2.00 as hitherto. This gives those who wish to play foot-ball plenty of time to practice before dark. A foot-ball meeting was held after collection and Mr. Haskell, the trainer, spoke, calling for more enthusiastic support from the College.

The Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs have consolidated to form one society under the title of the Association of the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs. The Association is under the management of the Executive Committee, which is composed of the President of the Association and the



Managers of the Clubs. The officers are as follows: President, Williams; Secretary, Collins; Treasurer, Brown.

All the classes, with the exception of '93, held their elections for class officers this fall. They resulted as follows: '94, President, Comfort; Vice-president, Morris; Secretary, Collins; Treasurer, Ristine. '95, President, Goodman; Vice-president, Blanchard; Secretary, A. C. Thomas; Treasurer, H. E. Thomas. '96, President, Lester; Secretary and Treasurer, Middleton.

The Swarthmore game will be played at Swarthmore on Saturday, Nov. 19th, at 3 p. m.

Woolman, '93, is again sick with malaria, so that it seems unlikely that he will be able to play any more this fall.

A Prohibition Club has been formed and Cook, '92, has been elected President. Among other things they procured a lecturer to support their cause. A Republican Club and a Cleveland Club have also been formed, Haviland being President of the former and Hoag of the latter.

L. C. Van Noppen, a graduate of Guilford College, N. C., and also of the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), has entered Haverford as a graduate student in English.

John B. Garrett, '54, gave a reception to the members of the Haverford faculty on Saturday evening, Oct. 29th. They were entertained the week before by George Vaux, Jr., '54.

At the beginning of the half there were twelve graduates of the Penn Charter School at Haverford, of whom two entered this year, Wescott, '93, and Bettle, '96. Westtown is represented by nine students, six entering this year, two into each of the three lower classes.

Wood, '95, has left College on account of sickness.

By a printer's error the names of several Freshmen were omitted from the list of new students printed in our last issue. They are as follows: Olver, Scientific; Roberts, Mechanical Engineering; Scattergood, Arts and Science; Webster, Special; Wood, Arts and Science.

Mr. J. B. Garrett recently received a cablegram from Professor J. Rendel Harris, announcing his appointment as a fellow in Clare College, Cambridge.

The HAVERFORDIAN has been requested to correct the statement that the expending of the Mary Farnum Brown Fund is under the control of the Librarian. The matter is in the hands of a book committee appointed from the Managers of the College.

Hereafter the Library will be open in the evenings from 6.45 to 8 o'clock every night in the week except Saturday and Sunday. This will be an immense boon to those students who formerly forgot to take out the books they needed before dinner.

The annual tournament of the Tennis Association was held during the week commencing October 3d. Many of the games were well contested. Prizes were won by the following: Singles, Whitall; consolation, Green; doubles, Comfort and Green.

On the 19th of October, the College played a practice game with Penn Charter. The score was a tie—12 all.

The Faculty have requested the HAVERFORDIAN to publish these resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Faculty of Haverford College have heard with great regret of the death of Thomas Chase LL.D., for twelve years President of this College, and thirty-two years its Professor of Classical Philology, therefore,

RESOLVED, That they put upon record their testimony to his great abilities as a teacher, his enthusiasm and stimulating zeal, as well as his invaluable services, in fostering the growth of this institution, and in elevating its intellectual standards, and that they express their warm sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

If there is one thing that a Haverford student is ready to do, it is to lend his aid to any cause wherein the reputation of the college is at stake; to lend his aid, either actively, in his own person, or passively, so to speak, in a financial way. The new society which has just been formed by the consolidation of the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs of Haverford, mentioned elsewhere in this paper, offers him another opportunity in which his college pride may show itself.

When these societies were separate, the expenses of each were largely if not entirely borne by the active members, and the tax on each one was more or less oppressive. Moreover, cramped as they were for funds, it was impossible to do thoroughly good work. It was too much then to expect those who neither sang nor played any musical instrument to give financial aid to each of these societies by becoming members. A number did belong to the glee club in this way, but the glee club alone was benefited by them. Now that all these clubs have joined together, the case should be entirely different. Certainly all musical men will join this *musical* society, and a large number of the non-musical ought to be only too ready to do so, in order that the club representing Haverford may be enabled by the financial aid thus received to be a more worthy representative.

In the Foot-ball Association the membership is not made up solely of the team which represents the college, for if that were so it would be impossible to raise the money necessary to support them. With regard to the musical club the case is precisely the same, and even though men could not take part in the concerts themselves, they should at least join the association and help those who do take part, by their subscription.

The concert given by this association is watched as closely by the public as the

work of any of the athletic teams or societies representing the college, and it should be to the interest of every student to make its work as good as possible. The concerts have been steadily improving during the past few years, but perfection has not yet, by any means, been attained, and the club needs all the assistance that the college can give. The dues are very moderate, and we feel sure that Haverford men will fall no shorter in college pride with regard to this subject than they have in any other.

The HAVERFORDIAN, on hearing of this consolidation, approved of it heartily, and congratulates and wishes success to the new society with equal heartiness.

As one reads the articles submitted to the HAVERFORDIAN, it is noticed how markedly they run in one line, that of criticism, rather than description or argument. The subjects are for the most part men and men's writings. It is a pity that a wider field is not taken, instead of confining articles to this line of subjects alone. Above all, it would be beneficial if more stories and poems were written.

We notice this same fault in other college magazines, but we also notice that there are more attempts in other lines than are made by the Haverford students. With the breadth of talent which exists at Haverford there is no reason why a more varied class of subjects should not be introduced, and we fancy that a suggestion will be all that is necessary to call it forth.

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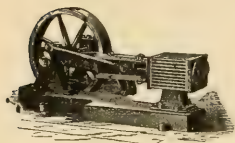
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# The Haverfordian.

VOL. XIV.

HAVERFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 6.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

*Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.*

WE are about to make another appeal to the good-will and generosity of our alumni, but we feel justified in so doing because we are confident that the time is ripe for the action we propose.

The suggestion is this : that a few of our graduates, who are at the same time friends of Haverford College and of the game of cricket, club together and offer a cup for which the schools and academies of Philadelphia shall annually compete. Graduates of several of the large universities have already given cups for competition in baseball, foot-ball and athletics by the schools from which they are likely to draw ; and they have found that money spent in this way goes much further toward drawing

desirable boys to the university and strengthening the university teams than an equal amount spent in any other way. The fact that the University of Pennsylvania furnishes the "Inter-Academic" cup has been of great weight in influencing the boys from the schools in the "Inter-Academic" Association to go to the University rather than to Princeton or to Haverford. No doubt the reason for the falling off in the delegations from the Philadelphia schools to Haverford is that the boys have become interested in baseball and athletics, so that Haverford, with cricket as her great game, and with practically nothing to show in the way of baseball and athletics, has little attraction for them.

There is no doubt that, if such a cup were offered, we should immediately see a thriving Inter-Academic cricket league; for even now, when there is no incentive whatever to cricket, we notice that several Philadelphia schools have teams. The good that such a league would do Haverford, and cricket at Haverford, and even cricket in general, can hardly be overestimated.

Start the league this winter by offering a trophy, and have everything ready for the games in the spring.

AT this season of the year, after all the athletic contests are over for the autumn, and outside sports have given place to various indoor pursuits more suited to winter, it is customary for

every society to call attention to its claims, and to ask the active aid of the students. Already the Glee and Banjo Clubs have arranged to devote more time to practice, and the Literary and Debating Societies have begun their sessions with interesting exercises. A course of lectures in art has been started, and a general activity is being felt in almost all directions. In the midst of *this* prosperity, THE HAVERFORDIAN has not fared so well as some, and it wishes to set forth its own claims to the students' time. To gain contributions from the college at large, prizes have been offered for the best essays, stories or poems. The students ought to be glad to publish articles in THE HAVERFORDIAN without such incentive, but it is strange, indeed, that even with these inducements so few attempts have been made. There seems to be a feeling among the lower class men that *this* is not for them, that they have no chance against Seniors and Juniors and a strange indifference to literary work resulting, no doubt, from this feeling, exists.

Even the competitions for THE HAVERFORDIAN Board have often produced but scanty and unsatisfactory results. The position of editor is a very pleasant and helpful one, and it should be the goal for all those who are inclined to literary work. For the sake of your class you should strive to get a position on the board, and every class should endeavor to be well represented. Encourage all those of your class, who you think would be able to accomplish anything in this direction, to contribute articles and, when opportunity offers, to try to obtain positions as editors on the board.

---

ALTHOUGH the record of the past season of foot-ball is not entirely satisfactory, yet if we consider the untrained material from which the team was made it is not one to be ashamed of.

The team has won four and lost six of the ten regular games. The games won were from the Alumni, Delaware College, Princeton 2d eleven, and Dickinson; while we lost to the University of Pennsylvania, Franklin and Marshall, Germantown Cricket Club, Columbia Athletic Club, Lawrenceville and Swarthmore.

The total number of points scored by our opponents was 152, against 102 for Haverford. This difference, however, is mainly due to the Pennsylvania game, in which Haverford was outclassed. Omitting the result of this game, Haverford has scored 102 points against ninety-six for our opponents. An estimate may thus be formed of the closeness of the games, and hence their interest to spectators. A great improvement has been made over last year's record, and this, we believe, is largely due to the better training and management of the team. To Mr. Haskell, indeed, we feel the most hearty thanks of the College are due, not only for his skillful and faithful coaching, but also for his untiring energy in promoting college spirit. We also wish to take this opportunity to thank the alumni, to whose generosity we owe so much, and especially do we appreciate the attendance of so many of them at our final game.

To speculate upon the changed result of that game had circumstances been different, is idle. There is one lesson, however, which we believe this year's failures should teach us. Everyone who plays foot-ball at Haverford, even including the first eleven, seems to play for the credit of the College, or for the sake of exercise, or from a sense of duty, from any reason, in short, except because they love the game for itself. This is the secret, we imagine, of our lack of success; and as long as this is true victories will probably be few and hard to win. The attitude toward cricket is very different. In spring there is never need of a "meeting to arouse college spirit," nor is the captain of the first eleven obliged to spend his time



in collecting volunteers for a scrub team; while a man who dislikes to play in match games is unheard of. And cricket, as we know, thrives at Haverford. Of course, the teams must work hard and train faithfully to win, but they enjoy the work and hence their remarkable success. To succeed in foot-ball we must have such a feeling toward the game as we have toward cricket. To do this we must have more men competing for positions on the team; we must have more closely-contested class games; and, above all, stronger and more numerous scrub teams. In this way our first eleven will become used to a sharp, quick game, and the lack of dash in our play, which lost many of our games this season, will no longer be noticed.

**E**VEN at this early date, when the victories and defeats of the foot-ball season seem still to be in the present, it is not too early to put in a word for that game which we all claim as our own. It is to the Freshmen and other new men that these words are directed, for no student can have survived a year at Haverford without taking an interest in our cricket games, both great and small. These games are played twice a week from the beginning of May till Commencement, and there is a *sure* chance to play on a cricket team representing Haverford, waiting for every man who will conscientiously take shed practice during the winter.

Cricket is a gentleman's game, and no Haverford student need feel himself debased in playing it. On the contrary, there is many a fellow who reaches his Junior year and thinks with regret of the opportunity he has lost to learn the first principles. There is no time like the first year in college, when you are fresh and willing and able to play.

Therefore let not this opportunity, which is offered to you before Christmas, go by unheeded, or you will surely rue it next

Spring when the field over yonder is covered with your fellows playing in the practice nets or engaged in a scrub match. One word, however, to prevent disappointment. Few, if any, of you will make the first eleven next Spring, and you who do will be very fortunate. But do not be discouraged by this fact, for you can surely play on the second or third eleven, and let one who has had experience tell you that there is just as much pleasure and not so much anxiety while playing on the second or third eleven as there is while playing on the college first eleven.

#### SOME REMARKABLE ENGLISH.

**T**HE recent discussion of "College English" in the columns of *The Nation* cannot have failed to be interesting to everyone who has had the good fortune to read it. The report of the Harvard Committee on Composition and Rhetoric, which led to this discussion, is hardly less entertaining reading. Apart from the surprise which one naturally feels at finding such deficiencies among those who have passed the Harvard entrance examinations, the report shows that study of English in the preparatory schools is considered of much less importance than any other study. It is this English work, or rather lack of work, that the committee have designed to show, and to do this they have collected from last year's Freshman Class a series of most amusing confessions about their previous work.

Many of the writers of the papers collected by the Committee seem to have been prepared for college under the system pursued by a young man in one of Payn's novels "whose education had been classical and did not therefore include spelling." After reading a few of these descriptions one will readily agree with one of the writers, who begins his paper with the broad assertion that "Perfection in system of composition seems yet an impossibility." Some of

the papers arouse our sympathy for their unfortunate authors. Anyone who has been disappointed in his efforts to "cram" successfully must feel deeply with the fellow who "flunked or rather failed his English examination after a hard grind all the night before," and still more do we sympathize when we find that this sad result was due not to individual shortcomings, but to the fact that "the criticise he got from his instructor was hardly worthy of the name, for when anyone asked him to explain something marked as wrong he was told to look it up." More to be pitied still are some others of these victims of circumstances which seemed to combine against them in their "composition, composition or compisition" work as they variously call it. One man had the misfortune to attend a school which, though it "was considered the best in the country in Greek and Latin," was "behind the times in English and compulsory church and chapel." Another appeals again for our sympathy by the statement that "you would almost think the teachers expected you to know English thoroughly without studying it but very little." There is little doubt, I think, that the teachers he mentions were also victims of misplaced confidence. Still another writer tells the difficulties of his "preparitory" course as follows: "My compositions the teacher usually considered rather poor; usually the fault was in writing and especially spelling. The teacher also criticised the English a good deal. After the compositions were corrected I copied them in a book." It is perhaps needless to say that "he failed to pass off his conditians in English," as he expresses it.

The Committee add to these interesting attempts some samples of translations of pupils in advanced Latin and Greek which, in spite of the statement of one of the writers that "every paper we wrote from Latin or Greek was brought under the sway of

good English," are very amusing. Among them we hear of "horses who win prizes with their feet" and we learn that "the Greeks were cooped up from being destroyed by the din of the Trojeans," or as another translator says, "You have heard the tired sons of the Greeks speak under the din made by the Trogans." It is indeed enough to make the sons of the Greeks "tired."

We must remember, too, that the above examples are taken from the work of Harvard students, whose average age is nineteen years. Why a boy who can talk well and easily is so much at a loss when he takes up his pen to write is a hard question. It is something more, I think, than the lack of practice, though that is probably responsible for a part of the difficulty. But there seems to be a forced feeling and a tendency to stilted expressions, as if a person who, like Moliere's M. Jourdain, "has always talked prose without knowing it" felt some embarrassment at first, seeing his language on paper. Anyone who has looked over literary competition papers for a college magazine has noticed this. The work of writers who would find no difficulty in expressing themselves clearly in ordinary speech is often labored and involved so that it is hard to understand. To quote a Harvard Freshman once more: "We were told what beauties of language lay buried in metaphors, but we never unearthed any to see what gems were there," until, we might add, we saw the competitors' papers. It should be unnecessary to mention the importance of this subject of correct composition. The power of clear expression is just as valuable to the business or scientific man as to the author or critic. Doubtless, few of us can be masters of the art of composition, just as there are few real masters of any art, but there is no reason why all should not be able to write intelligently and clearly on any ordinary subject.

This ability to write correctly, as the Harvard Committee suggest, must be acquired in the preparatory schools. This advice, if followed by the College authorities, will undoubtedly work a reform in the manner of studying English, just as various other changes in the requirements for admission to Harvard have completely changed former school methods. It is very fortunate, too, that Harvard is likely to take such action, since our literature is especially apt to be affected by deterioration of this kind.

We have no academic censorship as in France, and our journalistic and magazine literature is decidedly behind the English in excellence. The popular verdict here is all powerful. What the people like they will have, and they are far more likely to be particular about the matter than about the style in which it is given to them. For this reason we should rejoice at every movement of our leading universities toward a higher literary standard.

#### A SKETCH OF AN AFTERNOON AND EVENING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

IMAGINE to yourself an afternoon during the first week in September, the scene an Adirondack valley, through which slowly glides a river, "Stillwater," for two miles. Around the valley lie low mountains, and at the western end a higher mountain covered with a hardwood forest, in which the leaves of a few maples and beeches have already turned to red and gold; the top of the mountain shaped so as to leave a gentle dip through which one may get a last glimpse of the setting sun in the hazy atmosphere. Imagine, also, that you see an Adirondack boat gently pushed off into the stream, and that in the boat sit two young college fellows dressed in rough coats and knickerbockers, with willowy fly rods in their hands, and at their feet guns and landing net.

As the boat drifts noiselessly down the current, the weather-beaten guide in the stern scarcely moving his paddle with one hand, the young fellows begin to cast. At first not a single rise rewards their efforts, then an aggravating chubb mouths the fly in an ill-bred fashion; but as the sun nears the dip in the mountain the surface of the water becomes covered with the ripples started by rising trout. The guide points out the place where a "big un" is rising a couple of boat lengths' ahead. The fellow in the bow begins to draw his flies over the spot indicated, while his companion stops casting to see the big trout rise. After several ineffectual casts there is an angry swirl behind the moving fly. Anxiously the caster asks, as he snaps his line back for another throw: "Did I prick him?" But before he can be reassured, his leader has again crossed the interesting spot, there is a splash, and the rod bends under the weight of a heavy trout. At first he dashes wildly about, tugs and struggles. The two companions offer advice freely, at the same time affecting a state of calmness which they are far from feeling. At length in one of his rushes the fish comes near the boat, and while the fisherman is rapidly reeling in, his comrade notes that the trout is hooked by the skin of his lip, and remarks, that he had better land him soon, or the hook will tear out with the common result of "another big fish lost." Accordingly, he receives permission to get the landing net in readiness. Carefully the line is reeled in; the fish comes near resisting in a sulky and tired fashion. All seems well, but, unnoticed, the boat has drifted so that a large bunch of lily-pads lies between the trout and the boat. The wary trout sees his advantage, and quick as a flash darts among the pads, hopelessly tangling the line. Heroic measures, and that right early, are necessary, as the moment the line slackens the game will be free. A wild dive and splash with the landing net, a rab

at the floating pads and the fish comes into the boat accompanied by a mangled mass of lily-pads. A shade of disappointment passes over the faces of the three fishermen. It is a fairly large trout, but not the immense one which the bent rod and whizzing reel had seemed to indicate. "Well," we say in explanation, "these brook trout one finds in cold-flowing streams always do fight harder than those which frequent the warmer water of the lakes." However, we must keep on fishing, for the sun has already set and the trout will not continue to rise more than a half hour longer. The hungry mosquitoes come out in swarms, and are duly blamed for every missed strike. Gradually the trout stop jumping, the mosquitoes cease their buzzing, and the Adirondack night creeps over the landscape. The mist begins to rise, and the moon, half full, sheds a soft light on the woods, casting deep shadows over the water.

The bright moonlight and rising fog will make successful floating well-nigh impossible, the rods are laid aside, sweaters donned and the guns loaded. The man in the bow turns so as to sit face forward, resting his gun lightly across his knees, while the guide paddles noiselessly down stream. The intense stillness of the wilderness is around us, broken from time to time by the sounds of inhabitants of the woods and water. First, the sudden splash of a frightened musk-rat right beside the boat startles one; then we hear from the neighboring marsh the weird cry of the cranes answering one another as they feed; presently a big owl starts to hoot, while away up at the head of the valley, in the gorge where the river comes tumbling down from the lake, we hear an old bear scream, and then all is still except for the wind sighing through the trees along the mountain side, and the sound of a little waterfall near by. All the while our ears are intently listening for the cracking of a twig as some deer comes down to drink, or the sound of his

walking in the water. Our boat nearly runs over a flock of sheldrakes feeding in the shadow of the bank behind a sudden bend in the river. They swim on before us, looking back anxiously, and uttering faint cries of alarm, but turn out at the next "slough" to let us pass.

As the night grows colder the fog becomes thicker, and finally we cannot see "two rods" ahead of us. Though we enjoy the sight of beautiful lunar rainbows bridging the river, the combination of fog, moon and cold make our chance of securing a deer by "floating" extremely small. Reluctantly we turn back. The paddle back to camp seems interminably long and cold, but at last the prow grates on the little sand beach, the man in the bow gets up stiffly, the other two stumble out, and all hurry to the camp fire. Soon we have a good blaze going, the coffee on to boil, and while we drink the strongest, and at the same time the best, coffee it has ever been our lot to taste, the guide cheers us with his biggest lie. Thoroughly warmed, we roll up in our blankets with the comforting thought that if we have no venison we at least have a fine mess of trout for breakfast.

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#### THE SAD TALE OF MR. McCORK.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Williams McCork  
In their honeymoon went to a hotel, New York.  
McCork went to sleep, but not so his wife;  
As she lay there she almost departed this life  
From horror and fear; for lo! through the floor,  
First his hat, then his face, then more and still more,  
A horrible spectre uncannily rose,  
And said, as its lips it did open and close:

"It floats! It floats! It floats!"

She was really astonished to see it appear

And mutter uncannily right in her ear:

"It floats! It floats! It floats!"

The next day for Europe they sailed from New York,  
And she never mentioned the ghost to McCork;  
But alas! ev'ry night came the ghost to her room,  
Repeating those words so foreboding of doom:

"It floats! It floats! It floats!"

Now McCork did grow sick; then sicker grew he,  
And finally died. Then said Mrs. McC.,



"Alas! I perceive now. Oh, horrible fate!  
 Oh, my poor little Peter, my unhappy mate!  
 Forever your corpse will float high on the sea,  
 For that's what it meant when it muttered to me:  
 'It floats! It floats! It floats!'"

He will never go back to that place called New York!  
 He was buried at sea—poor P. Williams McCork!  
 And his widow took care—so all witnesses said—  
 That his coffin was loaded with iron and lead;  
 And he seemed to go down—but alas! every night  
 The ghost did repeat—and he surely was right—  
 "It floats! It floats! It floats!"

On arriving in Europe poor Mrs. McCork  
 Took ship once again for the town of New York;  
 But still, every night, stood the ghost by her head,  
 Repeating—she *ouze* it—the doom of the dead:  
 "It floats! It floats! It floats!"

She was growing quite frantic, quite far from serene;  
 She was really distressed, as was easily seen,  
 'Till one night, when near home, when its head did appear:  
 "What floats?" loud she shrieked, and that ghost seemed  
 to hear,  
 For he smiled and replied as his lips he did ope:  
 "Ivory soap! Ivory soap! Ivory soap!"

Z. V.

## THE FISHERMAIDEN.

FROM HEINE.

Oh, lovely fisher maiden,  
 Urge now thy skiff to land;  
 Come hither and sit by me,  
 So rest we, hand-in-hand.

Thy head lay on my bosom,  
 And fearless ever be;  
 Thy life thou darest trust  
 Upon the stormy sea.

My heart is like the ocean,  
 Has storms and tides and waves,  
 And pearls of rarest value  
 Deep in its hidden caves.

## LECTURE.

ON the afternoon of November 30 Mr. L. Clarke Robinson, M. A., Ph. D., and late lecturer at Durham University, England, delivered an interesting lecture in Alumni Hall, on "Robert Burns." The lecture was well attended both by the students and Faculty, as well as a number of persons from the neighborhood. Mr. Robinson is in Philadelphia at the invitation

of the University Extension Society. The recitation by Mr. Robinson of several of Burns' poems during the lecture was greatly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Robinson began by classing Burns with men of genius, such as Napoleon, Shakespeare, and others, in contrast to men of character, among whom he placed Wellington, Washington and Carlyle. He explained to us how Burns, in company with every true genius, defied analysis, how he seemed to partake of the divine nature. Then followed a description of the poet's life and circumstances, showing the times and causes of the production of his various poems. Mr. Robinson dwelt on the hardships which Burns endured from his childhood, his dullness at school, and his early inability to understand music. Yet at fifteen this dullness seemed to pass away and the poet, aroused to life by the greatest of human passions—love, breaks out into his poem to "Handsome Nell."

Burns came in contact with the outside world but twice, once at Irvine and again at Edinburgh, neither of which did him any good, and the former distinctly harmed him. There Burns developed his bad side; for he, since he was truly human, (he) had that "polarity" of character, which is simply an opposite vice for every virtue. Though he sinned deeply, yet he could truly repent in divine strains.

When Burns, with his brother, rented the large farm near Ayr, his genius received a fresh impulse, and he brought forth many sarcastic poems which, though they satirize sacred subjects, yet display a genius which defies imitation; at the same time Burns' wonderful power enabled him to write the "Cotter's Saturday Night," a poem of the deepest piety. In all his work he showed the greatest sympathy with all living creatures.

Robert Burns was a true lyric poet, speaking of mankind from his heart in every line, in contrast to the dramatist who

holds up the follies of humanity to ridicule. During the brief season of popularity which Burns enjoyed in Edinburgh, he never lost his dignity, having formed his own estimate of his powers previously, as he himself said. When his popularity waned he held fast to his belief in himself, though his pride was deeply wounded, which led him to write many attacks on the government and society of his time. His love letters and songs are the bright features of the last ten years of his life, otherwise so dark. These songs can only be compared with Heine's work. Finally, his bitter words against the government nearly lost him his position as wine-gauger, and, fearful of this event, Burns died of despair.

His distinguishing characteristics are his power of concentrating into a few lines the experiences of mankind in all ages, and his intense sympathy with every animate object. Had he lived in a time more in sympathy with his genius he might have lived longer, and certainly would have received his due recognition, which was denied him during his lifetime.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

The death of Frederic Collins took place on the twenty-seventh of November, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, after a very short illness. He entered Haverford School in 1834, among the first, with his brother, Alfred M. Collins, who survives him, their father, Isaac Collins, being at that time one of the Board of Managers of the school. During his life, which extended over seventy years, Frederic Collins has been an esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and has held many positions of private and public trust. His activity and zeal displayed as President of the House of Refuge is appreciated by many Philadelphians.

'64. Charles Roberts was married in November to Mrs. Lucy B. Longstreth. The ceremony took place at Twelfth Street Meeting, Philadelphia.

'65. Edward T. Brown died at Swarthmore last month.

'65. Professor A. C. Thomas and his wife attended the recent session of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

'69. Henry Cope sailed for the Mediterranean about the 15th ult. He will spend the winter in Southern Europe.

'84. Arthur D. Hall is Professor of Greek at Fargo University, Dakota.

'87. John Bacon, M. D., is taking special graduate work in gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

'89. J. F. T. Lewis has returned from the Indian Territory, and was present at our Swarthmore match.

'89. T. F. Branson, M. D., was out for several days before our last foot-ball game, playing with the team and giving the fellows some coaching. Our thanks are due to Mr. Branson for the sacrifice which it may have cost him to do this.

'90. Cottrell is studying this year at the Harvard Law School.

'90. The engagement was recently announced of Percy Simpson to Miss Seaver, of Philadelphia.

ex. '92. Martin and Hoffman are in the Medical School of the U. of P., and Frank Griswold is at Harvard.

'92. Richard Brinton, we hear, is studying dramatic art in Paris.

'92. W. H. Nicholson is at work in the office of Whitall, Tatum & Co., Philadelphia.

'92. W. P. Jenks has been in Texas for several weeks, acquiring knowledge of the wool trade.

Among those who have recently visited the College we have noticed Longstreth, '90; Morris, '91; Blair, '92; Collins, '92; Wood, Busselle and Thomas, ex-'94; Whitney, '91; Whitall and Nicholson, '78; Todd, '91; Mitchell, '91.

## IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst Thomas B. Roberts, of the Freshman Class, and

WHEREAS, To those of us who knew him he had already endeared himself by his kind and loving disposition, and had made his influence for good felt, especially among those with whom he was most closely associated; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the College take this means of expressing its deep sympathy with his family in their sorrow; and be it also

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they be printed in THE HAVERFORDIAN.

[Signed]

CLARENCE G. HOAG, '93,

WILLIAM WISTAR COMFORT, '94,

GEORGE LIPPINCOTT, '95,

JOHN A. LESTER, '96,

*Committee.*

WHEREAS, We have heard of the deep sorrow of the death of our class-mate, Thomas B. Roberts, and

WHEREAS, We regret that his moral influence and example will no longer be felt among us, and are sensible of the great loss which we as a class have sustained by his decease: be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Class of '96, sincerely appreciating his many qualities of heart and character, do formally express our deepest sympathy with his family in their great bereavement; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be presented to THE HAVERFORDIAN for publication.

HOWARD BRINTON,

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, } *Committee.*

JOHN A. LESTER, }

## COLLEGE NOTES.

THE first meeting of the Loganian Society was held November 29, and was devoted to business. The society was changed back to a simple debating club, the parliamentary forms being found too cumbersome. The following officers were elected: President, Isaac Sharpless; vice-president, Yarnall; secretary, Vaux; treasurer, Farr; president of the council, Estes.

RICHARD CADBURY, '92, began his course on Art November 29. This course will continue during the quarter and is in part preparatory to Alden Sampson's lectures, which are to be given during the winter term.

ALFRED BUSSELLE, ex-'94, is working with Slocum & Cox, architects, of New York.

SHED practice in cricket began on November 29. All the time at present will be devoted to Freshmen and others new to the game. About twenty new members have joined the association, most of them Freshmen.

THE Thanksgiving holidays began November 23 and ended the 28. The Christmas holidays will last from December 23 to January 4.

STUDENTS who are interested in reading the exchanges will find the best of them at the north end of the library.

ABOUT 500 books have been added to the library this fall, making a total of something over 28,000 volumes. The work of President Sharpless on English education, the Century Dictionary and the complete works of Jane Austen, the latter purchased from the students' fund, are among the late additions. Quite a number of French and German critical and scientific works have also been bought.

THE Y. M. C. A. held meetings, which were well attended, every evening during the week of prayer, beginning November 14.

DR. W. S. HALL will give some of the promising bowlers in the Sophomore and Freshman classes special training in the Gymnasium during this quarter. They will practice bowling under the direction of Woodcock, in place of their regular gymnasium work, during the remainder of the winter.

THE skating pond has been flooded so that the students will be able to take advantage of the first ice.

K. S. GREEN, '94, spent his Thanksgiving holidays shooting on Broadwater Island. He declines to give any pointers as to the probable members of the Cabinet, in fact, he refuses absolutely to be interviewed at all.

THE Merion Cricket Club gave a ball and reception on Wednesday evening, November 23, in honor of the opening of the new club house. A number of Haverford students, most of them members of the club, were present.

THE first meeting of the Everett Atheneum, held on November 17, was devoted to Tennyson. The next meeting was held on December 2, Whittier being the author considered. Music by the members of the Glee and Banjo Clubs will be a feature of the meetings this winter, as it was to some extent last winter.

A PORTRAIT of Samuel Hilles, first superintendent of Haverford School in 1833, has been presented to the College by Gulielma M. Howland. It has been hung in Alumni Hall.

THE following college lectures have already been given or announced: November 30, L. Clarke Robinson, Ph. D., of Durham University, England, on "Robert Burns;" December 7, William Cranston Lawton, Professor of Latin and Greek in Bryn Mawr College, on "An Old-Fashioned Girl," with readings from the *Odyssey*; December 15, 8 p. m., Angelo

Heilprin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences," and Leader of the Peary Relief Expedition, on "Recent Arctic Explorations;" January 5, 4.30 p. m., addresses by early students of Haverford on "Samuel Hilles and Haverford in the Thirties," in connection with the portrait of Samuel Hilles, recently presented to the College.

THE treasurer has already in his hands \$160 for the Japan Mission School, and a large amount besides has been subscribed, so that the \$500 fund will probably soon be completed.

IN the observatory, Professor Collins and S. L. Jones have been continuing the work of remeasuring the double stars, and several reports embodying the results have been published in the astronomical journals.

A PICTURE of the foot-ball team was taken on the eighth of November.

WM. W. HASTINGS, A. B. and A. M. (Moryville), a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, has entered college as a graduate student. His major subject is "Semitic Languages."

#### FOOT BALL.

##### HAVERFORD VS. PRINCETON 2D XI.

On November 5 the team defeated Princeton 2d XI on the home grounds.

The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD.	PRINCETON 2D.
Warden (capt.) . . . . .	right end . . . . . Brown
Wood . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . H. Riggs
Wright . . . . .	right guard . . . . . F. Riggs
Male . . . . .	centre . . . . . Kenyon
Alsop . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Polcar
Harvey . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Henderson
Strawbridge . . . . .	left end . . . . . Bunting
Rhoads . . . . .	quarter back . . . . . Hodge
Hay . . . . .	right half back . . . . . James
Hoag . . . . .	left half back . . . . . Turner
Whitall . . . . .	full back . . . . . Hagan
Referee, Mr. Johnson, Haverford, '88.	

The game was called at 11.20 because both teams wished to attend the Pennsylvania-Princeton contest at Manheim in the afternoon. Haverford won the toss and Captain Warden chose the west goal, thus



securing the advantage of the strong wind. Princeton 2d opened the game by a V which resulted in a five-yard gain. On the next play, however, Haverford got the ball by a fumble, but Hay, Harvey and Strawbridge failed to gain the necessary five yards and the ball went back to Princeton 2d. Our men then did some sharp tackling and again the ball changed hands. We could not advance by running and Whitall kicked. The ball went straight up and fell into the hands of H. Riggs, who ran fifteen yards before he was downed. Turner made another good run and then Haverford secured the ball on the fourth down. After two or three short line plays Whitall was given the ball for a kick. He fumbled, and then dodging the whole Princeton team made twenty-five yards. On the third down Whitall again attempted a kick, this time sending the ball to our opponents' thirty-five-yard line. Princeton could not advance and when we got the ball it was passed to Hay, who made a run of thirty-five yards and a touch-down, aided by good interference. The goal was kicked by Hoag. Score, 6-0.

Princeton 2d again started the ball from the centre by the V which made seven yards. Hagan followed this up by going around our left end for twenty. Two or three short gains by the backs were followed by three successful centre plays for five yards each. Then Princeton lost six yards on a fumble, and active work of our rushers made them decide to retain the ball by losing twenty yards on the fourth down. Haverford still prevented their advance, and as they could not kick against the wind the ball was ours. We lost ground on a fumble and then the ball went back to Princeton again on four downs. We soon regained it, however, and twenty-yard runs by Hoag and Hay brought another touch-down. Goal by Warden. Score, 12-0. Soon after this the first half, which was thirty minutes, ended with the ball in centre.

In the second half the ball changed hands several times, but was generally in Princeton 2d's territory. But fifteen minutes was played of this half and the game ended without either side scoring again.

#### HAVERFORD '95 VS. SWARTHMORE '95.

For the first time in several years the Haverford sophomores defeated the sophomores of Swarthmore, in the annual class game. Haverford's team played well, and won the game on its merits, though had ground not been covered with snow the Swarthmore backs might have been able to run around our ends more than they did. The game opened with Swarthmore holding the ball while Haverford took the east goal. The V netted eight yards, then Hughes circled the left end for ten yards. No gain resulted from the next two plays and Clothier kicked out of bounds, gaining but five yards.

Haverford fumbled, then recovered the ball and made a number of short gains through the line by runs of Hay and Blanchard, but lost the ball on a fumble.

Palmer failed to gain for Swarthmore, another fumble followed and the ball went to Haverford on fourth down. Haverford was unable to make first down more than once, and Fay kicked thirty yards. Palmer made five yards around the right end but the next two plays failing, Clothier kicked. Haverford was successful in a series of rushes through the tackles, but finally lost the ball on fourth down. Hay was injured, fracturing a bone in his ankle, and Evans came on, taking the place of Conklin at end, who went to full-back.

Hughes and Palmer were unable to make first down and Haverford got the ball near mid-field. The ball was passed to Thomas, who made a truly fine run to Swarthmore's five-yard line. The next play he carried the ball around the end for a touch-down. Lippincott kicked the goal. Score, 6-0.

Swarthmore gained well in her V and Hughes made ten more around the end. The next two plays resulted in a loss, and Clothier purposely increased it to twenty yards. Failing again to gain, Clothier kicked to Thomas who ran the ball in well. Runs by Supplee, Blanchard and Thomas carried the ball well into Swarthmore's territory. C. D. White was injured. Clothier took his place at quarter, and Hodge came on as full-back. Swarthmore secured the ball on a fumble.

Palmer lost a yard, Hughes fumbled but recovered, and on third down punted thirty yards. Thomas gained ten for Haverford, but the next play was spoiled by failure of the line to hold, and Swarthmore got the ball on fourth down. Swarthmore gained a little, after which time was called for the first half.

Haverford opened the second half with a V which only made four yards. Haverford made a few successful rushes, but Swarthmore obtained the ball and gained ten yards by a run of Palmer's and a rush at the centre. Haverford's ball on a fumble. Haverford gained slowly, and Conklin kicked for twenty yards. Ball down on Swarthmore's twenty-five yard line when Haverford got it, but soon lost it again. Swarthmore lost ten yards by a fumble and in the attempt to kick, the ball struck the line and rebounded between the touch-line, when Morris fell on it for a touch-down. No goal resulted. Score, 10-0.

Palmer made eighteen yards in the V. Hodge kicked for thirty yards and in the next play Parrish secured the ball. Again Hodge kicked and Haverford returned it. Swarthmore bucked the line for steady gains, and finally Palmer scored. No goal. Score, 14-4.

Haverford gained in her V and steadily advanced by good rushes till the ball was near the goal line, when Supplee took it and scored the last touch-down. Both punt-outs were muffed and the score was 14-4.

During the remainder of the game no marked gains were made on either side.

The teams were:

HAVERFORD '95.		SWARTHMORE '95.	
Conklin . . . . .	left guard . . . . .	Parrish.	
Dean . . . . .	left tackle . . . . .	Blackburn.	
Alsop . . . . .	left guard . . . . .	Lincoln.	
Neale . . . . .	centre . . . . .	E. Lippincott.	
Webster . . . . .	right guard . . . . .	Mode.	
Supplee . . . . .	right tackle . . . . .	Price.	
A. Morris . . . . .	right end . . . . .	A. K. White.	
Lippincott, (capt.) . . . . .	quarter back . . . . .	{ White, (capt.)	
		{ Clothier.	
Thomas . . . . .	right half-back . . . . .	Hughes.	
Blanchard . . . . .	left half back . . . . .	Palmer.	
Hay . . . . .	full-back . . . . .	{ Clothier.	
Conklin . . . . .			{ Hodge.
Referee—G. H. Strout, '93, Swarthmore.			
Umpire—Mr. Haskell, '92, Yale.			

The best playing for Swarthmore was done by A. K. White, Lippincott, Hughes and Palmer. For Haverford, Alsop, Thomas. Hay and Webster did excellent work.

#### DICKINSON vs. HAVERFORD.

On the twelfth day of November, Haverford met and defeated Dickinson College. The game was played on the Haverford grounds and was looked forward to with interest, since it was hoped that the score might indicate what were Haverford's chances against Swarthmore. The home team played a good game of foot-ball, and in two thirty-minute halves, succeeded in scoring twenty-four points. For a little while in the second half, Haverford fell asleep, stupidly allowing the Dickinson full-back to walk through her line and score. The names and positions of the members of the teams were:

DICKINSON.	HAVERFORD.
Ahl . . . . .	right end . . . . . Warden
Wotten . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . Alsop
Bechtel . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Wright
Hockman . . . . .	centre . . . . . Male
Momson . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Webster
Kaissel . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Harvey
Johnson . . . . .	left end . . . . . Strawbridge
Mattress . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . Rhoads
Caswell . . . . .	right half . . . . . Hoag
Crawford . . . . .	left half . . . . . Estes
Davis . . . . .	full-back . . . . . Whittall
Touch-downs were made by Estes, 2; Hoag, 1; Wright, 1; Davis, 1. Goals from touch-downs by Hoag, 4; by Davis, 1.	
Referee—Mr. Johnson, '88, Haverford.	
Umpire—Mr. Harvey, of Dickinson.	

The game was called at 3.10 p. m., with the ball in Dickinson's possession, and Haverford guarding the north goal. The V gained six yards; sharp tackling on both sides prevented either team from making any great advance, and several punts were exchanged to the advantage of Haverford. Hoag and Estes made good runs through our right tackle, but the line men failing to equal their efforts, Dickinson took the ball and kicked to Whitall, who ran it in well.

Several good rushes by Hoag and Estes brought the ball to the ten-yard line, whence Hoag carried it over for a touch-down and immediately kicked the goal.

Score, 6-0.

Dickinson advanced for a time from the centre, but soon lost the ball on four downs. Haverford was successful in a few end runs, but made more through her tackles. After much swaying back and forth, Dickinson gains some yards by her old habit of pounding on the tackles. Crawford circled the right end for twelve yards, but Warden secured the ball on Caswell's fumble. Haverford rushed for twenty yards, kicked and gained the ball on Crawford's muff. Though close to her opponent's goal, Haverford fumbled, giving Davis a chance to gain thirty yards around the end, followed by another around the left. Again the ball changed hands, one of Hoag's kicks was blocked, the next was successful. Short rushes by Harvey, Wright, Hoag and Estes advanced our cause, and Estes scored, Hoag kicking the goal. Score, 12-0. In the two minutes remaining of the first half no further scoring was done.

#### SECOND HALF.

In the second half Haverford advanced thirty yards, only to lose the ball on a fumble. Then Caswell ran for fifteen yards, Crawford for three, Bechtel and Kaissel for a gain, then Davis plunged through our centre, wriggled out and scored a touch-

down, from which he kicked a goal. Score, 12-6.

Haverford, now revived, rushed to the forty-yard line and kicked; neither side gained much, but finally Haverford drew near the goal line, and Wright was forced over for a third touch-down; goal by Hoag. Score, 18-6. Dickinson seemed tired out, so Haverford took the ball, and, by steady work, carried the ball up the field with the result that Estes scored his second touch-down, making with the goal the total of 24-6. No more scoring was done by either side.

Haverford's whole team played well together; Estes, as usual, never failed to gain when called on, and Hoag took the holes, made for him nicely. In tackling Alsop probably saved two touch-downs, while Warden was usually to be depended upon to prevent any large gain around his end.

For Dickinson all the backs played well, especially Davis and Crawford, while Hockman was remarkably quick in getting out to the end and downing the opposing runners.

#### SWARTHMORE 25. HAVERFORD.

Haverford was at least fortunate on the nineteenth of November in being able to place our best team in the field. In fact we were somewhat hopeful of winning the game, and had the play of our men been throughout the game what it was during the second half, the result would have been very different.

Some six hundred people were gathered on Whittier Field, at Swarthmore, when the teams lined up at 3.15. Captain Warden winning the toss, chose the goal, thus giving Swarthmore the ball, and with two rushes by Brooke and Palmer the ball was between our goal-posts almost before our fellows realized the situation. Goal.

Haverford did not gain anything in centre of the field and Hoag was forced to

kick to Swarthmore's 25-yard line. Sharp tackling by Estes forced Brooke to kick. After this the ball was punted back and forth several times, Swarthmore gradually working toward our goal, until by a few sharp centre plays the ball was carried across, but no goal was kicked. Score, 10-0.

On play being resumed at centre, Haverford's V yielded but two and one-half yards and Hoag soon kicked. The ball is caught by Brooke, who ran ten yards and then forty more. After a few small gains the ball went to Haverford on four downs. Estes and Hoag each gained, but by the old fault of fumbling Swarthmore secured possession of the ball on our 15-yard line, and by centre play soon forced it over. Goal. Score, 16-0.

Haverford gained on the V, and by good rushes up the field by Alsop, Estes and Wright the ball was well towards Swarthmore's goal, so that when forced to kick, the ball rolled across the line. Play was resumed at 25-yard line, and Swarthmore, by short gains and a long run by quarterback Hodge, who picked up the ball in a scrimmage, brought the ball within three yards of Haverford's goal, where it was secured on four downs. Hoag kicked twenty yards, but it was soon carried back again by Hodge and Palmer for another touch-down, from which the goal was kicked. Score, 22-0. Soon after play was resumed time was called for the first half, with Haverford in possession of the ball in Swarthmore's territory. During the intermission something had the effect of putting more spirit into the play of our team, and throughout the second half the team showed what they were capable of doing.

The second half started with Haverford in possession of the ball, and six yards was gained in the V. When Swarthmore got the ball Hughes ran forty yards, and then by sharper tackling Haverford got the ball and Estes ran through tackle for thirty

yards. Hoag soon kicked thirty-five yards and Brooke returned it well. Presently Lester, who was a new hand at half-back, was slightly hurt and Blanchard went on for remainder of the game. Owing to Hoag's running and kicking, the ball finally rolled across the Swarthmore line and play had to be resumed at the twenty-five yard line. For almost the remainder of the half the ball was carried back and forth without much advantage either way, the rushes of Hoag, Estes and Wright counterbalancing the kicking of Brooke and the running of Palmer. When but two minutes of play remained the ball was ours on Swarthmore's twenty-five yard line. Hoag, by a pretty dodge, succeeded in eluding Swarthmore's backs and scoring our only touch-down, from which he also easily kicked the goal. Score, 22-6. Almost as soon as the ball was put in play again time was called and we were the losers by sixteen points.

Mr. Haskell has worked hard to make us a winning team and it was a great disappointment to him, as to us all, to see the men so dazed by Swarthmore's quick play at first as to let them get twenty-two points before the Haverford team collected their thoughts. This must never happen again, for the team which sets the pace at first almost always holds the lead. Estes, Hoag, Warden and Alsop played hard throughout the game for Haverford, and to them almost all our success is due, whereas Brooke, by his running and kicking, and Palmer and Hodge, for their running, were noticeable in the Swarthmore ranks. We cannot leave this brief summary of the play without blaming Captain Brooke very much for the absurd smallness he displayed in disputing the umpire's decisions. These latter are final, and however much it may have contributed to Brooke's popularity on his grounds, we assure him that the Haverford spectators were very much disgusted with his behavior.



## The teams lined up as follows:

HAVERFORD.	SWARTHMORE.
Strawbridge . . . . .	right end . . . . . White
Wood . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . Bond
Wright . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Clarke
Male . . . . .	centre . . . . . Lippincott
Alsop . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Hart
Harvey . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Guest
Warden (capt.) . . . . .	left end . . . . . Firth
Rhoads . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . Hodge
Lester } . . . . .	right half-back . . . . . Hughes
Blanchard } . . . . .	
Estes . . . . .	left half-back . . . . . Palmer
Hoag . . . . .	full-back . . . . . Brooke (capt.)

Referee was Mr. March, of Lafayette, and the Umpire was Mr. Williams, of Yale.

## SENIORS vs. FRESHMEN.

The contest for the class championship in foot-ball was played by the Freshmen and the Seniors on Monday, November 21, and resulted in an easy victory for the Seniors by the score of 42-0. The Freshmen deserve great credit for the showing they made, considering the material they had from which to form a team.

The game was devoid of any excitement. Whenever the Seniors secured the ball, they invariably attempted to run around the ends, and when successful, always made large gains, generally scoring a touch-down. The gains of Whitall and Hoag were especially noticeable, while Estes frequently made twenty yards. For the Freshmen by far the best playing was done by Lester, who saved several touch-downs by quick running and good tackling. Clauser also did some excellent work in this line.

After the Freshmen took Lester back of the line, using him as half-back, they at times made good gains, and twice Lester made long runs, but each time was stopped before he came dangerously near the Senior's goal line. In the first half the Seniors made five touch-downs, from two of which Hoag kicked goals.

In the second half, the playing of the Seniors was weaker, they only scoring three times, but Hoag kicked every goal. Twenty-minute halves were played.

## The teams lined up as follows:

SENIORS.	FRESHMEN.
E. Rhoads . . . . .	right end . . . . . Coca
Sensenig . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . Brinton
Wright . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Huey
Brown . . . . .	centre . . . . . Oliver
Westcott . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Brinton
Haviland . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Wood
Morton . . . . .	left end . . . . . Webster
C. J. Rhoads . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . Middleton
Hoag . . . . .	right half-back . . . . . Bettie
Estes . . . . .	left half-back . . . . . Clauser
Whitall . . . . .	full-back . . . . . Huey
	Lester
	Hunsicker

Touch-downs by Estes, 3; Hoag, 2; Whitall, 3. Goals from touch-downs by Hoag, 5.

Referee—Mr. Warden, '94. Umpire—Mr. Strawbridge, '94.

## SENIORS vs. JUNIORS.

Since '93 had beaten '96, and '95 had forfeited to '94, the game on November 27 was the deciding game of the series. The game was not started till sometime after 4 p. m. on account of '94's delay in coming on the field. Beyerle played for '94 till the arrival of Warden. The teams were as follows:

'94.	'93.
Gardner . . . . .	right end . . . . . Morton
Comfort . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . Sensenig
Scarborough . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Wright
Conard . . . . .	centre . . . . . Brown
Harvey . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Westcott
Miller . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Haviland
Quamby . . . . .	left end . . . . . Roberts
Shoemaker . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . Rhoads
Strawbridge (capt.) . . . . .	right half-back . . . . . Hoag
Stokes . . . . .	left half-back . . . . . Estes (capt.)
Warden . . . . .	full back . . . . . Whitall

Twenty and fifteen-minute halves were played. '93 chooses the north goal with a strong wind in their favor. '94 starts with a V, but is soon forced to kick. Then Estes, Hoag and Whitall by a number of sharp rushes bring the ball close to '94's line, and Estes makes a touch-down. Goal. Score, 6-0. '94 fails to gain, but regains the ball twice, after kicks by the aid of the strong wind. '93 rushes the ball, Whitall makes thirty yards around the right end and Estes, after a number of rushes, scores. Goal. Score, 12-0. '94 gains thirty yards on a kick. For '93, Whitall makes another run of forty yards, while Estes, Hoag and Wright rush the ball toward the line. Wright scores.

Goal. 18-0. '94 failing to gain, kicks, but regains the ball on account of the wind. '93 gets the ball on a fumble and Hoag and Estes make big gains through the centre, the latter scoring. Goal. Score, 24-0. Soon after the ball is put in play, time is called. By similar play on the part of Hoag, Whitall and Estes in the second half, '93 scores three touch-downs, Hoag kicking the goal in all but the first case. Haviland carried the ball across the line twice and Estes once. When time was called '94 had the ball on '93's twenty-five yard line. Score, 40-0.

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

When we see how full the columns of some of our exchanges are with articles on Tennyson and Columbus, for we still read our exchanges attentively, even though we have no department headed "Exchange," we feel that we owe an apology to our subscribers for the noticeable absence of such matter in THE HAVERFORDIAN.

When England lost her poet laureate, and when America celebrated the four-hundredth anniversary of her discovery by Christopher Columbus, we felt a slight hesitation about entering the field with such periodicals as *Harper's Monthly*, the *Century* and *Scribner's* by publishing in THE HAVERFORDIAN tributes to these great men in the form of essays and poems on their lives and work. We felt a hesitation because it did not seem to us that the small additional tribute which we could give would very much gratify either of the persons concerned, and, moreover, the chances being so strong that the work of the other magazines would have suffered by comparison with ours, there was a something which made us feel that it would not be truly delicate of us to so rudely injure the reputation of journals of so much older standing.

These poor excuses are all we have to offer. We thought that the other college journals would in all probability act as we

did, but we find that we must change our course if we wish to hold any rank among our fellows. As we make our way, inch by inch and foot by foot, through our pile of exchanges, and as we see the mass of Columbus and Tennyson literature of every description contained in their pages, we are made to feel that we have done wrong.

The knowledge which the college student has on all subjects being so much more extensive than that of the writers for the great periodicals, it is wrong to keep from the public that fund of information which only the college paper—the organ which voices the boundless wisdom of the college student—can afford.

The readiness, ease and ability with which the editors of some of our exchanges have written essays on the "Life of Tennyson," criticisms on his style, odes on the "Landing of Columbus" and poems of all descriptions relating to both worthies, make us blush that we have been wanting in like readiness and in like ability. We only hope that our readers will accept this very inadequate apology for so great a shortcoming.

THE HAVERFORDIAN hopes that the coming winter will be an especially successful one for the literary societies at Haverford. In their numerous lines of work they offer attractions to the interest of almost every one, and now that the so called "out-of-door season" of foot-ball is over, we could suggest to no student a better employment of his increased amount of spare time than this society work. In the *Loganian* he may exercise his powers of debate; in the *Everett-Athenæum*, his powers of essay writing, reading and declamation, and a great deal of entertainment, together with not a little benefit, will surely be derived by every one who takes active part in them.

We hope to see large numbers of the new men come into these societies, and come into them with the intention of contributing all they can to their success. They form a most important factor in the college life, and contribute not a little to the education of the student.

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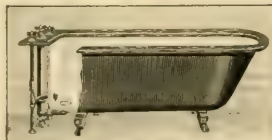
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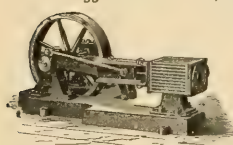
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JANUARY,

# HAVERFORDIAN.

1893.

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# The Haverfordian.

VOL. XIV.

HAVERFORD, PA., JANUARY, 1893.

No. 7.

## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

IN the December HAVERFORDIAN the suggestion was made that a cup, to be called the "Haverford Cup," should be offered to the schools of Philadelphia for annual competition in cricket. We are glad to say that the movement is taking definite shape. A committee of undergraduates who are interested in the project have consulted the Alumni Committee on Athletics and find them heartily in favor of the cup being offered. It has been learned, too, that several prominent schools will put a team in the field.

The committee is to collect subscriptions at once. They will find this task an easy one, for there is no doubt that every true ex-Haverford cricketer will be glad to forward a project that will be such a great

benefit to the schools, to the game of cricket, and to Haverford College.

DURING the last two or three years, several of the larger universities have begun the practice of offering noted athletes financial inducements to become members of their respective teams. These men are not to any great extent identified with the life and body of the college; and in many instances come with the avowed intention of leaving at the end of the season. Intercollegiate base ball has already fallen to a rather low level in several colleges. One or two of these are particularly notorious as having teams composed almost entirely of professionals. Small colleges are placed at such a disadvantage with the larger universities, in regard to the number of students from which to select players, that in many cases they have resorted to very unworthy expedients in order to equalize matters. The larger institutions, in their turn, to maintain the degree of superiority over the smaller ones which they deem necessary, have had recourse to the same methods; and in consequence, the purity of the sport is beginning to be very seriously affected.

This is really not at all in accordance with the spirit of intercollegiate games. The prowess of an institution can not be gauged simply by the amount of money it can afford to pay for athletic outsiders. Colleges should be represented by teams animated only by loyalty to the *alma mater* and pure love of sport. For years intercollegiate matches have been growing

in interest and popular favor, until now they are probably the most striking feature of American college life. They have been the means of attracting great numbers of students to the various institutions of learning, and have filled the college man with a healthy love for all kinds of manly contests, creating a vigorous and athletic race of men. But their popularity will receive a very serious blow if they fall from their high standard of purely amateur sport; and their beneficent influences will lose their power as soon as an element of professionalism becomes apparent.

It rests wholly with the students themselves to put these games on a sound and healthy basis. If they discourage any malicious tendencies and foster a strong sentiment of fairness in all matters relating to them, intercollegiate matches will continue to exert a wholesome influence, not only within the colleges themselves, but through a great part of the outer world.

THE question whether or not the College had better hold mid-winter sports has already been discussed by those students who are especially interested in athletics, and the general opinion has been against an entertainment similar to that given last winter. Though we were so successful financially last winter, yet since indoor sports seem to be deteriorating, and since they have ceased to interest the best society, as was evident at the last winter meeting of the University of Pennsylvania, the HAVERFORDIAN believes that Haverford had better not hold another athletic meeting this year.

A proposal has been made to substitute an informal gymnasium exhibition, as is done at Harvard, Princeton and other colleges, in which some of the less interesting events may be replaced by special performances on the horizontal and parallel bars, by fancy club swinging and other similar

exercises. It has become so impossible to maintain one's interest in a series of high jump events, in which a large number of contestants have entered, that many people studiously avoid these contests from fear of being bored. To avoid this, besides the features named above, we should, of course, retain the music by the glee and banjo clubs, which has been so acceptable in the past.

If, then, the decision is made that we give up the idea of a regular athletic meeting and adopt the plan here set forth, it will be necessary to find a hall. In the first place, THE HAVERFORDIAN firmly believes that the entertainment should be at Haverford, so that no one shall lose sight of the fact that it is distinctly a Haverford affair. Unfortunately, our own gymnasium is quite inadequate, so that in this neighborhood only Alumni Hall and the gymnasium at the Grammar School remain. Neither of these is entirely satisfactory, but we believe they could be arranged so as to serve the purpose.

Should the Athletic Association determine to give an entertainment of this kind, it would be an assured success both socially and financially. Haverford makes no pretence of entering track athletics in the spring, but devotes her time to cricket, so that it seems unwise, at least, to attempt an elaborate winter meeting, which at once invites criticism by comparison with the University, an institution which devotes much time to the subject.

In response to a printed appeal sent to many of our Alumni, for articles or personal items of interest to our readers, we have received the following. The Editors sincerely hope more will respond in the future.

#### PROPERTY AND LABOR.

IT would be strange that so many well-to-do Christian people oppose such a just reform as the single tax, were it not for the fact that most of them have



investments, the returns from which might suffer impairment under the operation of a system which puts natural rights before "vested rights."

It is not the first instance of a moral and scientific truth being shelved because not agreeable to the profits and prejudices of influential classes. The institutions of chattel slavery and protection, both of which have enjoyed a long run in the United States are prominent examples of that sort of treatment.

But a cause resting on moral principle must conquer in the long run, and it is with moral truth alone that we appeal to the hearts and consciences of our fellow men.

We apprehend that the moral code, which applies to each person individually, is meant equally to cover the actions of a community. A collection of men are undoubtedly bound as much as one man to obey the commands of the Decalogue. Nothing in the constitution of a community relieves the members individually or collectively from their responsibility to respect the moral law. Thou shalt not steal must be taken in an absolute sense. It signifies not merely that one may not appropriate property that is not his, but that all may not touch property that does not belong to them. There certainly is a sacred character in private possessions, sanctioned by the highest law.

But now the question arises, "What is private property?" and we answer that what a man produces by his own labor belongs to him to hold, sell, give, bequeath, or do what he likes with so long as he infringes not the equal right of his neighbor.

To lay a compulsory tribute upon private property is an act of theft, whether done by a robber on the highway or by a community as a government. A house is just as much private property as a hat, and for the same reason. They are both produced

by labor and belong to those who made them or procured them in trade. When a government lays a tribute upon a house, it commits robbery. When it taxes any form of personal property it violates moral precept.

Many will reply "But it takes private property for the public good," to which must be answered that the end cannot justify the means. "Yes, but the government must be supported." Very good; there is a way of supporting government without doing wrong.

The same test by which private property is distinguished can be applied to discover what constitutes public property. Whatever the public produces naturally belongs to the public. Land is not produced by labor. It cannot be increased, diminished, or destroyed by anything man can do. But whatever value it may happen to have at any moment is given to it by the community as a whole. A single person cannot impart value to land by simply owning it or living on it, or even by building upon it.

Consider how much an uninhabited country would be worth if one were to go there and own the land and build and dwell upon it. No value will ever appear in the land until others enter and take up their abode. Land value starting from nothing will then arise and increase in direct ratio to growth of population. In other words, the price of land is only a tangible expression of the measure of desirability imparted to it by the people who inhabit it.

The community, in short, creates land-value, and to it belongs all the value which attaches to land within the limits of its jurisdiction. Here, therefore, is true public property, and it is not right for it to be absorbed by landholders. Moreover the character of land-value, increasing with the growth of a municipality, affords a providential source from which to draw income for public expense.

Having examined the nature of the two kinds of property so frequently confused in the minds of the most serious persons, let us inquire what effect follows the insane practice of laying private property under contribution to furnish money for public revenue. Is there a doubt that great harm is done to progress by the present taxes on improvements? Is it not well known that useful work is retarded by the process which amounts to placing an annual fine on those works which should be encouraged, and which form the adornments known as "civilized surroundings." Time would seem wasted by lengthy argument of what is perfectly clear to common sense, namely, that to tax the products of labor checks industry.

Thus the conclusion is reached that it is against both honesty and policy to take private property for public use, and to overlook the fact that the public treasury is defrauded of what rightfully belongs to it—the rent of land.

The question of property disposed of, the labor question next claims attention; and it is instructive to note that the two main factors of our economic problem so dovetail together that they are capable of fitting into perfectly harmonious relations. For the rights of property being satisfied, the wrongs of labor are cured forthwith.

The most grievous injury which must be suffered by labor, under existing conditions, is not the bare amount which taxes on the products of toil filched from its earnings, however we may deplore such extortion. Neither is it the amount which the landlord exacts in rent, much as we may feel outraged by this colossal imposition now saddled on the back of the wage-worker.

What causes the greatest harm to mankind generally is the privation they endure in the loss of opportunity caused by land monopoly. Could man turn his labor freely to land now held out of use, wages

in all occupations would rise to the full amount actually produced by those employed, and this we know because it is an axiom that no man will take less pay from an employer for time which he could spend to more profit working for himself. Furthermore, the economic saving effected by freeing unused land would increase wages on account of the enormous gain in production.

But there is no valuable land which now can be had for nothing, and a great deal of land of no value is already in private possession, so intense is the anxiety of investors to anticipate any increment which population and development will impart. Consequently a man poor and out of work has nowhere to turn but to the wretched expedient of offering himself for less wages in order to get the place of a more fortunate brother.

It is in vain that organized bodies strike, fight, or destroy property. Labor will never be free until it can obtain opportunities for self employment. Those resources lie on every hand idle, but in the tight grasp of ownership. What is the morality in allowing land to be held out of use? Was not nature created for all alike? Is one man more entitled to God's bounty than another?

Let not philanthropic people express any tender solicitude for the interests of labor so long as they calmly look on while he is ground between the upper and the nether millstone; the landlord on one side and the tax-gatherer on the other.

Especially does it seem incumbent upon the conscientious not to let such a condition continue while a remedy lies within easy reach. By using the existing machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes to take all the rental value of land into the public treasury, there would remain nothing to those who hold land for any other reason than productive use. It would

utterly destroy speculation in land, and thereafter all land not in use would be free.

Do any hesitate to take a step they feel to be right? Is there any compromise between good and evil; between right and wrong? Be assured that wrong will not produce right, and that the sole way to succeed is to fulfill the dictates of justice. The world has fallen into a state of intellectual and moral stagnation. Shall we yield to the influence of the upas shade whose deadly sophistry is prone to stupefy the moral sense? The duty of those who see the light is to follow after it with faith, knowing that righteousness is the only road to happiness and that no other course will lead to lasting prosperity.

T. WISTAR BROWN, JR.

Class of '78.

#### THE DOCTOR'S PATIENTS.

(From the French of Henri Second—in the *Petit Journal*.)

“SIR, you are a——.”

“You are another, sir!”

Whereupon—*crack! crack!* and two blows have been exchanged. And two vigorous blows they are; heavy, sounding, capable of staggering an ox, and such as would make all manner of stars dance before the eyes of ordinary human beings.

But despite this free exchange, honor is not satisfied.

The two gentlemen, rubbing their cheeks with one hand, wildly gesticulate with the other, and on it goes, with more and more terrible politeness.

“Sir, what has passed must be answered for.”

“I assure you it *must*, sir.”

“Here is my card, sir.”

“And there, sir, is mine.”

“My seconds will wait on you to-morrow morning, sir.”

“I shall be waiting for *them* even this evening, sir.”

The discussion carried on so exasperatingly in words, and terminated so angrily in blows, is here finally brought to a close by those present, who separated the disputants, and the two gentlemen go each his own way, each to his own home, while the spectators forget the affair as quickly as they forget the ninety and nine similar affairs they witness daily.

\* \* \* \*

In a little *entresol* on la rue Caumartin we again find, a few hours later, the young and excitable Achille—I beg your pardon, Achille Loustignac, in close conference with two friends, who have assumed the air of importance customary in these matters. M. Achille appears very angry and paces nervously with great strides up and down his luxurious little apartment.

“Then,” timidly puts in one of the gentlemen, “there is no other way of arranging the affair.”

Achille stamps his foot and roars: “Other way! Can there be any other way after a blow?”

“Yes, I know,” interrupted the second friend, a faithful attendant at the Tuesdays of the Comédie Française, and he declaims with a hollow voice and tragic gesture:

“‘A blow, and for it must the offender lose his life.’”

“Rest assured,” Achille roars, stamping his foot again, “either he shall lose his or I shall lose mine. Rather than pocket such an insult I would die a thousand times.”

“That’s all very well,” ventures the first friend, with a decidedly less warlike and more conciliatory manner, “but the unfortunate part is that one can only die once.”

There is no need for the excitable Achille to become more excited at this. He submits to the incontestable justice of this reasoning without reply.

“As one can die but once, it is always disagreeable. But pshaw! it is too late now, and, as the famous duelist, Choquart, said, always so quick to take offence,

"When the wine is drawn, one must drink it, or make the adversary drink it."

Achille, either from a desire not to be too severe on his antagonist or from some other reason, still, however, preserving his bold and blood-thirsty manner, leaves to the guardians of his honor a chance to make a peaceable arrangement, and hurls the haughty words out from under his mustache:

"No excuses will be accepted, if this clown wishes to make them, unless they are formal, complete and perfectly satisfactory."

"Good!" exclaim the two seconds, exchanging significant glances.

"Trust to us to arrange the affair to suit you, in one way or another," assures the frequenter of the classical soirées.

"To-morrow, at the latest, everything will be arranged as you desire."

"Yes, to-morrow morning early," adds the second friend, who is one of those men who agree with everybody. "But our friend's card. Let us see the card."

Achille hands him the little square of pasteboard, which never seemed more glossy than at that moment, and taking off his glasses, which always make it difficult for him to see, the gentleman reads loudly and distinctly—

DR. FUMICHON,

OF THE FACULTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Specialist in every Branch.*

413 Rue des Nouvelles-Haudriettes,

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily.

"So, it's a doctor. To be sure of finding him at home, we had better call on him between those hours."

"And we shall *have* to get something out of him," says the friend who is willing to put up with everything, and who, while waiting, finds an excellent opportunity to deliver a new Alexandrine,

"For insults such as these, blood only can atone," which he emphasizes by executing with

his cane a series of thrusts, very dangerous for the bric-a-brac on the mantel-piece.

"Or else we shall obtain from him, from his own pen, something that will satisfy your offended honor," adds the first friend, who, notwithstanding the general enthusiasm, doesn't appear to share the thirst of his colleague for tragedy, and who still seems anxious to effect a reconciliation.

"I leave it entirely in your hands," concludes Achille, who, though he is certainly still raging within, is a little calmed outwardly, the formidable cane-thrusts of the bloodthirsty second having just come within an ace of knocking over and shattering a twenty-five louis Japanese vase.

So the three heroes—for in a duel as much heroism is needed to be a second as to be a principal, since the seconds certainly run as much risk of being hit—(but this is only an aside). The three heroes exchange vigorous handshakes, wringing and reciprocally bruising each other's hands in their fervor.

\* \* \* \*

The next day at the doctor's.

The bell rings.

A black footman, his coat covered with gold embroidery, like the coat of the servant of a charlatan is sure to be, opens the door to our seconds, whom we find scrupulously clad in black, tightly buttoned up, their faces cold and severe, their aspect military, their demeanor grave and dignified, as most becomes two ambassadors who hold, besides their hats and umbrellas, the lives of two men in their hands.

"Dr. Fumichon?"

"This is the place, sir," answers the dark gentleman, "but the fee is ten francs apiece to see him."

"Ten francs! But we have not come for medical advice—we have come to—"

The two gentlemen attempt to push open the door, but, held by a chain, it only opens part way.



Then they begin again to argue, but the bedizened African, who only knows what he has been told, vouchsafes nothing to all their arguments but—"Ten francs apiece, a louis for two"—and keeps it up so long and so well that, not wishing to go away, and not being able to accomplish their delicate mission on the door step, they resign themselves to hand over the twenty francs to the impenetrable servant, as there appears to be no other way of getting into the house but by displaying the gold piece.

The little block of ebony very politely presents them with a check showing the number of their turn, and ushers them into an immense room richly furnished, where a half dozen gentlemen, all clad in the same black, all with the same correctness, all with the same severe aspect, are awaiting their turn with more or less impatience.

"Hello," whispers one of the representatives of Achille in his companion's ear, "nothing but sick people in frock coats. Queer patients. Fumichon seems to be a specialist for serious men."

"Why shouldn't he?" answers the other in the same tone. "Aren't there enough doctors for foolish women already?"

But these whisperings have been noticed, and the gentlemen already installed simultaneously cast severe glances in the direction of the new comers.

"Well," say our friends in asides, "this is certainly not what one would call a cheerful house."

"This silence and stillness are most oppressive, one would say that the patients of Dr. Fumichon assist in anticipation in their own funerals."

Not a sound in any part of the room. They sit down, and resign themselves to silence.

Then not a word, not a breath, not anything. From time to time a curtain is pushed aside, a door communicating with

the Doctor's office opens, and a number is called. Then everybody looks at his card, and two gentlemen enter the sanctum, and after that nothing more for another good half-hour, when another number is called out, and two other patients disappear.

For, curiously enough, Dr. Fumichon's patients only come, and only go in pairs, like oxen, like Alexandrine verses, and—like seconds. Seconds—what a thought. Can it be by any chance that these patients, instead of being sick people, are really seconds, come to make arrangements for duels? But what an unpleasant fellow, what a fighter this doctor must be, who cannot content himself with killing people by his prescriptions.

The friends of Achille have no time to dwell any longer on this troublesome thought. Their turn has come. They cross at last the threshold of the Doctor's office. They set forth the cause and object of their mission. In a trice the affair is settled. Dr. Fumichon, of the faculty of Philadelphia, writes with his beautiful gold pen, in his own most beautiful style a few lines, as impossible to read as one expects the writing of a doctor to be, in which he consigns and signs all the excuses one could wish, and more too.

And the seconds, perfectly delighted for their friend at this most amicable arrangement, return, their minds relieved of a great weight, never counting the weight of the louis they had left in the black hands of the footman posted like a second Cerberus at the doctor's door.

Dr. Fumichon the while, his accounts settled, his work done for the day, rubs his hands as he says:

"Balance sheet for last evening:

"Eight differences, more or less lively in as many restaurants or cafes.

"From which this morning, visits from sixteen seconds, at ten francs apiece—making 160 francs.

"Added to this, one ordinary sick man—a chance patient who, noticing a crowd, followed the others—ten francs.

"Total 170 francs."

"Well, well—Paris doesn't seem so bad after all. Business is looking up."

#### HANOVER AND HILDESHEIM.

AFTER a week spent in Holland, a week of the hardest sort of traveling,

I found myself one Saturday afternoon in the ancient city of Hanover, now deprived of its former dignity as the capital of a kingdom, and brought beneath the greedy power of Prussia. Though an old town, the greater part is distinctively modern, with its long, broad avenues and handsome, substantial houses. I did little that afternoon but stroll along some of the streets, lazily watching the soldiers and civilians, alike, not only in their fierce mustaches and tight trousers, but also in their military step. The city contains a large number of soldiers, and presents a peculiarly martial appearance, even in warlike Germany. Among the many modern buildings of the city the finest, perhaps, is the theatre, built in the early part of the century and situated in the midst of an open square. The numerous palaces scattered through the town and overhanging the Leine are now used for public purposes, one, for instance, serving for a town hall, while another contains the government offices. The Waterloo Place is a large square, between the two arms of the Leine, used as a drilling ground for the soldiery who are quartered in the barracks on the sides. These, with the mediocre art gallery, are the principal attractions of the modern town.

On returning to my hotel, I was accosted by a slightly seedy appearing Westerner, who said he always made a point of speaking to Americans; American himself, from Kansas City—traveling for his health—had

seen all the north of Europe from the North Cape to Copenhagen, had done up Italy and France on former trip, was going to take in Switzerland now, etc. We were soon on somewhat friendly terms, and so the next morning, as we were both traveling alone, took a walk together through the old town. There were seen narrow tortuous streets with high sharp gabled houses of half-timber construction, richly and fantastically carved and painted wherever opportunity offered. In most of these houses the upper stories overhung those below, while the ground floor was almost invariably devoted to shops, exhibiting through their glass windows strings of sausages, wooden toys or dusty wine bottles. In the centre of the old quarter was the Marktkirche, a brick church, with a high tower, curiously ornamented on the exterior by tombs built into the walls. As my friend looked at this building, he remarked: "That's what I call antique. I don't care for any of your modern things, we have plenty of them at home, and better too. What do you come to Europe for, if it isn't to see the antique?" Though I partially agreed with him, yet on the whole, I think he was as far wrong as a French officer I met, who, when I told him I had been to see the Cathedrals of Beauvais and Amiens, asked me, if we had no rocks or heaps of stone in America, that was all they were. The beauties and pleasures of Paris, said he, were of the only sort worth having. After seeing some of the oldest parts of the town, as well as the finer avenues with their palaces and public buildings, I went in to write letters, while my friend took a carriage and did up the place. That night he informed me that he had seen seven palaces, the royal stables, several parks, a cemetery or two, and other interesting sights.

As for me I walked in the direction of the Palace of Herrenhausen, following the long avenue of lindens which leads to it

from the city and passes through the park. This palace, the cradle of the royal family of England, was built by one of the Georges, and is surrounded by a great park and gardens in the style of Versailles, for at that time French influence was supreme in Germany. I did not attempt to explore the park very far, but turned into the gardens about the palace, which are prettily laid out with long reaches of lawn bordered by trees, and studded with statues and fountains. I was not interested enough to explore the palace, for one soon tires of seeing endless suites of rooms and ante-rooms with slippery floors, where one has to shuffle along in felt slippers provided for the purpose. Perhaps, if I had known more of its history, I would have displayed more interest, but my knowledge, I am sorry to say, was confined to some faint memories of Thackeray's "Four Georges." Hanover is said to be a good place to study German, and is a pleasant town to live in, but it is not of great interest to a mere traveler.

The next morning, thoroughly rested, I was early in leaving Hanover for Hildesheim, a town smaller and less known, but of more interest. It is noted for its quaint houses, built in the style of the German Renaissance, though many of them in their plan show traces of the Gothic. They are of the same period and style as those I mentioned seeing in Hanover. I reached Hildesheim after a two hours' ride, and sallied out to make the best of the short time at my disposal. I first found a bookstore where I succeeded, after some circumlocution, in procuring a little German guide-book. Turning a corner I came upon the principal square of the city which was ornamented by a fountain, the Rolandsbrunnen, whose basin was hexagonal in shape, with bas-reliefs illustrating the lives of various heroes, while in the middle was a sculptured column surmounted by an

armed figure of Roland. In front of me as I entered the square was the Stadthaus, a Gothic building with the usual step-like gables, ornamented on the ground floor by an open arcade. On the other sides were guild houses, and among these, just opposite the town hall, was the Knochenhauers Amthaus, or Butcher's Guild, a narrow building, five stories in height, not counting several rows of windows and dormers in the very steep gables. The overhanging upper stories left the joists exposed to view, and these as well as the doors, window-frames and gables were richly carved, while the bare walls and the panels above the windows were filled with little paintings illustrating proverbs or representing some of the heroes and famous men of Hildesheim. The beautiful model of this building in the Metropolitan Museum gives a very good idea of the general effect. There are many other similar buildings in the town, many of them vying with this one in beauty.

As I sauntered over towards the town hall in order to get a good view of the square, three young soldiers who were lounging there spied me out, and seeing I was a stranger determined to make the best of me. They showed great interest in American affairs, questioning me about our army in particular, and finally proposed that I should treat them to beer. As I did not know enough German to refuse I gave them some money, and they brought back the change honestly enough. They did not display any further interest in me. I hastened away to see the Cathedral, a Romanesque building, which I had little time to inspect. Near it is the bronze Christus-Saeule, a column about fifteen feet in height, with groups representing the life of Christ, arranged in a spiral, like Trajan's Column at Rome. It was erected in 1022 by Bishop Bernward, a great patron of art, and its crude reliefs were intended as an

object lesson to the uneducated people of that time. Though there were many other fascinating things to be seen, I was forced to leave, and before evening was at Blankenburg, in the midst of the Harz. I concluded my day's achievements by climbing to a robber-baron's castle, the Regenstein, whose former lords had, perhaps, often plundered the busy merchants of Hildesheim.

#### LECTURES.

ON the afternoon of December 7th, William C. Lawton, Ph. D., Professor of Greek and Latin Literature at Bryn Mawr College, delivered the second of the series of public lectures given this year before the college. The subject was "An Old-Fashioned Girl" with readings from the Odyssey. Dr. Lawton began by briefly telling the story of the Odyssey up to the time Ulysses reached the land of the Phæacians, translating passages from time to time into his own English hexameters. Dr. Lawton has a theory of his own, by which he believes that Homer and Virgil can be translated successfully into English hexameters. In this lecture, however, he did not explain his theory, but simply gave examples of its results. After the arrival of Ulysses in the country of the Phæacians Dr. Lawton gave the story of the Odyssey in detail, translating the account of the drive of the Princess Nausicaa (The Old-Fashioned Girl) to the riverside, her meeting with Ulysses, the subsequent conversation, the return to the palace of her father, the king, the reception of Ulysses, and finally the parting of Nausicaa and the hero. Throughout the whole lecture Dr. Lawton made interesting and amusing comparisons with the writings of modern authors and the habits of the nineteenth century girl. In closing, Dr. Lawton warned us that though the temptation was

great it was not safe to base our ideas of ancient Greek life on this narration.

As this lecture consisted for the most part in readings from the text, it is quite impossible in a summary of this kind to give our readers a proper idea of its real charm.

ON the evening of Thursday, December 15th, a very interesting address on "Recent Arctic Explorations" was delivered in Alumni Hall by Professor Angelo Heilprin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and leader of the Peary Relief Expedition. A rather novel feature of the lecture was the illustration of various parts of it by stereopticon views, from photographs made by the members of the exploring party.

Professor Heilprin introduced his address by briefly reviewing the work of recent and projected expeditions, particularly those undertaken by Peary and Nansen. He spoke of the success which had attended Lieutenant Peary's recent trip, and said that the insular character of Greenland had now been fully established. But he dwelt most particularly upon the natural features of Greenland and of the Arctic regions in general. A most erroneous impression prevails in regard to these remote parts of the world. Their uninviting characteristics have been described so long and so constantly, by writers and explorers, that their more attractive features have almost been lost sight of. According to the popular idea, Greenland is a flat mass of snow and ice, passing almost insensibly into the ocean. In reality, however, it is a great mountainous country, occupied in the central part by a plateau rising to the height of 5000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level. This great table-land is covered by a sheet of snow and ice, which in some places has a depth of two miles, completely covering all the minor elevations. Great glaciers



flow from this ice blink, as it is called, into the sea, breaking off and forming the icebergs which are so frequently encountered in northern latitudes. But along the slopes of this central plateau, and extending inland about fifty miles, is a strip of country, which, particularly in summer, possesses a far less forbidding aspect. During the warm season the ground is free from snow and shows great tracts of green pasture land. Even in the most northern parts the valleys are rich with moss, and buttercups, mountain pinks and other wild flowers cover the earth. The only trees which have been found are dwarf hemlocks and willows, each being about six inches high. Animal life is also quite abundant along the coast. Mosquitos, butterflies and other insects exist in great numbers, while among the birds found are the eider duck and the little auk. The walrus, narwhal and reindeer are occasionally met with, and the musk-ox is seen as far north as 82°.

There are two types of inhabitants: those living in Southern Greenland under Danish rule, and numbering about 10,000, most of whom are half-breed Esquimos: and the Arctic Highlanders, as they are occasionally, though erroneously called, who dwell north of 72°. These decidedly resemble the Mongolian type, are usually rather small in stature, and in disposition are amiable and intelligent. Their number has been estimated at about 233, but from observations which have been made they are on the increase. They are the most totally isolated people in the world, and from the necessities of their situation have cultivated habits of thrift and perfect honesty. In the course of his subsequent remarks Professor Heilprin stated that the lowest temperature experienced by his party last summer was 29° Fahr., and that the thermometer sometimes rose to 80°.

During the lecture about thirty views were presented and explained.

#### NEWS OF OUR Y. M. C. A., AND OF "THE HAVERFORD SCHOOL."

IT may interest some of our readers to know that in the report which the corresponding secretary has just sent to the General College Secretary of the State Young Men's Christian Associations, our members at Haverford have good reason to be satisfied. It is believed that there was never a more wide-spread and aggressive interest in the College Y. M. C. A. before, in witness of which, we can report an average attendance of thirty-five at the midweek meetings and fifteen on First Day evenings.

There are two Bible classes in existence, which together have enrolled twenty members of the Association, and in addition there is to be started a smaller class to study some interesting topics in connection with the history and writings of early Friends. From comparison with the reports of other college associations throughout Pennsylvania, we should feel thankful that we are free from debt and are accomplishing, as best we can, the little work which we attempt to perform.

Moreover, we wish to announce to those of our friends who have been willing to contribute towards our "Haverford School" in Tokio, that almost all the money has been paid in to our treasurer, and that an advance draft of \$300 has been sent a few weeks ago. It will interest them, too, to know that the school is already in running order under the able management of Joseph Cosand, from whom our President, W. W. Haviland, recently received a letter, some extracts of which will be found below. Under date of eleventh month, seventeenth, he writes from Tokio:

"H. Herman Woody, of Guilford College, North Carolina, who has just been accepted by the W. F. M. S. of Canada, is to come to Japan next year to work amongst our young men. He is about twenty years

of age and is a graduate of both Guilford and Earlham Colleges. Including both those who study English and those who study the Bible, there are about twelve at present in the Boys' School. I began work there this week, and I hope we will have some additions to the present number. My Biblical work this year for the young men who are preparing for evangelistic work will be principally in the Epistles. We begin in a few days with the Epistle to the Romans. Some Bible work will be done each week also for the unconverted young men who attend the English classes. The way is opening for Mary Morris to do a great deal of good work while in Japan. Samuel Morris and Jonathan Rhoads, of Philadelphia have been here and greatly encouraged us by their hearty approval of our work, and especially the work among the young men. They saw clearly the necessity of thoroughly instructing them before they are sent out to teach others the way of salvation."

Joseph Cosand enclosed the photograph of Mr. Mizuno, the young Japanese who carried on the school in the former's absence, and who is still teaching English translation there.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'39. Dr. Henry Hartshorne had printed for Christmas a third edition of his little book of poems, entitled "Bertram and other Poems."

'44. Isaac Hartshorne was at the college on Twelfth Month, eighteenth.

'71. Dr. R. H. Thomas was invited to deliver an address on the twenty-second ult., at New Bedford, for the 100th anniversary of New Bedford Meeting.

'71. Joseph Hartshorne will be married on January 11 to Miss Mary Ives Hobart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hobart. The ceremony will take place in Christ Church, Pottstown.

'81. A. Morris Carey will be married on January 18 to Miss Margaret Chester Morris, at the home of the bride's father.

'83. W. L. Bailly, of the firm of Bailly & Truscott, architects, was awarded by competition the contract for the new Episcopal Church at Rosemont, on Lancaster Pike. The new church is to be in the English Gothic style, with a square stone tower, and is to seat 500.

'87. J. Howe Adams has written a book on his father-in-law, the late Dr. D. Hayes Agnew.

'88. W. D. Lewis, Ph. D., led the discussion and presented a paper relating to the "Study of Economics," before the University Extension Conference, held in Philadelphia during Christmas week.

'89. Warren C. Goodwin is teacher of Greek at Westtown Boarding School.

'89. Thomas Evans entertained the class of '89 at supper on December 18.

'89. T. F. Branson, M. D., has been appointed a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

'91. Edward Abram Valentin had a poem in the October number of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

'92. The engagement is announced of Byron C. Hubbard, who is a graduate of Earlham College, and took his Master's degree at Haverford last year.

#### LETTER FROM J. BEVAN BRAITHWAITE.

THE following letter was received by a member of the Haverford History Committee from J. Bevan Braithwaite, a prominent member of the Society of Friends in England. It was thought that these extracts might be of interest to some. He says, speaking of the History: "It is a lovely book, worthy of its subject. The portraits and illustrations are particularly good. The volume recalls not a few whom it has been my privilege to know

and dearly to love. How shall I speak of Charles Yarnall, Marmaduke Cope, Dr. Levick, Edward Scull and David Scull, both senior and junior, or think of my long-loved friend, Dr. Joseph Taylor, the founder of Bryn Mawr, without being reminded of the beautiful words of Cicero—

“*Animus vero non me desereus, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit, quo nunci ipsi cernebat esse veniendum.*”

“I believe that I have most of the papers connected with Haverford, including a copy of the original prospectus, when the aspirations of its founders rose no higher than a ‘school.’ But I must not enlarge. Assure the committee of my grateful remembrance, and believe me to be

“Thine very sincerely,

“J. B. BRAITHWAITE.”

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The Christmas vacation lasted from the 22d of December till the 4th of January.

The Senior Class has chosen the following speakers and committee for Class Day. Historian, Brown; Prophet, Whitall; Poet, Hoag; Precentor, Wescott. Committee: Rhoads, *ex officio*; Brown, Jones, Whitall, Hoag.

The Everett-Athenæum Society recently elected the following men to hold office for the remainder of the college year; President, Comfort, '94; Vice-President, Taber, '94; Secretary, Hay, '95; Treasurer, A. C. Thomas, '95; Registrar, Osborne, '93; P. C., Hoag, '93.

The Everett-Athenæum expect to have on January 13 a meeting, for which notices will be issued, and which will be made attractive by readings by the Rev. Henry Jones Dixon. Mr. Dixon is rector of Christ's Church, at Media, Pa., and for six years was tutor in elocution at Harvard University.

The work of new men in the cricket shed under the instruction of Mr. Woodcock, has been steadily going on, and is beginning to bear fruit. Those who are mentioned as doing most creditably are Estes, '93; Wright, '93; Bettie, '95; Hilles, '9; A. M. Hay, '95; Supplee, '95; Adams, '96; Lester, '96; Wood, '96.

The college catalogue for the current year made its appearance a few days before Christmas. In size it is considerably larger than former catalogues, and contains some information which has not before been published. It is especially desired by the college authorities to put a copy in the hands of every alumnus of the college.

A few of the students who are members of the Glee Club were present at a very pleasant “Musical” given by Professor and Mrs. Morley, at their home, on December 13.

The resignation of President Sharpless, which was presented to the Board of Managers early in the year, has been reconsidered and finally withdrawn. This statement made to the students was welcome, and we believe that we express the general opinion in college when we say that we have learned to appreciate President Sharpless' oversight, and are glad that he has decided to continue for the present in his position. The Class of '89 recently passed resolutions also to this effect.

At a convention held in Washington 12mo. 31, 1890, it was decided to undertake the preparation of a series of denominational histories, which should together constitute an American church history series. The whole work is to embrace ten octavos, an entire volume being devoted to each of the larger denominations, and one will contain a history of American Christianity as a whole. The style of these works will be scholarly, yet popular and interesting enough to attract intelligent readers of

all creeds. Professor Allen C. Thomas, in conjunction with his brother Dr. R. H. Thomas, of Baltimore, is preparing the history of the Friends, which is to be included in Volume IX. of the church history series.

On the evening of December 12 the representatives of the alumni athletic committee visited the college and held a meeting in conjunction with the students. Those who were present were Messrs. Edward Bettie, Jr., Frank H. Taylor, Thomas F. Branson and J. W. Muir. These gentlemen reviewed the foot-ball season with considerable enthusiasm, and a formal discussion took place between them and some of the students in regard to a method of raising funds for a common athletic treasury, from which the individual associations might draw their support. The plan seemed to find general favor, which consisted in making an annual levy of \$5.00 on all alumni interested in Haverford athletics. In return for this support, the contributor will receive notice of games and tickets of admission to them.

As a result of the report of the Harvard Committee on the English instruction given by preparatory schools, President Eliot, of Harvard, has conceived a plan to systematize work in all departments of the secondary schools. For this purpose, President Eliot secured an appropriation of \$2500, and appointed a number of committees, each composed of ten persons, of which number five are college professors and five school teachers. These committees were instructed to meet during the Christmas holidays at any convenient place, and not to separate till some definite course had been agreed upon. They were to report their views to a central committee in Cambridge, where, from all reports, some common system may be evolved. Dr. Gummere was chosen a member of the

English Committee which met at Poughkeepsie on December 28. Each member of this committee was given a list of the questions to be discussed, and was asked to carefully consider them beforehand so as to be able to give his views on each subject brought up for discussion.

A prize of \$100 was recently offered in New York for the best paper on the "Nicaragua Canal," which should be submitted by a college man. E. M. Wescott, '93, received honorable mention in this contest, and submitted the best essay among Pennsylvania college men.

S. Morris, '94, is suffering at his home with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The HAVERFORDIAN will hereafter print in this place a list of those books added to the College Library during the preceding month which may especially interest the students. We would like to print a full list of all books added, but this would take too much space. Since books of general literature are the ones in which we all ought to be, and are, interested, books of this sort especially will be noticed in our lists; all technical works and those which will only interest specialists we intend to omit.

Books of interest to the general reader are as follows:

The works of Jane Austen.

J. A. Froude—Essays.

Wordsworth—Prose Works.

Whittier—"At Sundown."

John Burroughs's Works.

Selections from Walt Whitman.

Lowell's Essays—"Old English Dramatists."

H. C. Lodge's "Historical and Political Essays."

R. L. Stevenson—"Memories and Portraits," "Virginibus Puerisque."

Stopford Brooke—History of Early English Literature.



Edward Freeman—"Story of Sicily."

W. C. Sidney—"Social Life in England, 1660-1690."

N. S. Shaler—"Nature and Man in America."

Rennell Rod—"Customs and Lore of Modern Greece."

A. S. Murray—"History of Greek Sculpture," two volumes.

Percy Gardner—"New Chapters in Greek History."

Lanciani—"Pagan and Christian Rome."

E. Abbott—"History of Greece," two volumes.

Minghetti—"The Masters of Raffaello."

Henry Morley—"Spenser and His Time."

F. W. H. Myers—Essays, Classical.

H. Nettleship—"Essays in Latin Literature."

W. Leaf—"Homer's Iliad," two volumes.

A. W. Verrall—"Stories in Horace."

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

SOME effort has been made, in a timid and retiring way, to adorn the entrance hall of Barclay with pictures of the college foot-ball teams, banjo clubs, and cricket elevens, all of which is very praiseworthy. We hope, however, that this most "college-spirited" work will not stop here, satisfied with the little which has already been done.

Some time ago there was suggested for the walls of this hall what might be called a "record board," which was to be a substantially framed piece of bristol-board, on which all the records made in the college sports, and all the makers and breakers of those records, inscribed in artistic columns, should be placed. Thus the work of the college athletes in the past and present would be kept before our eyes and minds, as work of such merit surely deserves to be. This excellent suggestion, however, lived and died a suggestion. If a large amount of money had been required, there

is no doubt that subscriptions would have at once been started and the sum raised without delay, for nothing seems to give the College Association, as a body, so much pleasure as raising money. As it was, the whole thing demanding but a very little work, which a score of fellows, prompted by their college interests, ought to have been willing to do, the suggestion fell to the ground without being acted upon.

Why cannot this "record board" be presented to the college now? We are entering upon the long winter term, when practically no out-of-door claims demand our time. Let the College Association call for volunteers, let a class present the board as a memorial of their benevolence, or let one or two high-minded students present it as a private gift.

We would suggest, in addition to the records, another table with the captains of the teams, the officers of classes and of associations, so that there will always be a place for the students to find out such dignitaries, and where their names may arrest the attention of the visitors, who from time to time throng our halls.

We have in mind at present certainly one man, whose skill in fine penmanship is well known throughout the college, and doubtless there are others equally talented, while those whose skill in wood work has been proved are legion. When we see so many, wandering about the hall and campus with nothing to do of an afternoon, who ought to be anxious to contribute something to the good of the college, we have no doubt that this renewed suggestion will share no such fate as the original.

THE Athletic Committee of the Alumni certainly take an interest in us, as they showed a week or so ago, when they paid a visit to the college. Their willingness to help us in our work is very gratifying, and we surely should do all we

can to show our appreciation of their generosity.

A general finance committee has been suggested, in which would be representatives of the different lines of athletic work in the college, who could receive all contributions for the athletics, and divide the same proportionately, according, in their judgment, to the various needs, and we regard such an arrangement as very likely to prove successful. The Alumni desire to help the Athletics as a whole, and consolidation in some way or another, of the different associations,—foot ball, cricket, tennis, and track—will have to be arranged to meet their wishes.

---

THERE is a movement started to form two intercollegiate leagues in Pennsylvania, one for debate and one for oratory. We look upon it with a great deal of interest, for they are both excellent causes, tending to encourage these branches and to increase the friendly rivalry that now is only carried on in athletics. There is an oratorical league among the Western colleges, and there is no doubt that one in the East would be successful.

Personally we approve heartily of any encouragement in oratory and debate. We should like to see more done at Haverford in these lines than there is at present. We wish the literary societies availed as much in improving the standard in oratory and debate throughout the college, as they did ten or twenty years ago. But it is a melancholy fact that there is not so much interest in these societies as there used to be. We quote the following from the president's report for 1891-92, just published. President Sharpless, speaking of the "voluntary literary societies," says: "They are maintained from a sense of duty on the part of certain officers and students, who do not like to see the old institutions die on their hands. Whether there will

ever be a revival, it is difficult to say. If not, it is doubtful if the effort expended at the present time meets with any adequate return. The work which these societies did twenty years ago is now largely, though not wholly, accomplished by classroom exercises, so that their disappearance would not leave so serious a gap as formerly."

Their disappearance would leave a gap, however, and that gap would be the entire absence of regular practice in oratory and debate. The "Alumni Prize Oration Contest" comes but once a year, and then is only open to the upper classes, so that the practice this gives does not reach all, by any means, and it would be a great pity to be deprived of the training afforded by the societies.

The HAVERFORDIAN, in its columns, does all it can to encourage society work, and this factor of the college life shall not disappear without a struggle. If there are not the same requirements now for the Loganian and the Everett-Athenæum that there used to be, their work should be so arranged as to meet the requirements that exist to-day. It seems as though these intercollegiate leagues might revive the interest in oratory and debate, and so revive the interest in the societies in the college. It would hence be very beneficial to us to encourage and take part in the movement.

---

COLUMBUS and Tennyson have nearly disappeared from the pages of our exchanges, and in their place we notice some excellent literary work in many of them, which we welcome with delight.

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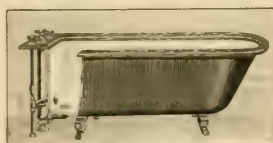
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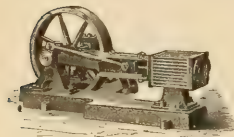
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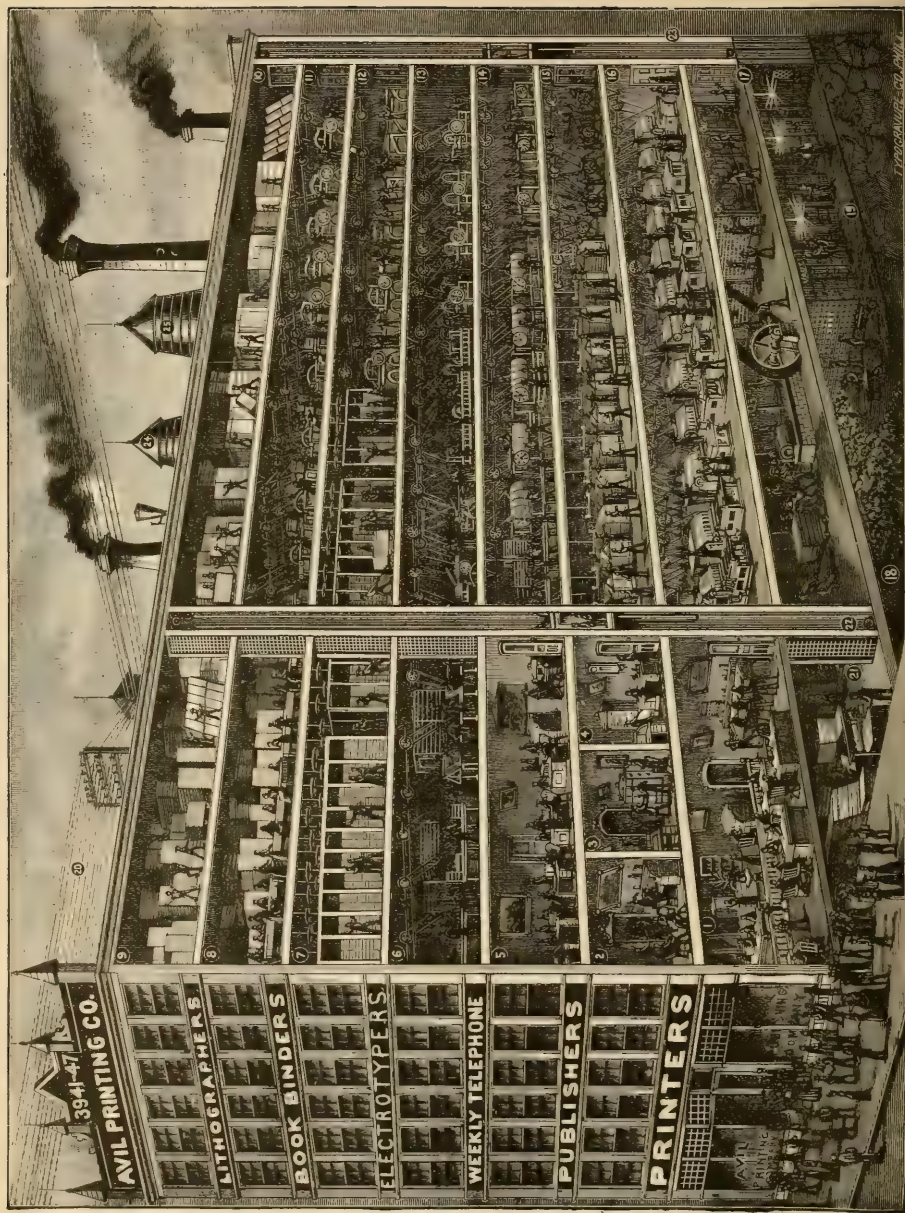
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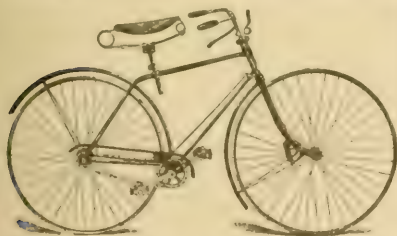
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# The Haverfordian.

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## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN, during the past few months, has received several anonymous contributions. We take this opportunity of stating our invariable rule never to print such unsigned matter. The Board is entirely willing that the writer's name be withheld from publication, but the name must accompany the manuscript as an evidence of good faith on the part of the contributor.

THE new rule, which was recently passed by the Intercollegiate Football League, has already excited a great deal of comment, much of it too strongly tinged by partisan sentiment. Though it may seem that Haverford has no interest in this matter, yet indirectly it

is of real importance to her in view of her future relations with Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania in the Inter-collegiate Cricket League.

The amendment was evidently aimed at those men who, either enter an institution, or remain after they have completed the regular course, merely to play foot-ball. Men of this class are undoubtedly a menace to the purity of amateur sport and should be prevented from playing as amateurs. Of course there are two sides to the question in the eyes of every impartial observer. The University of Pennsylvania is right in asserting the injustice of prohibiting honest students in the professional schools from representing their college in foot-ball, but she is wrong in maintaining the right of such men as Osgood to play, though as individuals they may be men of perfectly sincere and upright intentions, but by deserting one institution and announcing their intention of playing for another they become connected with the great evil against which the rule is directed, namely, the scouring of the smaller colleges by representatives of the larger institutions, followed by the "inducing" of every promising athlete to desert his *alma mater*. Mr. Whitney's statement of the case in *Harper's Weekly* is just and we believe that rules framed on the lines there laid down would correct the evil.

Haverford has suffered a somewhat similar difficulty in her relations with the other two members of the Cricket League mentioned above, because she has to oppose her hundred students, not only against the

undergraduate department of her opponents, but also against their large and long lived graduate department. In one case a noted cricketer went through the academic department, then studied law for three years and finally, to cap the climax stayed one more year on a fellowship. This man, however, was an honest student, but other cases have arisen where the men never intended to take degrees, but simply stayed in college, attending a few lectures a week, for the sake of athletics. Haverford once made an attempt to correct this injustice by offering an amendment to the Intercollegiate Cricket Association constitution, by which the number of years a man could represent one institution was limited, but it was defeated by the other representatives. The HAVERFORDIAN believes that another effort should be made to pass this amendment at the approaching annual meeting of the association, because at present there are no individuals who will be thrown out by such legislation and because popular sentiment has been aroused on this question. We would suggest as an outline for these rules, "That no one be allowed to play on the team of any member of the association for more than four years. (2.) That only those students who take fifteen hours or more a week be allowed to play. (3.) That no one who has played for any other institution be allowed to represent any member of the league, and lastly that every player must produce, on demand, certificates from the Faculty, of compliance with these requirements.

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IN most colleges and universities of the United States a student, upon his matriculation, takes up a course of study embracing at least four or five distinct subjects. In two of these, perhaps four recitations a week are required; in the others, probably only one or two. Some of these branches he may continue throughout the

whole of his collegiate course: the others, possibly, for only one or two terms; but in all, the lectures recur at more or less extended and irregular intervals. The results of this method have not been uniformly good. In many, perhaps the majority of cases, its effects have been satisfactory; but very often disappointment and failure have followed its application. The reasons for this are quite obvious. It is extremely difficult for the average student to keep well in touch with subjects recurring only at long intervals. From one recitation to another, he loses interest in the work, and his memory is, perhaps, not sufficiently strong to bridge over the space intervening. He may, very possibly, neglect to pay some trivial branch, as he probably considers it, the proper amount of attention; especially if his mind is fully engrossed with more important, or more attractive subjects. Other and similar defects in the old system have long been apparent, and many efforts have been made to correct them, but progress in this direction has been surprisingly slow.

Within the past eight years, however, two institutions, both of recent foundation, have inaugurated a new system. The student, instead of pursuing simultaneously a rather wide variety of studies, confines his attention to two, or perhaps three branches at a time. He devotes his energies, for the most part, to a major subject, using his minor subjects as auxiliaries. At Bryn Mawr, the success of the system is commensurate with the prosperity and growth of the college. At the new Chicago University, although it has not been in operation long enough for a thorough trial, everything points to a most satisfactory result. The new system really seem to have most of the advantages of the old, while many of the latter's defects have been eliminated. It is usually more interesting, and of more lasting benefit, to study a subject



continuously and thoroughly than to slowly drag it on at irregular intervals for a period of perhaps several years. More than this, by concentrating for comparatively short periods upon certain subjects, the courses at Bryn Mawr and Chicago can be made as broad, and as liberal, as at the more conservative colleges; while, if a student desires to specialize, the former institutions offer decidedly superior advantages.

To illustrate the deficiencies of the old system, the Freshman at Haverford enters upon a course in rhetoric, extending over an entire year, with one recitation a week. The subject itself is not intensely interesting, and between recitations, unless particular care is taken, the student completely loses track of his previous week's work. Several other subjects are arranged in the same unfortunate manner, the length of time elapsing between recitations practically neutralizing the advantages derived from them.

If these courses could be altered so that two or three hours a week could be devoted to them for a term, or even for a quarter, their influence and usefulness would be materially increased, and the results obtained would be eminently more satisfactory, not only to the student, but to the professor.

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THE two-day vacation following the mid-year examinations was thoroughly appreciated throughout the college. When President Sharpless made the announcement of the vacation, he remarked that the faculty desired to allow two days after the examinations for rest, rather than before, for "cramming." This was an excellent idea, for the rest was most needful after six days of examinations, with one subject each day, in the cases of many men, and especially as no notice of the order of subjects was posted until a day

and a half before the first one, so that there was little chance to do much profitable anticipatory preparation.

Whether it is best that there should be half-yearly examinations for all, is a subject on which there is much difference of opinion. The HAVERFORDIAN does not propose to take a decided stand either for or against them, but it seems as though the present system in the college might be altered somewhat, and for the better.

The method adopted in some colleges and schools of excusing a man from the half-yearly examinations in those subjects in which his standing for the year has been above a fixed average seems to possess certain advantages. If, for instance, at Haverford, those whose averages in any branches, as shown in the quarterly reports, put them in the class "A," or even high in class "B," should be exempt from examinations in these branches, we think that there would be an added stimulus to thorough study throughout the year, and that as much benefit would be derived from the work as with the present system. It is acknowledged, we believe, that examinations are not necessary for those who, interested in their work, always study regularly and conscientiously, but are only necessary for those whose inclination is not to do so. It is also acknowledged that the knowledge which men retain in their minds lastingly from their college study, is not what they "cram" hastily on the nights before examinations, but that which they obtain from the regular study all through the course. Anything, therefore, that will tend to stimulate the regular and systematic study is beneficial, and it seems to us that this system of which we have been speaking will afford such a stimulus. We do not fail to appreciate the value of reviewing subjects. Reviews are of course necessary, but we think that the quarterly examinations will do all that is needful in this respect, and

be as beneficial as the half-yearly to the regular student.

This system certainly has advantages, and such in our minds as to outweigh its disadvantages. We would not, however, be ready to say that it is the one to replace the present system. But we certainly think, so long as we are to have examinations, there should be more time than one week set aside for them, so that there would be more than half a day allowed for preparation in each subject. When a man has been writing all the morning on one examination, it is impossible for him to study all the rest of the day on the subject which is to come next morning. Of course a hasty review of a subject can be made in an hour or two, but for sufficient preparation to refresh all the details which are sure to be asked in the examination paper, much more time is necessary, and it is a very hard strain to spend seven or eight hours in study during the afternoon and evening of a day in which the morning has been passed in hard writing and hard thinking. To have one or two days between each examination is not unusual in the colleges where the examination system is still in use, where ample time is given for thorough and satisfactory preparation, without demanding too much from the students.

We feel that Haverford would not do badly to follow in some degree their example, or to make some different arrangement, whereby the examinations would not tire everybody so completely as they seem to do now.

It is not for us to say what changes should be made, but the HAVERFORDIAN feels that the present examination system is hardly the ideal one, and that *some* change ought to be made.

---

John Elliot, '38, who died on the last day of December, left some real estate in California to the college.

THE prominent place given to athletic development in most of our colleges and the interest in college games shown by the public are subjects which have attracted much comment. But among the numerous friends and enemies of college sports there are few who have pointed out how closely the "college spirit" or patriotism of an institution keeps pace with the interest taken by its students in athletics. That this connection of patriotism and athletic interest is real, the condition of our leading colleges in this respect plainly shows. The recent determination of Columbia to withdraw from inter-collegiate boat-racing marks but a slight increase in the general apathy toward athletic matters which for a long time has existed at that college. It is true, that good reasons are given for Columbia's decision. The men from among whom the crew must be chosen are members of the School of Mines, and the Faculty refuse to change their working hours so as to allow time for practice, yet at Cornell, where the work is of quite as good a character as Columbia's, time is found to train crews almost or quite equal to those of Yale. The same feeling toward athletics which has characterized Columbia, has existed, until two or three years ago, at the University of Pennsylvania. The athletic teams did not truly represent the University, but were merely collections of men who were willing to take part in athletics and who happened to be at college together. Lately this has all been changed at Pennsylvania, but it has taken the utmost efforts of both undergraduates and alumni to obtain the support which is now given to the University teams.

In contrast to this indifference to athletics, the interest in them at Yale and Harvard is very noticeable and there is a corresponding difference in the degree of college patriotism felt by the Columbia and Yale

student. At Princeton the attention given to athletics is even more remarkable, because, although the college teams are not nearly so often successful as Yale's, yet the place they occupy in the life of the college is very similar. Of course, this athletic spirit has much to foster it in the conditions and surroundings of Harvard, Yale or Princeton, which is not found at Columbia or Pennsylvania. Dormitory life, situation in a small town where the college is the centre of activity, and the resulting interest in college matters, are all causes of the existence of a stronger athletic spirit. These may be also reasons for a stronger feeling of patriotism in the minds of students so placed, but, at any rate, it is true that athletic interest and college patriotism increase together, and this, we think, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of athletics.

THE course given by Mr. Richard Cadbury as a preparation for Mr. Alden Sampson's art lectures which are to be delivered during this quarter, has been so interesting in itself that many of its members are anxious that it shall be continued. It is hoped that this extension will be granted by the Faculty for the time has been so short that it has been impossible to cover as much ground as could be wished. And yet when we remember that that this is the first attempt to study the fine arts at Haverford, the results are more important than one might imagine. Mr. Cadbury has attempted nothing more than the informal discussion of some of the work of Italian schools in the hope of teaching the class some appreciation of them. And in this, we think, in most cases he has been remarkably successful. Besides this appreciation, an interest in the art of this and other schools has arisen which did not exist before. Probably most of the class are still far from the perfect appreciation of artistic beauty, but the fact that they have been taught to think

why certain pictures are beautiful, and thus, even in slight degree, form some idea of artistic beauty, is, of itself, fully worth the time spent upon it. We feel sure that if the course is continued it will well repay the attendance of those who form the present class.

#### ----- A PERSONAL VIEW OF THE HAMLET QUESTION.

THOUGH it is impossible to finally settle this question, even for myself, I am inclined to the opinion that Hamlet was really mad; that in his "abandonment to brooding thought," he sometimes lost himself, and was not always sanely conscious of his own action, or, at least, not the rational master of it.

The fact that Hamlet says that he is going to feign madness, and later, that he has been feigning, is that which settles the question for very many. It seems quite certain that if it were not for these two statements in the play there would have been far less discussion on the subject.

In the fifth scene of the first act, Hamlet declares his purpose to counterfeit madness. Physicians say that in the beginning of insanity the patient often has an uneasy consciousness of his own departure from perfectly healthy mental activity. He becomes aware that he cannot maintain a steady command over his thoughts and his words. He suspects that he is suspected, and anxiously and ingeniously seeks to account for his oddities. This is Hamlet's case exactly. He knows his own mind, and seeks to turn its weakness to the best account, by playing the subtle trick of pretending to act only when he is very near really being what he acts.

May it not be that thus early he desires to put even Horatio off the track, if his unbalanced mind should topple, as he fears? Or, it may have been a mere temporary expedient or apology for his actions.

I am quite sure that *feigning* is not thought of where his feelings are most strongly acted on, and then does not a real mental disorder sweep everything else away?

Hamlet's madness is like in form to many cases which physicians meet. Dr. Kellogg says that there are cases of melancholic madness of a delicate shade, in which the reasoning faculties, the intellect proper, may be rendered more active and vigorous, while the will, the moral feelings, the sentiment and affections, are the faculties which seem alone to suffer from the stroke of disease.

It seems, from a study of the first few scenes, that Hamlet, after the disappearance of the ghost, is no longer the same man. His mental cord, stretched to its utmost tension before, snaps, and from this time weakness, wavering, lack of energy and infirmity of purpose enter into his character. Surely no *feigned* madness could so change his very nature.

In a large number of points Hamlet showed the same symptoms that are always manifested by the mentally deranged, of which his frantic action before Ophelia and his morbid delight in annoying one person—the old Polonius—are examples. Down to the smallest details Hamlet *acted* the madman. All will admit that. It seems to me incredible that he *feigned* it all.

It is objected to this method of argument for Hamlet's madness that it required no more skill in Hamlet to act the madman in the smallest details than it required in Shakespeare to describe him; if Hamlet must have been actually mad to do as he did, why Shakespeare must have been equally mad to thus write about him. The ones who offer this objection seem to forget that Shakespeare devoted years to the writing of this play, and had as much time as he wished to think out and determine by actual experience what a mad Hamlet would do, while Hamlet must have acted im-

promptu. He could not have studied every phase of his assumed character, and it is ridiculous to assert that he could as well play the madman off-hand, as Shakespeare could write him in a lifetime.

How can we believe the scene with Ophelia only a well-acted sham? Where Hamlet "wounds and lacerates the feelings of the one whom he had loved so tenderly, when the deception which he is thereby supposed to attempt is attainable at so much less cost." Ophelia knew him better than any other; she was not to be deceived by any feigning; she read the real secret of his trouble, and on her judgment we can do no better than to rest.

Mr. Hudson calls attention to the fact that Shakespeare's women make few mistakes in understanding character. None of them has the "wisdom of a good heart" in fuller measure than Ophelia. A deeper and stronger language than any spoken words has planted mutual faith in them; and when she speaks of that "noble and most sovereign reason, like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh," her meaning tallies with the conclusions of experts in mental science. "This concurring voice," says Mr. Hudson, "of womanly instinct and of scientific judgment might well suffice for closing the subject."

Whether Hamlet was mad or not, it is absolutely certain that Shakespeare meant him to be in a state of intense mental excitement, seeming like madness. "The shock, if it has not destroyed his sanity, has certainly unsettled him." That is certainly true; the deepest depths of his being have been stirred, and it would be quite the natural thing for something to be disordered there.

I do not think that this derangement was in all his faculties, as I have suggested, nor even continuous, but partial and occasional; intervals of passionate fury alternating with times of self-possessed calm.



If we are to regard the action of Hamlet as well-acted sham, then, as Dr. Kellogg said, "let us forever cease to draw a distinction between art and nature; the two are identical, one and the same."

I am best satisfied to follow the idea of Mr. Hudson, that Shakespeare's design was to conceive Hamlet as a man perhaps equally great in all the elements of character, mental, moral, and practical, and then to place him in the midst of such environment that all his greatness should be made to take on the form of thought. Then with a quick, intuitive, psychological perception, which the maturest science can but reach, he seems to have known just what "kind and degree of mental disturbance or disease would naturally operate to produce such an irregular and exorbitant grandeur of intellectual manifestation."

#### THE ART POEMS OF BROWNING.

THE relation which Browning and his art poems hold to painting, music and poetry is altogether unique in the history of English poetry. Other poets, Rossetti, Keats, Dryden, have described the individual works of painter or musician or poet, and the effect of these works upon themselves; other poets have generalized upon the external influences of art, as Shakspeare upon music, but no poet has entered into the very heart and soul of the painter as Browning has,—no poet has, so to speak, treated art from the subjective point of view. Of Browning's poems upon paintings (and it is of these only that I shall speak), Mr. Berdoo, in his *Browning Cyclopaedia*, says: "If all the poet's work were to perish save these, they would suffice to insure immortality for their author."

The greater part of these poems is peculiar in manner as well as in matter and treatment. With the exception of *Francis Furini* and *Old Pictures in Florence*, they

are written in a form of verse, which, though Browning did not originate, he has perfected and made peculiarly his own. The *dramatic monologue* is very similar to the soliloquy, but has this advantage—in the latter the speaker simply delivers, without interruption, his own thoughts. "But in the dramatic monologue," says Professor Johnson, "the presence of a silent second person is supposed, to whom the arguments of the speaker are addressed. It is obvious that the dramatic monologue gains over the soliloquy, in that it allows the artist greater room in which to work out his conceptions of character. The thoughts of a man in self-communion are apt to run in a certain circle, and to assume a monotony."

Browning's life and the influences which affected it fitted him to be pre-eminently the poet of painting. His father, who was, perhaps, the most potent factor in the formation of the poet's character, was an artist of some ability. In his twenty-first year Browning traveled in Italy, instead of going to Oxford or Cambridge. "Italy was my university," he was fond of saying. Later, when he was married to Elizabeth Barrett, they went immediately to Italy, and nearly the whole of their married life was spent in Florence: to them the *Casa Guidi* was always "home." In all English literature I know of nothing more perfect or more ideal than the life of these two poets in Florence. How thoroughly they absorbed the Florentine life, with its ever present æsthetic feeling, is shown in Mr. W. W. Story's\* description of the drawing-room in the Casa Guidi.

"It opens upon a balcony filled with plants, and looks out upon the iron grey land of Santa Felice. There was something about the room that seemed to make it a proper and special haunt for poets. The dark shadows and softened light gave it a dreary look, which was

\* It is, strangely enough, from Americans that we have the first account of the Brownings in their life at Casa Guidi. From K. H. Stoddert, Henry Taylor, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Stillman Hillard, and W. W. Story, in *Shakespeare and Browning*.

enhanced by the tapestry-covered walls, and the old pictures of saints that looked out sadly from their carved frames of black wood. Large book-cases constructed of specimens of Florentine carving, selected by Mr. Browning, were brimming over with wise-looking books. Tables were covered with more gayly bound volumes, the gifts of brother authors. Dante's grave profile, a cast of Keats' face and brow taken after death, a pen-and-ink sketch of Tennyson . . . attracted the eye in turn, and gave rise to a thousand musings. A quaint mirror, easy chairs and sofas, and a hundred nothings that always add an indescribable charm, were all massed in the room."

With such surroundings as these, with incomparable Florence lying about him, with his inborn sympathy with painting and painters, it is not strange that Browning entered as closely as he did into the spirit of the old Italian Masters, and was able from the dry facts of critic or historian to construct the artist in flesh and blood. He has been nowhere more successful in this sort of creation than in *Fra Lippo Lippi*. This poem is founded entirely upon the facts supplied by the art historian Vasari. According to his account, Filippo Lippi was the son of a Florentine butcher, born about 1412. When he was still a baby his father and mother both died, and his aunt, Monno Lapaccia, took him to her home. But she was poor and Filippo was left to starve in the street, on "fig-skins, melon-parings, rinds and shucks, refuse and rubbish," till one day he was overcome with the cold and taken by his aunt to the monastery of the Carmine, near Florence. Here, while he was eating his first bread that month—

"So boy, you're minded," quoth the good fat father,  
Wiping his own mouth, 'twas refection time—  
'To quit this very miserable world?  
'Will you renounce . . . 'the mouthful of bread?'  
thought I;

By no means! Brief, they made a monk of me;  
I did renounce the world, its pride and greed,  
Palace, farm, villa, shop and banking house,  
Trash such as these poor devils of Medici  
Have given their hearts to—all at eight years old."

At the monastery the boy proved himself quick and intelligent in all kinds of

handicraft, but stupid and lazy at his books. Like a great many children he found more pleasure in drawing in his books than in reading them, and the prior, with foresight very unusual even in those days, allowed him to devote all his time to drawing and gave him every encouragement. In 1431 he left the monastery and led a life of dissipation. There is a story (of which there is a charming account in Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*) of his having been captured by Moorish pirates, and of an eighteen months' slavery in Barbary; another of a love affair with a young girl in the Convent of St. Margaret (Filippino Lippi being the child of the unlawful union); another, to which there is reference in Browning's poem, that his patron, Piero de' Medici was compelled to lock him up in order to keep him at work, and that he knotted the sheets together, and so escaped by the window. Thus much Vasari; and to this Landor and Browning owe their conceptions of Lippi. That modern criticism has stepped in, as it has a way of doing, and shown that there is little or no truth in any of these tales, and that the Frate was after all a most saint-like character, the poorest friar in all Florence, supporting, (could virtue go further than this?) *six marriageable nieces!* t—with all this I have nothing to do. The Fra Lippo Lippi of Vasari, and Landor, and Browning is a character perfectly in keeping with the times in which he lived, and the poet has shown a skill in reproducing him in flesh and blood from the dry, if somewhat romantic, facts of Vasari, which can be compared only to that of Thackeray in *Henry Esmond* and *The English Humourists*.

The poem, of course, loses its charm in a prose paraphrase, but it is much too long to quote as it stands. Fra Lippo Lippi has heard the patter of "feet and little feet" below the window of the room where he has been at work for Cosimo de' Medici, and,

having joined in the frolic, is now caught by the watch as he is returning home. He tells them who he is, the story of his life as Vasari tells it; of how he became a monk, how they objected to the realism of his first painting, telling him that he should paint just enough of the flesh for the soul to shine through.

"Paint the soul, never mind the legs and arms."

"Now is this sense?" he asks—

"A fine way to paint soul by painting body  
So ill the eye can't stop there, must go further  
And can't fare worse."

But he paints as they wish, and, even now when he is free, he keeps on in the old way; yet, once in a while, on some warm eve, he feels—

"The world and life's too big to pass for dreams,  
And I do these things in sheer despite,"

And, after all, God made the changes and surprises, the shapes and colors, the lights and shades of things, and we can do no better than to admire and try to reproduce them. More over—

"We're made so that we love  
First when we see them painted, things we have passed  
Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see;  
And so they are better painted—better to us,  
Which is the same thing. Art was given for that."

"This word's not blot  
Nor blank; it means intensely and means good."

What if his work does not make people pray? A scull and bones would do that as well. Then he begs the watch not to report him,—give him six months, and they shall see a picture which will make amends to the church for all his sin against her. "And so good-bye," he says—

"No lights, no lights!  
The street's hushed and I know my way back,  
Don't fear me! There's the grey beginning, looks!"

In *Old Pictures in Florence* Browning has something to say on the other side of the question of painting just enough of the body for the soul to shine through. This was the creed of the early Renaissance painters,

and it is this that differentiates their art from the Greek. The poet is standing, one warm morning in March, on a height overlooking Florence. The city, with the Duomo and Giotto's campanile, as it lies bathed in the morning sunlight, suggests to him its inhabitants of long ago, and especially Giotto, Cimabue, and the others.

"On the arch where olives overhead

Print the blue sky with twig and leaf  
(That sharp curled leaf which they never shed),  
'Twixt the aloes, I used to lean in chief,  
And mark through the winter afternoons,  
By a gift that God grants me now and then,  
In the mild decline of those suns like moons,  
Who walked in Florence besides her men."

The first part of the poem is, perhaps, best summed up in the following stanza:

"On which I conclude, that the early painters  
To cries of 'Greek Art and what more wish you?'  
Replied, 'To become new self-acquainters,  
' And paint man man, whatever the issue!  
' Make new hopes shine through the flesh they fray,  
' New fear aggrandize the rags and tatters;  
' To bring the invisible full into play!  
Let the visible go to the dogs—what matters?'"

Then Browning turns to his own special grievance. The works of many of the less known artists are left to "stealers and dealers." No matter for these; but that Giotto should allow a precious little tablet, "which Buonarroti eyed like a lover" to be discovered by another than he, it is too much!

The poet wishes that the Austrians may soon be expelled from the country and Giotto's bell-tower finished—

"Completing Florence, as Florence Italy."

Andrea del Sarto, the subject of the poem in which Browning illustrates "failure manifested in the attainment of a low ideal," was born in Florence in 1487, at seven years apprenticed to a goldsmith, then to a wood-carver and painter, whom he left in 1498 for Piero de Cosimo, under whom he studied the cartoons of Lionardo and Michelangelo. From 1509 to 1514 he worked in the Church of the Annunziata, in

Florence. In 1512 he was married to the widow Lucrezia del Fede. In 1518 he went to France, where he was successful, but soon returned at his wife's entreaty, with the king's money to purchase paintings for the royal galleries. He, however, used the money to build a house for himself and dragged out a mean, commonplace existence in Florence, until he died of the plague in 1531, uncared for and unwept.

Of Andrea del Sarto as an artist, Mr. Stillman, in *Old Italian Masters*, says: "In his design he caught something from all the masters; now from Michelangelo, now from Da Vinci, and now from Ghirlandaio; his versatility and facility were extraordinary, and though his art belongs distinctly to the decline, it is, like all first-fruits of the over-cultivation of the sensuous qualities, more attractive than severer classical work."

"Faultless but soulless" is the verdict of art critics on Andrea's work.

The poem is also as remarkable as *Fra Lippo Lippi* for its reproduction of the living man from the few traditions attached to his name. Andrea is talking to his wife, and blames her, though very gently, for his general failure in art and life. If she could only encourage him, if she had let him stay in France, he would accomplish great things, rival Raphael, Michelangelo. But Browning makes him show that it is his own weakness that pulls him down, not his wife's fault. He connives with his wife's infidelity, "my face," he says—

"My moon, my everybody's moon,  
Which everybody looks on and calls his,  
And I suppose, is looked on by, in turn."

Again, as if it were an every-day occurrence when the "Cousins" whistle sounds under the window, he says—

"Must you go?  
That cousin here again? he waits outside!  
Must see you—you, and not with me?"

And, at the close of the poem—

"Again the cousin's whistle! Go, my Love."

Andrea is, evidently, only the "son of a tailor," with skill enough in his fingers, but

with no strength or nobility of character, no lofty aspiration, no soul.

This poem is considered by many to be the best of Browning's art poems. But to me, though I cannot but see the skill with which the character is drawn, Andrea is so pitiable, so repulsive, that the poem has nothing like the charm of *Fra Lippo*, or *Pietro Ignottus*. The "Unknown Painter" forms a marked contrast to *Andrea*. He is a man who cares not for fame. The poem is not the peevish cry of one whom fame has passed over, nor is it a great discovery of the true art spirit, but simply an exposition of the spirit which animated the artists and architects of the Renaissance, the men who built the great Cathedrals and painted the great pictures of the day. The unknown painter, as he begins:

"I could have painted pictures like that youth's  
Ye praise so,"

Might well have been Fra Angelico speaking of Raphael. He goes on to say that never has fate forbidden him to see all that this youth sees, and all he saw he could have put upon the canvas—

"Each face obedient to its passion's law,\*  
Each passion clear proclaimed with a tongue."

He would have liked to reach new hearts—of Pope or Kaiser, east, west, south, or north; and, after death to linger forever here on earth, every man his friend. But a voice changed all this—the thought of the cold faces of the critics, of those who would count his pictures as mere house-

\*The remainder of this passage is a striking example what poetry can do in the province which belongs more properly to painting. How clearly can one see Hope, Rapture, Confidence, as Browning describes them in these lines:—

"Each face obedient to its passion's law,  
Each passion clear proclaimed with a tongue;  
Whether hope rose at once in all the blood,  
A tip-toe for the blessing of embrace,  
Or rapture drooped the eyes, as when her brood  
Pull down the resting dove's heart to its place;  
Or confidence lit swift the forehead up,  
And locked the mouth fast like a castle braved."

I cannot imagine a better description of Rossetti's *Beata Beatrix* than the lines which I have italicized.



hold garniture, ever looking down upon the pettiness of their owners' lives. And if his heart sinks as he paints again and again the same monotonous round of Virgin, Babe and Saint, at least no merchant traffics in his heart; the silence of the shrine, where his pictures blacken in the candle smoke, is never broken by the harsh voice of critics—only by prayer.

"So die my pictures! Surely gently die!

O youth, men praise so—Holds their praise its worth?

Blown harshly, keeps the trump its golden cry?

Tastes sweet the water with such specks of earth?"

A very different character from the humble unknown painter, with his almost feminine delicacy of feeling, is the Bishop who *Orders His Tomb at St. Praxed's*. Mr. Berdoo cites a passage from Ruskin, concerning this poem, which is good enough and important enough to justify this second-hand quotation.

"Robert Browning," says Ruskin, "is unerring in every sentence he writes of the Middle Ages—always vital, right and profound, so that in the matter of art, with which we are specially concerned, there is hardly a principle connected with the mediæval temper that he has not struck upon in these seemingly careless and too rugged lines of his." [Here Ruskin quotes a long passage from the poem.] "I know no other piece of modern English prose or poetry in which there is so much told as in these lines of the Renaissance spirit—its wordiness, inconstancy, pride, hypocrisy, ignorance of itself, love of art, of luxury and of good Latin. It is nearly all that I have said of the central Renaissance in thirty pages of the *Stones of Venice*, put into as many lines, Browning's also being the antecedent work."

The Bishop of St. Praxed's is dying, and in the poem gives directions for his tomb. Here is a fine picture of the ecclesiastic of the Renaissance (though all were not like him), and in the lines which follow a strikingly brief and clear statement of the art spirit of the period, with its mixture of Pagan and Christian characters:

"The bas-relief in bronze ye promised me;  
Those Pans and nymphs ye wot of, and perchance  
Some tripod, thyrsus, with a vase or so,  
The Saviour at his sermon on the Mount,  
Saint Praxed in a glory, and one Pan

Ready to twitch the nymph's last garment off,  
And Moses with the tables . . . but I know  
Ye mark me not."

Francis Furini was a painter of the nude, who was born in 1600, in Florence. In the poem bearing this title, and in *The Lady and the Painter*, Browning has spoken, as he always does, plainly and with no uncertain voice in defence of the nude in art. It is not necessary here to go deeply into the elaborate and interesting argument which the first-mentioned poem contains; one short quotation will suffice to show Browning's position.

"No gift but, in the very plenitude  
Of its perfection, goes maimed, misconstrued  
By wickedness or weakness: still, some few  
Have grace to see Thy purpose, strength to mar  
Thy work by no admixture of their own,  
—Limn truth, not falsehood, bid us love alone  
The type untampered with, the naked star!"

"Bounteous God,  
Deviser and dispenser of all gifts  
To soul through sense—in art the soul uplifts  
Man's best of thanks."

Nothing has been said, in English, of art and the reason for its existence, that is more true or more apt than these last lines, which may be taken as summing up Browning's Philosophy of Art.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

THE annual alumni dinner occurs at 7 p. m., Feb. 10th, at Boldt's. The following alumni compose the committee of arrangements, John C. Winston, '81, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67 (*ex officio*); John M. Whittall, '80, William Draper Lewis, '88. The college cricket and foot ball teams have been invited to the dinner.

'38. The late John Elliott by will bequeathed to Haverford a tract of land in California.

'71, William H. Haines was married February 2, to Miss Phœbe Emlen Howell, daughter of the late Jos. Howell, by Friends' ceremony, in the Coulter Street Meeting

House, Germantown. James C. Comfort, '73, Joseph Sharp, '88, and E. T. Comfort, '78, acted as ushers.

'79, John E. Sheppard, Jr., M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the assistant surgeon in the aural department of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, has published in book form an able article on "Head Injuries with Aural Complications." The article originally appeared in the *Archives of Otolaryngology*.

'81. A. Morris Carey was married on January 18 to Miss Margaret C. Thomas at the home of the bride's father in Baltimore.

'90. John F. T. Lewis was married in the early autumn to Miss Phoebe More at Marple, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are living in Choctaw, Indian Territory.

'91. John S. Morris has discontinued for the present his studies at Johns Hopkins and has returned to Germantown.

'92. Franklin McAllister visited College on Jan. 26. He is now engaged with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., in Philadelphia.

'92. I. Harvey Brumbaugh visited College on January 28th.

'92. William P. Jenks sailed on January 14 for Liverpool. He intends to spend several months in that city in the interest of Randolph, Jenks & Co. cotton merchants.

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#### PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL HILLES.

ON January 5th, a number of old Haverfordians and their friends visited the College, on the occasion of the presentation to the College of a portrait of Samuel Hilles, the first principal of Haverford. Several of the old students made interesting addresses, recalling the characters of the teachers of former years and incidents in the lives of the pupils.

The first speaker was John Collins, one of the original twenty-nine scholars, who entered at the opening of the institution, ten of whom are still living. He was also the first secretary of the Loganian Society.

Mr. Collins related some of the personal traits of Samuel Hilles; of his own experiences on entering Haverford, and also spoke of the lasting impression the life at Haverford had made upon him.

The next speaker was Richard Cadbury, who spent the five years of his life between 1837-1842 at Haverford. Mr. Cadbury told of the various rules and customs of the place in his time. He mentioned witnessing the first game of cricket at Haverford, which was played under the direction of Wm. Carvill, the old English gardener.

In his time a student never recited to more than four different teachers, but these were all men of character and ability. Mr. Cadbury spoke especially of the beneficial influence of such men as William Gummere, Daniel B. Smith, John Gummere and Samuel J. Gummere.

Lastly Dr. Henry Hartshorn rose to speak (of the class of '39). He told us of the small rooms formerly allotted to students; of the plain food, the early hours and rigorous discipline. He then went on to speak of the sports and games which he and his fellow-students enjoyed. He spoke of Samuel Hilles' career as a member of the Society of Friends, mentioning the fact that at one time he was assistant clerk of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

After these speeches, President Sharpless read several letters from old students, who had been unable to attend the exercises. Among whom were Clarkson Sheppard, one of the original students in '33, Dr. Thomas F. Cock, the first graduate of Haverford, and Samuel B. Parsons, who has been so successful in planting and laying out the parks of New York City. President Sharpless closed with the statement that

the College would be glad to receive the portraits of any of the men who had in the past been interested in Haverford, mentioning especially, John Gummere, Jacob Jones, Joseph G. Harlan, and Wistar Morris.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The mid-year examinations began on January 20th and lasted till the 28th. After a short vacation college opened again on February 1st.

The annual snow fight between the sophomores and freshman occurred on January 12, the first snowy Thursday of the year. '96 made a brave defence but was overmatched, as well as out-numbered by '95. The sport as usual afforded great amusement to the upper classmen, who stood high and dry on the board-walk and cheered on the contestants. Dean, '95, sprained his ankle and others received slighter injuries, but by this time all have recovered their accustomed good health.

After the heavy snow storm of January 9th, a coasting track was built on the campus in front of Barclay Hall, and afterwards several times renewed, as new snow or the wear and tear of coasting made it necessary. Many coasting parties were organized which enlivened the hard times before examinations, several old students being among the coasters, for instance, Auchincloss, '90; Carey, '92 and Muir, '92. The thaw about the 25th, though it did not melt all the snow by any means, spoiled the track and there has not been sufficient cold to make its renewal worth while.

Hitching parties occurred almost daily and the cricket horse was kept busy drawing bob-sleds about the country. Members of '94 and '95 especially made themselves known through all the country-side by the noise of their class yells and bugles.

The old globe that has stood so long in the mathematic room finally went to pieces

the other day, revealing the interior which contained many papers, dated London, 1797. This globe must be, at least, as old as the Haverford school, or even much older.

Several Juniors spent their vacation very pleasantly in Washington, where they had the good fortune of finding Congress in session.

Professor Gummere is to deliver a series of five lectures, beginning February 23, at Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, on the "Poetry of the People," that is, on the old ballads.

The Rev. Henry Jones, formerly instructor in Elocution at Harvard University, gave a reading under the auspices of the Everett Athenæum, in Alumni Hall, on Friday evening, January 13, at 8 p. m. The program consisted of readings from "As You Like It," and a number of miscellaneous selections, which included among other things a part of Artemus Ward's "London Lecture," a scene from Mrs. H. B. Stowe's, "Old Town Folks," and Longfellow's, "Death of Minnehaha." The whole program was thoroughly appreciated by the members of the society and their friends.

A new issue of the Haverford College Studies, containing articles by Professors Thomas, Barton and Leavenworth, is soon to appear.

A Lehigh student, Hughes, has entered the class of '94, at Haverford.

On January 27th, President Sharpless announced the following lectures by W. Hudson Shaw, M. A., fellow of Balliol College, Oxford: February 1st, "Florence"; 8th, "Savonarola"; 15th, "Venice"; all at 8 p. m. These will be very useful in connection with our lectures on "Italian Art."

Alden Sampson will be unable to deliver his course on Art at present, on account of ill health, and Richard Cadbury, '72, will probably continue his classes. These talks on Art have been well attended and have proved of great benefit to all.

The snow from the Gymnasium roof, loosened by the recent warm weather, fell on the roof of the Cricket Shed and broke every one of the six sky-lights.

At a meeting of the Loganian Society on January 6th, the immigration question was discussed. Professor Sanford and Johnson, who were in favor of prohibiting immigration altogether for a year, won. Professor Ladd and Van Noppen were on the negative. It was resolved to have the records of the Society, which have been neglected for several years, brought up to date.

President Sharpless, during the last month, delivered a lecture at the Friend's Select School in Philadelphia on the "Desirability of a College Education," and another on Astronomy, to the students of the Tioga Friends' School and their friends.

Scattergood, '96, after a long illness, has returned to college.

A meeting of the Foot ball Association was held on February 2, at which plans for raising money for next season were discussed. The treasurer announced that the Association was free from debt.

So many new books are now pouring into the library, that in making up our little list of books to which we wish to call the attention of students, we find that we must restrict ourselves to a very small field or else give up the plan entirely. With very few exceptions, then, we will mention no books in this column except those of a literary or æsthetic nature. We call attention to the following volumes:

F. W. H. Myers—"Essays, Modern."

- J. M. Barrie—Essays, "An Edinburgh Eleven."  
 W. J. Stillman and Thomas Cole—"Old Italian Masters."  
 J. Rendel Harris—"The Newly Recovered Gospel of St. Peter."  
 Henry Hartshorne—"Bertram, the Prince, and Other Poems."  
 Thomas F. Crane, Ed.—"Chansons Populaires de France."  
 John A. Symonds—"Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti," two volumes.  
 E. C. Stedman and E. M. Hutchinson, Editors.—"Library of American Literature," nine volumes.  
 Francois Gouin—"The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages."  
 Mrs Lanier, Editor—"Poems of Sidney Lanier."  
 Evelyn M. Cesareso—"Essays in the Study of Folk-Songs."  
 E. A. Freeman—"Historical Essays, Second Series."  
 Francis Hitchman—"Eighteenth Century Studies."  
 Augustine Birrell—"Obiter Dicta, Second Series."  
 Léonce Rabillon, Editor—"La Chanson de Roland."  
 William Morris—"Poems by the Way."  
 W. G. Grace—"Cricket."  
 Walter Crane—"The Claims of Decorative Art."  
 Duc de Broglie, Editor—"Memoirs of Talleyrand."  
 Comedies of Carlo Goldoni (translated).  
 Anton Rubinstein—Autobiography.

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

PERHAPS it will be appropriate to speak of a matter which appeals, we are sure, to every Haverford student twice a year, at least. It is not a pleasant task to find fault, especially with those in authority, but to come to the point. Why are our examinations not posted more than twenty-four hours before they begin? It would seem to an interested observer that there is no reason why they should not be posted at least two weeks before the time set for the first examination. If it is simply one way of putting off an unpleasant duty until the last moment, we think the Faculty would be willing to accomplish their work early, especially if they were aware of the mutterings and the wailings which go on in Barclay Hall, as day after day goes by without any intelligence.

It really is enough to make the most patient of us impatient to know that there



are six examinations inevitably awaiting us, and not to know their order of coming till the very eve when they swoop down upon us.

It seems that an explanation is but fair if anything is to be said on the other side of this question, but if nothing appears in these columns, we ought to expect that there will be a new system put into effect next June.

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Speaking of examinations, a very interesting experiment has been made the past month at Princeton. It is interesting alike from the standpoint of the examiner, the examined, and the moralist.

By special decree, supervision at the writing of examinations has been done away with altogether. This is partly the result of a great religious awakening which has taken place at Princeton and which has so increased the respect for honor among some few students that this step has been made possible. As we understand from an eye-witness, so to speak, the professor sits in an adjoining room where he may be asked necessary questions, but no conversation whatever takes place between the students in regard to the paper before them. All must realize the advantage of thus placing young men on their honor, about which we hear so many skeptical doubts expressed. We are glad that there is so little cribbing done here that any talk about honor seems hardly necessary.

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Outside the worthless exchanges which come to us, we wish to commend particularly the Wesleyan *Argus*. We may have remarked on the excellence of this monthly before, but if so, a repetition is simply an emphasis of our high estimate. It would be well for us and for all to copy the plain and excellent typographical and literary work of the *Argus*.

There is a very pleasing independence and originality shown in the *Lassell Leaves*,

which is the attractive "organ" of Lassell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass. We are sure that the Boston paper was right when it spoke of the excellence of a concert recently given in the city by the young ladies of Lassell Seminary.

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We do not know whether the Reverend Mr. Henry Dixon Jones, who read before the Everett-Athenæum Society on the 13th of January, had "met a fool in the forest" upon his way to Haverford, but it is certain that both he and his audience, like Jacques, "did laugh sans intermission an hour by his dial," and that his reading was very highly appreciated. The pleasure given the college by Mr. Jones' kindness was so much enjoyed that it has suggested to us a plan for making future meetings of the society more interesting to the college than some have been. Why should not some of the Everett-Athenæum meetings be devoted to informal lectures or "talks" upon some subject of general interest? We would not, it is true, always find a Mr. Jones to read to us, but there are many more of ability among Haverford's alumni and friends who, we are sure, would be willing to talk to us for an hour or two in an informal way. There ought to be no trouble for example in persuading some of our old cricketers to come and fight their battles over again for us, or in finding some of our friends who would be glad to set forth their views upon political or other public matters. And, although this plan may not restore the exercises of the Everett-Athenæum to their former high literary standard, yet we must believe that attention gained in this way from the College would greatly increase the interest in the regular meetings. These, we think with President Sharpless, are now maintained by efforts made from a feeling of duty, and are rather tasks than pleasures. It is, therefore, with the belief that if the society is to exist in

the future there must be some radical change in the methods of conducting the meetings that we offer this suggestion to the Everett-Athenæum authorities.

Before we drop for the month this little corner, entitled "Hall and Campus," we have two more suggestions, one bearing on the Hall and the other on the Campus. First, we think it would be wiser if certain inhabitants of Barclay Hall would not in the future amuse themselves by emptying the fire-extinguishers on toy bonfires at the end of the corridor. It might happen some time that, as a consequence of this amusement, the extinguishers might be tried and found wanting. Perhaps some other plaything can be substituted.

Second, the walk to the station which has been outlined by our friend of the snow-plow is none of the straightest, and the lack of illumination along the path is very conspicuous to one returning to the College after nightfall. If we are favored with another snow this winter, we respectfully ask the plow-man, if this comes to his eyes, to try to keep to the asphalt walk, at least sometimes, and avoid the sinuous curves, which are such a characteristic of his last effort.

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#### LECTURE.

ON the evening of Wednesday, February 1, Mr. Hudson Shaw, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, delivered the first of a series of three historical addresses upon the cities of Northern Italy. His lecture was upon the literary and artistic history of Florence, and was copiously illustrated by stereopticon views.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Shaw stated that the position of Florence was unique during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. She was a commercial city, purely democratic in her government and ideas, situated in the midst of feudal and

quarrelsome neighbors. Her history was a history of trade; but of trade fostering and encouraging in a singular manner literature and all the arts. The trades-unions of Florence spent the greater part of their income in dignifying and beautifying the city. The earlier Florentine writers and painters were members of the various guilds: and, in fact, every one had to become a citizen and a tradesman before he was accorded the right of suffrage.

Under these peculiar conditions, the great movement of the Renaissance was begun. Dante was a citizen and earnest politician of Florence; and it was the intensity of his political views that caused his exile and later reverses. During his exile he met the painter Giotto, the architect of the Campanile, and many of the latter's more prominent characteristics may be traced to his intimacy with Dante. It was not until the time of the Medici, however, that Florence reached the height of her prosperity.

But under Cosimo and Lorenzo, the the early simplicity and moral purity of the Florentines disappeared, and their independence was undermined. Both of these rulers demoralized the people by showering money upon all needy persons, by giving great spectacles, and by erecting splendid buildings: thus obtaining a strong hold upon popular favors. After the Medici followed Machiavelli, who was, perhaps, not so bad as is generally supposed; then Luca della Robbia, and after him, Michelangelo, the last of the great Florentine painters. The best of the artists immediately after Giotto was Fra Angelico. His character was extremely pure, and the most attractive feature of his work is the beauty and loftiness of his ideals. But with the downfall of the republic the intellectual brilliancy of Florence almost died away, and Galileo has been the only truly great man she has since produced.

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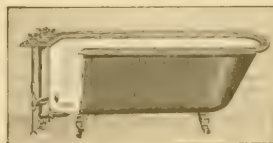
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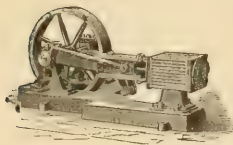
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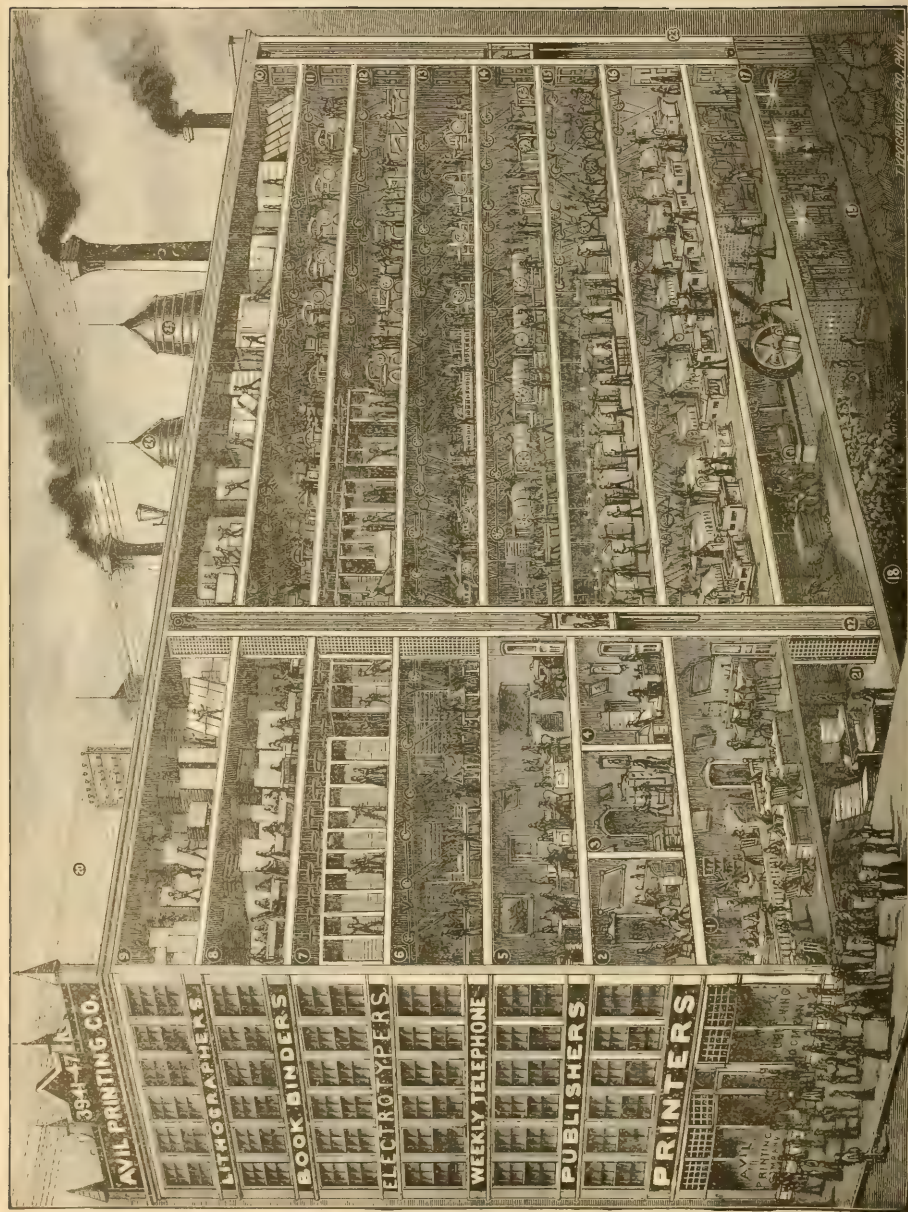
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Vol. XIV.

HAVERFORD, PA., MARCH, 1893.

No. 9.

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Entered at the Haverhill Post Office, for transmission  
by mail the first Monday of each month.

IN choosing subjects for editorials, the editors of THE HAVERFORDIAN often feel as if they were always finding fault, yet it is so evident that our reproofs are needed that another may not seem out of place. The conviction has gradually grown upon us as we have listened to the discussions carried on among the students that there is a tendency among us to become narrow-minded. Indeed, some students seem absolutely ignorant of many of the events which are going on, especially in politics.

By politics, we do not wish to be understood in the general sense, as relating to the different principles of the great parties, but we mean that some of us are

ignorant, for example, of the rights of the silver bill; we know nothing of the question of civil service reform, or of the system of dealing with the Indians. We suspect that a certain number of the fellows never read any parts of the daily papers except those which relate to sports, or news of a distinctively entertaining nature. Very few, we are sure, could give adequate reasons for their stubborn adherence to traditional theories; still fewer watch the course of legislation as carried on in our National Congress and our much neglected State Legislatures, while the interesting struggles which are going on in continental governments are altogether ignored.

It is a generally accepted fact that the college-trained man ought to, and does, take a leading part in the conduct of affairs, after he leaves his *alma mater*, so if he is to act intelligently in these matters it is his manifest duty to acquaint himself with the facts which are to make the history of the future. We have always rejoiced at the interesting debates in the Loganian Society, and we were especially pleased by the recent sharp discussion on the question of annexing Hawaii. Yet here the old wail for the societies comes in. There were not more than twenty members present, and these righteous ones need no preaching. It has been justly argued that a small, active society is the best one, yet we *do* think more might have found it worth their while to attend the debate.

It is our belief that if students generally would carefully read some good weekly,

such as the *Nation*, or the *Christian Union*, besides glancing over the daily papers, their minds would be broadened and they would become more progressive. We would not advocate the progressiveness which obtains in the West—mere noise and show—but a state of open-mindedness; such that one is able to listen calmly to an opponent, and give him rational answers for ones belief.

THE HAVERFORDIAN does not consider Haverford students unusually dull on this subject; indeed, we suspect that the fellows at other institutions are likewise insensibly affected by the traditions and circumstances which surround them. Our students have a reputation as good readers, which we trust will be sustained, and and we hope that we may also acquire a broader knowledge of current literature and current events.

THE HAVERFORDIAN has on several occasions directed the attention of the college to the necessity of improving the foot-ball field. But the case is so urgent, and the students apparently so slow in awakening to the situation, that we feel called upon to mention the matter again.

That the unsatisfactory result of last season's work was, in a measure, due to the roughness of the field, there is very little doubt. The numerous injuries received by members of both elevens, the difficulty of getting out a respectable second, and the general lack of spirit in play may all be traced more or less directly to the same cause. It would hardly seem wise to start in next season handicapped as we were this fall; and yet, unless some very energetic work be done during the spring, we will have the same discouragements to struggle against.

A fairly large sum of money has been raised with comparative ease for the erection of a new cricket shed; and we are confident that a very much smaller sum,

judiciously expended, would put the field and club-house into really good condition. But the time remaining for this work is so short that vigorous measures must be taken immediately. If possible, in our opinion, the Alumni should not be appealed to until the resources of the college are exhausted, for they have been called upon repeatedly to meet rather heavy expenses in connection with the athletic teams, and it seems hardly fair that they should bear the whole burden of this improvement. But some means for raising the required amount must be devised; for the importance of the matter cannot be too strongly urged. The college is at a critical period in her foot-ball history, and apparently trivial considerations may prove to have been of the greatest moment. The character of our field may materially influence the outcome of our matches with other colleges; and the degree of success which attends next season's work will largely determine the future of the game at Haverford.

WE notice that the Everett Athenæum Society has decided not to hold the customary prize contests this year, and feel that a word is necessary, lest the fact that they were ever held may be forgotten, and no effort made next year to continue them.

We should really not be very sorry if the declamation contest were not to be renewed, but some substitute made for it, for during the last few years the work done has been of a very inferior character. Little preparation has been given by any of the participants—old pieces learned at school having generally been resuscitated and made to serve—and the prize has fallen to the one whose work, we should say, was the least lamentable, rather than the most excellent. There is hardly enough gained in improving the declamation throughout the college to recompense the society for



the expense of the prizes, and as it seems almost impossible, even if it were thought very beneficial, to reawaken interest in this line, we think that the contest could be very advantageously dispensed with.

We are, however, heartily in favor of the continuance of the prize essay contest, which the society used to hold, or of the introduction of a prize oration contest, open to the whole college, but especially intended for the lower classes as a sort of preparatory training for the Alumni contest, if—and we do not regard it as impossible—they could be made such as to arouse enough interest, and call forth enough effort to make the work of some worth.

There are but few prizes offered by the college, and such as they are, are only open to the upper classes, and this fact renders whatever the societies and the HAVERFORDIAN can do in this direction, of all the more importance. Hence, we should be very sorry to see the entire disappearance of the prize contests of the Everett Athenæum, which might be made so beneficial if directed in the proper lines.

#### A SUGGESTION.

WE wish to draw the attention of our readers to a most interesting communication from "Scarlet and Black" in our pages for this month. The HAVERFORDIAN heartily agrees with "Scarlet and Black" in criticising the card catalogue, and admires the epic tale which it seems to have sung to him. Our friend very properly excuses the catalogue from giving exact directions in regard to books. But while the writer has not been such a student of the library as "Scarlet and Black," yet somewhere he has heard that "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" and it is in the hope of averting this danger from our readers that he has been tempted to add a few words to "Scarlet and Black's" letter.

Our correspondent in his literary pursuits, does not seem to have observed another hindrance to the "too inquisitive seeker after truth." There is, however, another obstacle as great in its way as those found in the deficiencies of the card catalogue. For the writer, even after mastering the intricate formulæ quoted by "Scarlet and Black," has sometimes failed to find the book in which he hoped to discover "truth." If this failure occurred only in the case of the oldest books, it would, of course, be another result of the shelf-changing described by "Scarlet and Black." But unfortunately for this theory, the new books are most often the missing ones. Indeed, the writer is acquainted with some of the new books only through the despised card catalogue. Perhaps, if he had studied the register-book as carefully as "Scarlet and Black" has studied "the work of art in alcove A," he might have discovered the reason for some of these failures. But as his time for such research is limited, he can only imagine that the missing books are in the possession of some other "inquisitive seeker after truth" who reached the library sooner than he did.

To remedy this little difficulty we do not think a new building is necessary, for one of the rules of the library at present requires that all books must be returned once in two weeks for registration. Like the card catalogue, however, some of our library members do not seem to be perfect. Perhaps we should apologize for them as "Scarlet and Black" does for the card catalogue, and yet we cannot help feeling that obedience of the existing library rules would be a good preparation for the use of "Scarlet and Black's" proposed new audience hall and enlarged library.

THE libraries of the University of Michigan and of Williams are kept open on Sundays.

## THE POETRY OF WILLIAM WATSON.

PROFESSOR CHARLES KINGSLEY in his lecture introductory to the series on *The Roman and the Teuton* has a delightful criticism of Criticism. "None," he says, "None can comprehend a man unless he be greater than that man. He must not be merely equal to him, because none can see in another elements of character which he has not already seen in himself; he must be greater; because to comprehend him thoroughly, he must be able to judge the man's failings as well as his excellencies; to see not only why he did what he did, but why he did not do more: in a word he must be nearer than his object is to the ideal man."

With this in my mind, it is not without some misgiving that I attempt this criticism of Mr. Watson's verse, especially as I shall have to say a great deal that is unfavorable, and to differ with such authorities as Mr. Howells and Mr. Grant Allen. Aside from these considerations the task is a pleasant one. For Mr. Watson is continually challenging comparison with other poets, mainly with Tennyson as his avowed admirer and follower, and as his possible successor as Poet Laureate. And so we have only to place some of Mr. Watson's verse beside an Elizabethan lyric, a sonnet of Milton or Wordsworth, or a piece of Tennysonian word-painting, and we can see at once how and why it is inferior. This comparison is perfectly fair, because Mr. Watson attempts to carry on poetry on the lines laid down by the greatest masters of English verse, by Shakspeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson. He is not content with what is "good in its way; his must be verse of the first order" or nothing. He is starting out with all seriousness to become a *great* poet. None of your half-way measures for him! Now I cannot but think that he is starting out in the wrong way. Milton, Tennyson were great poets, he seems to

say, therefore let us read and imitate Milton and Tennyson and we also shall be great poets! He is struck by the rich fancy and glorious beauty of the Elizabethan lyric, and so he writes:

Scentless flowers I bring thee—yet  
In thy bosom be they set;  
In thy bosom each one grows  
Fragrant beyond any rose.

Sweet enough were she who could,  
In thy heart's sweet neighborhood,  
Some redundant sweetness thus  
Borrow from that overplus.

Now if Elizabethan lyrics have any thing, they have clearness and spontaneity and unity. The one thought or fancy or simile must be inevitable and every word must serve to drive it home; at the least trace of effort the charm vanishes. To-day not only is the inspiration lacking, but language has become crystallized; it is no longer plastic enough for such perfect verse as Ben Jonson's:

Drink to me only with thine eyes,  
And I will pledge with mine;  
Or leave a kiss but in the cup  
And I'll not look for wine.

or Shakspeare's, (for, as I have said Mr. Watson must be compared with the most excellent)

Take, oh take those lips away  
That so sweetly were forsworn.  
And those eyes, the break of day,  
Lights that so mislead the morn.

Mr. Watson's lyric is not only far below these, it is not in the same class with them; it is not poetry of the first order.

Mr. Watson's sonnets are largely political and social, and concern themselves with questions which do not appeal very strongly to Americans, such as England's treatment of her colonies, and the advantages of possessing India. The result of a comparison of these with similar work of Milton or Wordsworth is so inevitable that it is not worth the space that would be necessary. With these sonnets may be classed the

*Sketch of a Political Character.* The balanced couplets remind one of Pope :

Greatly inert, they lazily succeed ;  
Find in the golden mean their proper bliss,  
And doing nothing, never do amiss.

Perhaps lines like these are not unworthy of praise as a mere skillful imitation ; certainly they have no other value.

Mr. Watson has been more successful in this metre in *The Prince's Guest*, his only long poem.

Almost always in his verse there is a suggestion, in thought, or movement, or rhythm, of some other poet. Here there are far-off echoes of Chaucer and Keats. The story is a pretty one, and the heroic couplets harmonize well with its mysterious, old-time air. Long years ago there lived a certain king and queen, unvext by wars or plagues. And to them was born an only child, a son. For twenty years his life was calm and without event, until, one night, he had a dream ; and in the dream he seemed to be floating, in a boat without sail or oar, down a forest stream. And he came to a great city, and there he left the boat. And an old man, sitting by the gate told him that it was the City of Eternal Youth and that the first mortal who entered the gates was to marry its lovely queen. The Prince entered and heard sweet music in the streets and saw the queen borne along in the procession, more beautiful than any mortal maiden, and all his soul went out in love to her.

But even while her gaze met his, behold  
The city and its marvels manifold  
Seemed suddenly removed far off, and placed  
Somewhere in Twilight ; and withal a waste  
Of sudden waters lay like time between  
And over all that space he heard the queen  
Calling unto him from her chariot ;  
And then came darkness. And the dream was not.

But the Prince could not banish the fair city and its queen from his mind, and grew thin and pale with fasting and sleepless nights until he bethought him of a great

mage who could interpret his dream. So he stole away from his father's court and went by sea to the city where the mage lived. But when he came to that city he heard great sorrowing and lamentation, for the mage was dead. Then was the heart of the Prince filled with despair, for he knew not whither to turn ; but in a dream his soul was parted from his body and talked with the spirit of the mage. And the mage told him that without the *Emerald of the Virtues Mystical* he could never find that land which he sought. This Emerald was given by a dying magician, to a king, and it was handed down from father to son to the descendant of the seventh generation, in whose crown it was shining at that time. And the mage gave the Prince an iron chain that had the power to heal all mortal ills ; this would the king exchange for his jewel. And when the Prince came into the realm of that king he would dream again of that City of Eternal Youth. And then the Prince awoke and found the chain by his bed.

So the Prince went forth in search of the Emerald Stone ; and rode westward to a city and thence took passage to a land rich in gems. But in a storm an evil spirit snatched him up and bore him away to a lone island ; and there he dwelt for fifty long years ; and one day was like another as blades of grass are alike. But when the fifty years were past, the island vanished and the Prince found himself sitting upon a lofty hill above a city. And the old man went down in the cool of the evening before the city, but the gates were fast and he could not enter ; so he, the king's son, slept that night in the open air. But the hard ground mattered not, for he dreamed the dream of fifty years ago, and he knew that the jewel was near at hand. So when the East was big with the morning he arose and went into the city, and there he learned that the king was suffering from

some terrible disease. And the old Prince went before him, and the king promised that if the iron chain cured him he should have the Emerald as his reward. And the chain drove out the disease from the king and when he refused to give up the *Emerald of the Virtues Mystical*, lightning came down out of Heaven and smote the crown, and melted it, and the jewel rolled down and lay at the feet of the Prince. And he took up the gem, and placed it in his breast and strode forth out of the court.

Then the Emerald Stone led him out from the clamorous city, and into the meadows by the babbling brooks; then through the gloom of mighty forests where there was no sound till eventide. Then the moon came up and he found a rugged path, and following it, came to where two mighty peaks uprose. Between them gleamed the sea, and the moon was shining over it. At the shore a pinnacle lay at anchor, and when the Prince had entered and placed the Emerald in the bow, she wrenched herself free from her moorings and sped over that vast and lonely sea. And a mist arose like a wall out of the sea before him, and the old man thought, how in years long past, his mother had told him of such a mist, which no mariner dared enter for fear of hidden reefs, though beyond was an island where all was happiness. And the pinnacle went through the mist and came at last to the shore of the happy isle. Then the Prince stepped upon the bank and the gem led the old man across a chain of lofty mountains, and on the other side he found a little brook, and he followed it; and soon he saw a fair city before him. He knew that it was the city of his dreams and tried to hasten onward; but he was old and weak, and sank wearily beside the brook. He was athirst, and drank from the water of the stream. At once fifty years of his life were rolled away. He was twenty again, clothed as when he started on his quest.

That night within the City of Youth musicians were playing to the multitude, and everyone was rejoicing, for their king had come. Long had they waited for him. The queen, who was wont to

Watch the gloaming darken fount and tree;  
And think on twilight shores, with dreaming caves  
Full of the groping of bewildered waves,  
Full of the murmur of their hollow halls.

Who had waited long enow', waits no more;

As flowers desire the kisses of the rain,  
She his, and many a year desired in vain.  
She waits no more who waited long enow'.  
Nor listeth he to wander any more  
Who went as go the winds from sea to shore,  
From shore to sea who went, as the winds go.  
The winds do seek a place of rest; the flowers  
Look for the rain; but in a while the showers  
Come, and the winds lie down, their wanderings o'er.

Like *The Prince's Quest*, *Angelo* is a narrative poem; but it is unlike it in having twelve pages, where *The Quest* has seventy-five, and in being written in blank verse instead of heroic couplets. Now and again one is reminded of Milton. Lines like:

Full many a wind had beat upon his heart  
Of grief and frustrate hope full many a wind,  
suggest at once the Miltonic repetition in,

though fall'n on evil days,  
On evil days though fall'n, and evil tongues.

It is not improbable that every line of Mr. Watson's verse could be traced to the influence, direct or indirect, of some English poet. Not that he is a plagiarist—he is, rather, a close student of English poetry and knows it so well that, unconsciously perhaps, he imitates the manner and movement of his masters. In *Wordsworth's Grave* he traces, and not without some skill, the development of English verse from Pope to Watson. His poems are full of little criticisms and apt characterizations of Keats and Shelley, Byron and Wordsworth. Of Shelley, he says:

Shelley the hectic flame-like rose of verse,

(Or

Shelley, the cloud-begot, who grew  
Nourished on air and sun and dew.



Byron he calls

A fiercer soul, its own fierce prey,  
And cumbered with more mortal clay

Stanzas like this from *Wordsworth's Grave*, occur frequently :

Not Milton's keen translunar music thine ;  
Not Shakspeare's cloudless, boundless human view ;  
Not Shelley's flush of rose on peaks divine ;  
Nor yet the winnow twilight Coleridge knew.

Or like this, from *Lachrymæ Musarum*, the ode on the death of Tennyson :

Rapt though he be from us,  
Virgil salutes him, and Theocritus ;  
Catullus, mightiest brained Lucretius, each  
Greets him, their brother on the Stygian beach,  
Proudly a gaunt right hand doth Dante reach ;  
Milton and Wordsworth bid him welcome home ;  
Bright Keats to touch his raiment doth beseech ;  
Coleridge, his locks aspersed with fairy foam,  
Chaucer Spenser, Chaucer Spenser,  
His equal friendship crave ;  
And god-like spirits hail him guest, in speech  
Of Athens, Florence, Stratford, Weimar, Rome.

This critical tendency of Mr. Watson's is shown as well as anywhere in a list of his poems. Titles like *On Landon's Hellenics*, *On Exaggerated Deference to Foreign Literary Opinion*, *To Lord Tennyson*, *To Austin Dobson*, *To Edward Dowden*, are frequent. One of the best things of this kind that he has done is the *Lachrymæ Musarum*, from which I have just quoted ; it is the best of the numerous poems inspired by Tennyson's death. The opening stanza is characteristic of Mr. Watson at his best, the verse polished, smooth, almost perfect, the thought delightful, significant, but of no especial force or originality.

Low, like another's, lies the loved and loved,  
The life that certain perfect souls do over  
Carry the last great bond to his last bond,  
Land that he loved, the noblest voice of men,  
Land that he loved, that loved him, nevermore  
More views of time, with dawn or wild sea seen,  
Gardens of odorous blossom and bounding fruit,  
Or woodlands old, like Druid couches spread,  
The master's feet shall tread,  
Death's gentle rift hath rent the radiance from  
The singer of enduring songs is dead.

This poem, with the sonnet *To Lord Tennyson* and the lines on *The Foresters*, show a sincere admiration of Tennyson, as a man and as a poet. I do not know how much truth there is in the rumor that Mr. Watson is to wear

The laurel glorious from that wintry hair,

but it has been widespread enough to justify a comparison with the "last great bard." There is a certain resemblance in the style and manner of the two poets, in their methods of describing Nature, and giving her a human significance in harmony with the thought or action of the poem.

In mere skill in versification, Mr. Watson, who is still young, shows already a remarkable polish and finish. This, if we may argue from Tennyson's career, bodes well for the future. In the choice of words he is not so successful. Always in search of the striking and unusual, he becomes at times pedantic and affected. Tennyson would hardly be guilty of such a line as :

With lowliness from out the soft blue wave,

Mr. Watson's attitude toward nature is not clearly defined. In his lines to Austin Dobson, he says :

Of wilder birth, this Muse of mine,  
Hill cradled and baptized with brine.

Yet his descriptions of nature seem stilted and affected, using as he does, phrases and similes which awake echoes of something that one has read before. His perception is not so keen as Tennyson's. In his poems we find nothing like the lines in *Maud* :

For her that is the crown of the mountain  
And for the crown of the sea.

Not everyone knows that the under side of the English daisy is pink. Or take lines like these of Tennyson's :

Or greater than the crown of the mountain  
For her that is the crown of the sea,  
For her that is the crown of the sea,  
For her that is the crown of the sea.

Or, again :

And with the crown of the mountain  
For her that is the crown of the sea.

After such verse as this, or *Crossing the Bar*, where Tennyson seems to have caught the very movement and spirit of the sea, "things so aerial and evanescent that they seem to elude words,"—after such verse as this, work even as good as Mr. Watson's:

Where blow  
Great breaths from the sea sunset,

leaves us comparatively cold. But because these lines are inferior to Tennyson at his best, we must not underestimate them. How they stimulate the imagination!—fresh, salt air blowing strongly out of the West, ruffling suddenly the calm surface of the sea, whirling the spray from the crests of the breakers and dashing it against the rocks. But Mr. Watson does not always reach this level. In fact, I know of nothing in his descriptions of nature that touches it.

If we are not sure of Mr. Watson's perception and appreciation of nature, we find still greater difficulty in understanding the spiritual significance of his poetry. His ideas are those of a young man with no settled belief, who has as yet felt the need of nothing beyond what man can give.

The grace of friendship—mind and heart  
Linked with their fellow heart and mind;  
The gains of science, gifts of art,  
The sense of oneness with our kind;  
The thirst to know and understand—  
A large and liberal discontent:  
These are the goods in life's rich hand,  
The things that are more excellent.

This is all very well as far as it goes, but it ignores entirely the spiritual side of life. Whatever this philosophy may be, it is not Christianity. Nowadays, when terms like *Materialist*, *Evolutionist*, *Deist*, mean so many things, it is impossible to call a man an *Agnostic* without raising a storm of denial. Yet I think stanzas like this will justify the application of the term to Mr. Watson:

Ah, but the Apparition—the dumb sign—  
The beckoning finger bidding me forego  
The fellowship, the converse, and the wine,  
The songs, the festal glow!

And ah, to know not, while with friends I sit,  
And while the purple joy is passed about,  
Whether 'tis ampler day divinelier lit  
Or homeless night without;

And whether, stepping forth, my soul shall see  
New prospects, or fall sheer—a blinded thing!  
*There* is, O grave, thy hourly victory  
And there, O death, thy sting.

Words like these, the despairing cry of an unbelieving soul, can never come from the mouth of a master and teacher of mankind. How different is Tennyson's note:

Doubt no longer that the Highest is the wisest and the best,  
Let not all that saddens Nature blight thy hope or break thy rest.'

or

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place  
The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face,  
When I have crossed the bar.

I have now only to speak of Mr. Watson's *Epigrams* and then I have done. I have reserved for them the last place because in them he is at his best, and because for them I have nothing but praise. Here, as usual, Mr. Watson's skill in criticism and characterization serves him well. In epigrams one rather expects unusual words; anything is justifiable that makes the idea more clear or forcible. He has been able, too, to give them that brilliancy and perfection of versification, which such verse demands. Two examples must suffice:

The beasts in field are glad, and have not wit  
To know why leapt their hearts when springtime shone.  
Man looks at his own bliss, considers it,  
Weighs it with curious fingers; and 'tis gone.

This, *After Reading Tamerlane the Great*, shows that skill in characterization, and especially in the last lines, that fondness for an unusual use of words which we have noticed before.

Your Marlowe's page I close, my Shakspeare's ope ;

How welcome—after gong and cymbals' din—

The continuity, the long—slow—slo-e  
And vast curves of the gradual violin.

As I have already suggested, Mr. Watson's verse is remarkable for its orthodoxy. This, with the skill that is shown in characterization is, indeed, its most prominent trait. These two things imply a close acquaintance with the best English poets, and demand, in making an estimate of his verse, a comparison with them. This comparison shows Mr. Watson inferior to the Elizabethans in his lyrics, and to Tennyson in his perception and description of nature, in skill as a verse-maker, and in the value of his teaching. He has done his best work, in an inferior form of poetry—in epigrams.

Mr. Watson, then, is a young poet of some promise, characterized by high seriousness, and conscientiousness in his work; with remarkable skill in his art, but no great message for mankind; who has written as yet no verse of the highest order, but who, working on the lines laid down by Milton and Tennyson and Wordsworth, may some day prove not unworthy to be ranked with these masters of English Poetry.

## VERSE.

### THE LEGEND OF THE ARCHITECT.

Chill was the garret and dreary, where, dim by light of the candle,

Lost in his art, enraptured, the Architect toiled in the midnight.

Though poor was his chamber and cheerless, the home of his soul was unbounded :

His soul, aspiring, fetterless, roamed in the noble cathedral,

Whose spires, a lifetime's labor, now waited the stroke of completion.

Then was the Architect happy—his tired eyes flashed with emotion—

Then, in the fever of triumph, thus did he speak, ringing words.

"Hail now at last, my dormant genius, hast

Thou waked; now first in my poor life the pen

Rebels not at its eager master, nor,

Unmindful all the office it performs,

Battles the flight of my too high ambition ! . . .

What ! Poor ravine fool ! *Idiote* ! Nay !

It is not so ! Pray God forgive my sin !

'Tis *Thine* ! The mind which hath created, fair

In their bold beauty, which delighteth me,

These lofty towers—it is not mine . . . All good,

Whether of Nature, men, or men's poor Art,

Is *Thine* alone." He said, and with a heart

That throbbed and throbbed in very ecstasy,

To his beloved task, though all too late,

The Artist turned; yet stayed the impatient hand

One moment more, and, kneeling down, he prayed:

"Father in Heaven, my Father, grant this prayer—

Grant it to one unworthy all Thy love—

That, in the spirit of Thy Holy Son,

Guided, indeed, by *Thine* own inspiration,

This work I now may finish, that it stand

Through all the ages till the end of Time,

Of Thy great love to me and mine to Thee

A worthy monument." 'Twas all he said,

'Twas all he ever said. Like one that faints,

His eyes grew strangely dim : he reeled and fell—

Fell and arose no more.

An Angel came and looked long on the form

Of him who lay in death—so fair—so still.

And the Angel's face was calm and shone with joy,

Yet was it full of pity, tender grace.

Then stepped he softly to the Artist's side

And gently touched his hand, and took the pen.

The Angel sat there all the waning night

And swiftly plied the pen for sake of Love,

Till the twin spires were finished; then he rose,

And gazed once more, with sorrowful eye, where lay

The Artist, and, in meditation, spoke :

"Fame shalt thou never have, for none shall know

Thy name in after years. I pity thee.

Yet thou art not less happy. Fame is nothing—

only a vain phantom, luring men.

Thy work alone shall live—thy work of Love—

I've to give Him praise, bless men and thee . . .

Dead ! Yet so young and noble ! Ah, why dead ?

Men will not know. They cannot see at once

All the deep mystery, Truth :—each sees his part . . .

Let not your hearts be troubled, weary men !

Let not your hearts be troubled—all is well."

### ON READING STEVENSON'S "AN IN- LAND VOYAGE."

Cold and dreary is the Winter day,

The sleet falls wearily against the pane.

The sky is one monotonous leaden gray.

I hear outside the wind and hail and rain ;

I see the swollen rivers and the rushing tide.

Amidst them with courage and good cheer I stand,

A book all filled with sun-light ; though the air  
Is chill and damp without, yet here there shines  
All of the glory of an Autumn fair ;

The blue sky, the trees, and all the signs  
Of light and warmth, and sturdy out-door life :  
Along the *Oise* the willows and the vines ;

On the village squares, the strident drum and fife,  
The rattle and the shock of warlike arms,  
Portents of vigorous, manly, joy in strife.

Or of an evening, past the peaceful farms,  
Silent the *Idler* glides : down falls  
The sun : Ah, how the heart's blood warms

As the gilding light shines on the ancient walls !  
And art thou dying ? Do the gods that love thee call  
Thee from our midst to whom we owe by right  
Full many a laugh, and heart-ache banished quite ?  
If so it be, then may that happiness be thine  
That thou hast given others. This one wish is mine.

#### INCONSTANCY.

I kiss in love thy lips, O smiling Land !  
My moon-swung waters to thy borders flowing,  
I carve in runnels fair thy shifting sand,  
My shining shells o'er its broad bosom throwing.

Through the cold night I lull thy blossoms slender,  
And the wild sea-birds gently rock to rest,  
Soothing thy sobbing shores with kisses tender,  
Hushing thy wallings on my panting breast.

And when thy straying children sail above me,  
And lose their lives upon my billowy main,  
I am their shepherd, and, in death more lovely,  
I gently float them to thine arms again.

But see, O Land ! how now I beat upon thee,  
Maddening thy savage shingle with my blows,  
Dashing thy mangled wreckage all along thee,  
And breathless trample thee like fallen foes.

I shake thy ramparts with unceasing thunder,  
With treacherous workings undermine thy towers ;  
My frothy foemen dash thy rocks asunder,  
In tireless tumult, armed with deathless powers.

With sunny smiles I lure thy brave sons on me,  
Buoyant and faithful to their hopeful eyes,  
Leap with their joyous bounding bark upon me,  
Till on the land the light of friendship dies.

Then, in my wrath, I fiercely turn upon them,  
And lash their weltering bark with writhing waves,  
And from the madness of the strife around them,  
I drag them downward to my silent caves.

There let them lie forever, unforgetten  
By the dear friends that call them back to shore,  
In their dark grave of slime and seaweed rotten,  
In the dim twilight of my oozy floor.

O, ever-longing, weary, restless sea !  
Cast upward thy great, false, time-serving eye ;  
Behold bright stars by millions watching thee,  
Sleepless and constant through Eternity.

J. A. L.

#### AN EXILE'S SONG.

The poets sing of Rome and Troy,  
The Rhine and Paris fair,  
But I will sing with greater joy  
Of home, to me more dear.  
A village, if not blest with gold,  
Or princes' stately homes,  
Has many a pleasant thought untold,  
As back my memory roams.  
Alas ! to days which are no more,  
I cannot bid farewell,  
They follow me from shore to shore,  
And ever with me dwell.  
Their pleasant memories day and night  
Appear before my eyes,  
Cheering with their radiant light,  
Like stars in midnight skies.

The blacksmith's anvil, ringing clear,  
To me was music sweet,  
Its echo sounded far and near,  
Across the village street ;  
How oft I watched those men of steel,  
And loved each smiling face,  
Who always ate a hard-earned meal  
With thankfulness and grace.

The cricket field, oh, happy spot !  
Old age with youth at play,  
Where care and trouble enter not,  
And all are blithe and gay ;  
The parson, saddler, farmer's boy,  
The tailor and the squire,  
All share one equal common joy,  
Joy which will never tire.

And now I see St. John's tall spire,  
Which braves the snow and rain,  
It fills me with a warm desire  
To see the place again ;  
I long to hear the merry peal  
Of bells on Sabbath morn,  
As far away their echoes steal  
Through fields of golden corn.

And as my mind still wanders round,  
I see a sacred spot,  
Where those once loved hear not a sound,  
And sorrows harm them not ;  
I see the lonely grave o'erspread  
With flowers, by children fair,  
A tribute to the honored dead,  
Who lie in silence there.



This was my happy village home  
 Where childhood's days were spent,  
 Where through the fields I used to roam  
 With pleasure and content.  
 So let the years go floating by,  
 The seasons go and come,  
 My heart will always heave a sigh  
 For my thrice happy home.

EXILE.

#### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE C. I. P. A.

On Saturday morning, the eleventh of February, the Semi-annual meeting of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association was held at the Colonnade Hotel. In the absence of the President, Mr. Coley, of the *Red and Blue*, Mr. Carver, of the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, the Vice-president, presided.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, William Wistar Comfort, *Haverfordian*; Vice-president, Eugene C. Foster, *Lafayette*; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Rothermel, Franklin and Marshall *Student*; Executive Committee, D. B. Rushmore, Swarthmore *Phoenix*; W. H. Jeffries, *Red and Blue*; C. M. Nast, Georgetown *College Journal*, and C. J. Gable, *Muhlenberg*. A committee of five were appointed to draft a new Constitution, and a committee of three to make arrangements for an exhibit at the World's Fair.

The subjects discussed by representatives of the various college journals were as follows: "The Training College Journalism Affords," by the representative of the Georgetown *College Journal*; "The Exchange Department—Is it of sufficient interest to demand its continuance?" Swarthmore *Phoenix*; "The Recent Legislation of the Intercollegiate Foot-Ball Association," *Red and Blue*; "The Value of University Extension as an Adjunct to the College Curriculum," F. and M. *Student*; "The Present Standing of the College Press—Is its trend one of constant improvement?" the *Muhlenberg*; "Has College Journalism an excuse for being, or do the daily

press and the monthly magazines relegate it to uselessness?" *Haverfordian*; "The Advantages of Euphonic Spelling," the *Lafayette*.

On motion it was voted to admit the *Courier* (University of Pennsylvania) as a member of the Association. At the adjournment of the business meeting a dinner was served, at which about twenty members of the association were present.

The college journals represented were: The *Red and Blue*, and *Pennsylvanian* (University of Pennsylvania), the *University Mirror* (Bucknell), the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, the *Lafayette*, the *Student* (Franklin and Marshall), the Georgetown *College Journal*, the *Muhlenberg*, the *Ursinus College Bulletin* and the *Haverfordian*.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

THE annual dinner of the Haverford Alumni Association was held on February 10, at the Bullitt Building. Many causes combined to make the gathering smaller than usual this year, but it was very enjoyable; about sixty were present. Dr. Gummere, '72, presided, and called on the following gentlemen for speeches:

President Isaac Sharpless, Hampton L. Carson, Dr. Thomas F. Cock, '36, the first graduate; Dr. James J. Levick, '42; Robert Bowne, '42; Dr. James Cary Thomas, '51; Edward Bettie, '61; Edward P. Allison, '74; John C. Winston, '81; Bond V. Thomas, '83; Wilber A. Estes, '93; C. G. Hoag, '93.

President Sharpless has handed us a list of graduates of Haverford who are at present members of the faculty of some university or college. It should be somewhat interesting, we think, and of value for reference:

In Harvard University—

Clement L. Smith, LL. D., '60, Professor of Latin.

Theodore W. Richards, Ph. D., '85, Instructor in Chemistry.

Alfred C. Garret, Ph. D., '87, Instructor in Anglo-Saxon.

## In Johns Hopkins University—

Henry Wood, Ph. D., '69, Professor of German.

A. Marshall Elliott, Ph. D., '66, Professor of Romance Languages.

## Leland Stanford Jr. University—

Augustus T. Murray, Ph. D., '85, Assist. Professor of Greek.

Charles E. Cox, A. B., '80, Instructor in Mathematics.

## Brown University—

Barker Newhall, Ph. D., '87, Instructor in Greek.

## Williams College—

Francis G. Allison, Ph. D., '76, Ass't Professor of Ancient Languages.

## Haverford College—

Allen C. Thomas, A. M., '65, Professor of History and Political Science.

Francis B. Gummere, Ph. D., '72, Professor of English and German.

Seah K. Gifford, A. M., '76, Professor of Greek.

Levi T. Edwards, A. M., '81, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

William H. Collins, A. M., '81, Director of the Observatory.

William Draper Lewis, Ph. D., '88, Instructor in Political Economy.

George A. Barton, Ph. D., '82, Instructor in Biblical Languages.

## University of Pennsylvania—

James Tyson, M. D., '60, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

## Earlham College—

Dougan Clark, A. M., M. D., Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Church History.

## Medico-Chirurgical College—

William H. Pancoast, M. D., '53, President.

## Jefferson Medical College—

Morris Longstreth, M. D., A. M., '64, Professor.

## University of North Dakota—

Ludovick Estes, A. M., '69, Professor of Mathematics.

## Bryn Mawr College—

George A. Barton, Ph. D., '82, Associate in Semitic Languages.

## University of Michigan—

Joseph L. Markley, Ph. D., '85, Ass't Professor of Mathematics.

## Fargo University—

Arthur D. Hall, A. M., '84, Professor of Greek.

'71—The engagement is announced of Mr. Ellis B. Reeves to Miss McGrath, of Germantown.

'87—Mr. Hugh Lesley was married to Miss Cecilia K. Austin, on February 9, at Philadelphia.

'90—The engagement is announced of Mr. Wilson L. Smith to Miss Frances Evelyn Busiel, of Laconia, N. H.

'91—Mr. Edward A. U. Valentine has a poem entitled, "Insomnia," in the February number of the *New England Magazine*.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

Martin N. Miller, '94, has left college to go into business. A new student, N. B. Way, has entered the Freshman Class.

On February 7, the Senior Class partook of a very enjoyable dinner at the club house of the Merion Cricket Club. A number of the former members of the class were present and contributed to the general mirth and good-feeling. The following toasts were proposed and responded to by the speakers named: "The Class," Charles J. Rhoads; "The Deserters," Thomas S. Gates; "The Faculty," J. Farnum Brown; "The Poetry of College Life," Franklin Whitall; "Dinner and the After-dinner," Eugene M. Wescott. Edward Woolman acted as toastmaster.

Two meetings of the Athletic Association have been held; at the first several new members were received; at the second two important motions were passed. The Association decided to withdraw from the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Pennsylvania; and also determined to hold no winter sports.

An informal meeting of the Everett Athenæum was held on February 9, in the Library. The meeting was devoted to Austin Dobson, his life, works and poetic forms. Another meeting was held on the twenty-fourth, in Alumni Hall, at which Hart, '92, and Brown, '93, read essays on the works of Watson and Stevenson; while Taber, '94, and Williams, '94, read selections from their works. Whitall read an essay on Paderewski, and the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs gave

several selections. It was resolved to hold no declamation contest this year.

The only meeting in February of the Loganian was held on the seventeenth, when the question of the annexation of Hawaii was debated. The opponents of annexation carried the day, both on the merits of the debate and of the question.

At collection, on February 21, President Sharpless reviewed the February number of THE HAVERFORDIAN. Though he disagreed strongly with the editors on some points, on the whole he was in sympathy with them.

President Sharpless read a paper before the Academy of Political and Social Science, February 24, on "The Relation of the State to Education in England and America." The meeting was held at the New Century Club, and was very largely attended. After the discussion of the question, a reception was held.

On the evening of February 22, the Y. M. C. A., instead of their usual prayer meeting, had a lecture in Alumni Hall by Messiah Mesropian, an Armenian who is studying at the Jefferson Medical College. Mr. Mesropian is preparing himself to be a self-supporting medical missionary to his own people. In his lecture he gave a vivid picture of life in Turkey and Armenia, and kept his audience in the best of spirits by frequent touches of the most delicious humor. He said very little about missionary work, but he did what was far better—he caused all to go away with a real interest in the welfare of his people and his own unselfish work.

Hoag, '93, and Webster, '95, represented Haverford at the meeting held on Saturday, February 25, at the University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of arranging an annual intercollegiate oratorical contest. A constitution was drawn up, to be ratified by the colleges concerned, and officers were

elected. The contests are to be held on the evening of the Intercollegiate Spring Sports, each college being allowed to enter one contestant. The Executive Committee was authorized to make arrangements and adopt by-laws. The following colleges were represented: University of Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Lafayette, Swarthmore, State College, Haverford, Franklin and Marshall, Dickinson.

Charles J. Rhoads, '93, has been elected captain of the first eleven; Kane S. Green, of the second. Games have been arranged with Germantown C. C. and Harvard, with the former at Manheim on May 6, with the latter at Cambridge on May 27.

Haverford is about to offer a Cricket Cup to the Inter-Academic Association, for the encouragement of the game in this neighborhood. Several head masters have been interviewed and all favor the plan. The money was collected by a committee of five students, acting under the advice of the Alumni Advisory Committee on Athletics.

Extemporaneous speaking took the place of the regular debate in the meeting of the Loganian Society on March 3d.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers the following appointments were made for the coming college year:

The vacancy in the Latin department caused by the resignation of Professor Sanford, will be filled by W. P. Mustard, PH. D. Dr. Mustard took his A. B. in 1886 at Toronto University, and in 1890 received a master's degree from the same institution. From '86 to '89 he was a Fellow and Tutor of University College, Toronto, and in '90 and '91 held the position of examiner to the University; during '89, '90 and '91 he took a Graduate course at Johns Hopkins, and obtained his PH. D. in 1891. Since then he has been Professor of Latin in Colorado College.

Dr. W. S. Hall, whose resignation has also been announced, will be succeeded as Instructor in Biology, by Henry S. Pratt, PH. D. Dr. Pratt graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882. He was admitted to the bar of Toledo, Ohio, in 1885; studied abroad from 1888 to 1892 at Leipsic, Geneva, and Berlin, and in 1892 was given the degree of PH. D. by the University of Leipsic. During the past year he has been a Graduate Scholar at Harvard University, and an Instructor in the Harvard Annex.

Ernest William Brown has been promoted from Instructor to Professor in Applied Mathematics.

A large etching of Trajan's tower has recently been secured for the Latin room, and as the frame and glass have arrived, it will soon be placed in position. The total height of the picture and frame will be ten and one-half feet.

Two hundred and fifty bound volumes have been added to the library since our last issue. Of this number eighty-six are the works of some of the great French writers in complete Paris editions, and comprise:

Sainte-Beuve . . . . .	24 volumes
Victor Hugo . . . . .	11 "
Saint-Simon . . . . .	9 "
Lettres de Madame de Sévigné . . . . .	15 "
La Rochefoucauld . . . . .	5 "
La Bruyère . . . . .	5 "
Malherbe . . . . .	6 "
Béranger, Chansons . . . . .	4 "
Boileau, Oeuvres Poétiques . . . . .	1 "
Montaigne . . . . .	4 "
Lamartine, Oeuvres Poétiques . . . . .	2 "

We call attention to a few especially interesting new literary publications:

John A. Symonds—"In the Key of Blue."

Walter Pater—"Plato and Platonism."

William Watson—"Poems (limited edition)."

Henry Van Dyke—"The Poetry of Tennyson."

John Ruskin—"Poetry of Architecture," (large, with plates).

Ten Brink—"History of English Literature," Vol. II.  
Bella Duffy—"The Tuscan Republics,"

Anne Thackeray Ritchie—"Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning."

Anyone wishing to read something on Tennyson which is original and intensely interesting, something written rather by an appreciative lover than a critic, will do well to read the volume by Van Dyke.

#### COMMUNICATION.

THE editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to receive publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.

To the EDITOR OF THE HAVERFORDIAN:

In these days when the cry is all for "art for art's sake" it is refreshing to read something like the dedication of Mr. Henry Van Dyke's book on *The Poetry of Tennyson*. Mr. Van Dyke dedicates his book to a young woman who loves art, not for its own sake, but because it ennobles life. When I read this, the other day, I immediately thought of the work of art which stands in *Alcove A* of the College Library. Now I find that there is a great deal to be said in favor of the Card Catalogue, as a work of art, and I will say this first and then turn to what I have to say against it.

The Card Catalogue resembles, in a marked degree, a great and true epic. It is not the work of one hand, but of many. Nevertheless it has a distinct personality, and possesses that unity which marks all great works of art.

But to me her most awe-inspiring characteristic is the conservatism of our revered friend. There she stands, day after day, year after year, growing indeed, but ever unmindful of the petty calms and storms of the ocean of human affairs which surges about her. Books may come and books may go from shelf to shelf, but she stands unchanged forever. Like the Delphic Oracle, she must have a priest to interpret



her words; a priest who can carry in his mind many a complicated formula like this,

C C 704=Gal 630

or this

C 123 C 126 C C 797 A H 445

And she has an original way of punishing the too-inquisitive seeker after truth. If any one dares to pull forth a drawer so quickly or so roughly as to disturb her afternoon siesta, she gently drops the drawer on the floor and scatters the cards about in an order just unalphabetical enough to make the life of the offender hardly worth living for the next hour.

All this, and much more, does my admiration of the C. C. prompt me to say. There is only one word of praise that I can not conscientiously accord to it. Though as a work of art it excites my unbounded admiration, though as a model of conservatism it excites my respect and awe, I must confess that it does not altogether come up to my ideal of a card catalogue. Was it Plato who said that things are what we call them only in so far as they accomplish the purpose of their existence? I am reminded of the Smythkins' cook, who kept her kitchen *so* clean, who read Latin and Greek, who sang selections from the Wagnerian operas while she was washing the clothes on Monday morning, and who "dabbled a little in oils and water colors;" she, she also had only one defect, she could not cook.

But after all, we must not be too severe. I have found books on the shelves where the catalogue claims they are—and a great many of them—more than I have not found. And I do not think that its present inadequacy can be laid at the door of the Librarian or any of his assistants. It would be simply impossible for any self-respecting card catalogue to follow the vagaries of the books as they flit from shelf to shelf, pressed on every side by the new comers. And so a criticism of the cata-

logue, if we follow it to its logical outcome, must inevitably turn itself into a plea for the much-needed new audience hall, and for an invasion of Alumni Hall by the Library. Junior Exercises, Class Days and Commencements have emphasized this plea, Mr. Shaw's lectures have emphasized it, and now from the library comes the not-to-be-silenced cry for *More room!*

I am, My Dear Sir,

Yours as ever,

SCARLET AND BLACK

Haverford, 20 February, 1893.

#### THE NEW CRICKET SHED.

THE insufficiency of the old cricket shed has long been felt, but until recently nothing had been done to improve matters. Within a short time, however, a large number of old Haverford cricketers, as well as other friends of the College, have subscribed enough money to build a new and satisfactory shed, costing about \$2200. The plans have been made and work has already begun, the contractor promising to finish it in four weeks of *favorable* weather.

The building will be situated to the west of the library, near the old Arch, on a flat piece of lawn formerly used for a tennis-court.

The shed will be of frame, with a gable-roof containing sky-lights, one hundred and ten feet in length by thirty in width. A space of ten feet will be partitioned off at the entrance end to contain the lockers and racks, as well as the heating apparatus, and from this room there will be an opening into the shed proper, screened by canvas to prevent any sudden glare. The shed itself will be divided into two creases by a long net down the centre (casting no shadow), while nets overhead will protect the sky-lights and keep the ball from striking the rafters. Behind the batter and around the walls will be hung canvas, about a foot from the boarding, in the manner of

tapestry. The canvas and netting will take the place of padding, affording not only a good white back ground, but also a more efficient protection against glancing balls. The batters' end of the crease will be of well-rammed clay, covered with matting, while the rest of the room will be floored in the ordinary manner.

Not only will the size of the shed allow two batters to bat at once, but will also give opportunity for keeping wicket. It will allow freer hitting with less peril to those concerned and in every way be of great advantage to cricketers. Whether the old shed will continue to be used for its present purpose, or whether it will be turned into a bowling-alley or gymnasium annex, is a question as yet undecided. Cricketers as well as others certainly owe the greatest thanks to their friends who have so frequently come to their rescue, whatever the need has been. It is proposed to have a cricket celebration at the completion of the building, when remarks will be made by Haverford and Philadelphia cricketers in Alumni Hall, and the shed opened for inspection.

#### Hall and Campus.

We here at Haverford who seem in a half-hearted way to favor the adoption of the cap and gown, have heard with interest of the steps taken in this direction by the new University of Chicago. We are rather afraid that this institution is being idolized a little too much of late, for its actions seem to be a general criterion for similar cases at other universities; but we shall not on this account refrain from giving to our readers what seems an admirable plan, and which with a few modifications would come very near meeting our needs.

The Board of Trustees request that the caps and gowns be worn upon the following occasions:

1. When degrees are conferred or honors bestowed.

2. At all final examinations for high degrees.

3. At regular chapel service.

4. At all formal meetings of the Faculties, the University Council and the University Senate.

5. At all public lectures.

6. By students at all public exercises.

7. At all official University receptions.

It is evident that some of these clauses would not affect us at Haverford, but others could be easily substituted which would be appropriate. It is also true that the time will soon come when we, as a college body, must decide on some plans for the future, in regard to wearing of cap and gown. This pleasant farce cannot be kept up much longer. The editorial writers of this paper for the past two years have been trying to drum the subject into the lower classmen, all to no purpose. If many of the upper classmen did not conscientiously believe in caps and gowns, and if they had not met with unqualified approval by the outside public, it is probable that the said gentlemen would have ceased their harangues some time ago. But now when there are only a few gowns left in college, the question must soon arise. "Gown or no gown." The latter alternative is easily settled and the college will be the loser. But granted that we are to have gown-men in our midst, there are still two paths before us. Either we can go on as we do now, seeing certain individuals straggling into lectures and societies with what the self-appointed critics call "those crazy looking gowns," or else we can make the gown a mark of distinction for Seniors and Juniors which they shall be compelled to wear either continually or at certain times as mentioned above.

It is not the business of this department to write "leaders," but to bring before our own students what is applicable to them, and selected from the great monthly heap of exchanges. The writer sincerely hopes

that this matter will be brought up for settlement before the college association.

The abolishment of Senior commencement orations is well brought forward, and discussed by the University of Minnesota *Ariel*. It is rumored that some of our own weightiest Seniors are leaning heavily toward taking commencement a little easier. And when Seniors begin to discuss on the second hall, it is high time that the Hall and Campus editor begin to suggest. We heartily join in the sentiments expressed by the above-mentioned paper, that commencement orations are a bore to classmates and the public, and that class-day preparations have usurped commencement day in the time and attention of the average Senior. So many leading colleges and universities have gone before in this matter that it seems probable these traditional representative orators will soon be figures of the past. Nor does it seem likely that we would miss them at Haverford. If the cry starts and comes from the college where the commencement orator is only one of a hundred, may it not well be re-echoed by a college where the orator incidentally may be captain of the cricket eleven, editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN, and class-day speaker. To possess such a happy combination of talent as to fit one man for all these positions, would be a valuable stock in trade ordinarily, but instead, you will find this individual during commencement week heartily wishing he had never been born.

#### LECTURES.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of February, the Rev. Hudson Shaw lectured on Savonarola, in Alumni Hall, this being the second of his series of illustrated lectures at the college.

The time of Savonarola, he said, was a chapter in Florentine history unsurpassed in interest and value. After briefly sketch-

ing his birth, parentage and early life, he showed the influences which drove Savonarola to his life of ascetic and reformer. We should not judge him according to modern standards, but remember that the surroundings and influences then were of an entirely different character. For such a man as Savonarola the cloister was the only refuge from the ferocity and sensuality, the characteristic vices of the Italy of his day, so that when scarcely twenty-three he entered the Dominican order.

For seven years he remained in the monastery, until in 1482, he felt himself called to the pulpit, and his great work began. At first he met only with failure. The age which demanded rhetoric and oratory would not have a man who paid no attention to the manner, but only to the matter. But in 1490, he returned to Florence, and at last reached the people's hearts. His return was largely due to Lorenzo di Medici, a man who was his direct opposite, and throughout the relations between this prince and Savonarola are most difficult to understand. On the one hand it is said that the priest, who never hesitated to preach against the wrong-doings of the prince, was insolent and unappreciative of the kindness shown him, and on the other, that he was rather courageous, speaking only what he thought to be right.

Savonarola's sermons, written for his time as they were, are difficult for us to appreciate, but their appreciation then is shown by the immense crowds that flocked to hear him. When Lorenzo died, his son Piero succeeded him, but weak and hare-brained, he ruled but for a short time. When he was deposed the complete power came into Savonarola's hands, and never had Italy been so prosperous as under the government he established.

Mr. Shaw spoke of the great religious reforms, and government reforms which he effected, and which were so needed, and of

Savonarola's attitude toward art, and toward the different classes. He then went on to show the causes which brought about his death,—the dislike of the gay nobility for this stern reformer, the unwillingness of the people to be turned from their evil life, the displeasure of the Pope, Alexander VI, who wished Florence to unite with him against France, while Savonarola was zealously favoring a treaty with France. Mr. Shaw gave a sketch of the character of Alexander VI, and his children, the Borgias, whose wickedness and absolute absence of redeeming qualities are so well known.

When however the Pope ordered Savonarola to cease preaching, he defied him openly, and so great was his influence still among the people, that the Pope threatened Florence with an interdict if he were not sent in chains to Rome. The end soon came. Savonarola's enemies were in power in Florence and with the papal support it was not difficult to cause his overthrow. No accusation worthy of death could be brought against him, and finally—to pass very hastily over the scenes of the trial by fire, the attack on San Marco, Savonarola's escape and capture, which Mr. Shaw describes most vividly,—this great priest and reformer was convicted of heresy and condemned to be hanged.

Bravely he met his death amid many insults. His body was burned and the ashes cast into the Arno, and so in shame and ignominious defeat ended his life. It was not stainless, his superstition grates on our ears, but he remained true to his unselfish aim and fought bravely. He failed, but he was a hero. He influenced his countrymen for good and kindled courage in the hearts of all who believe in the progress of humanity.

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On Wednesday evening, February 15, Mr. Shaw delivered his third lecture in Alumni Hall. In speaking of his subject,

which was Venice, Mr. Shaw said that it was poor in biographical history in comparison with Florence and other Italian cities. The history of Venice is that of a great empire or republic which endured longer than Rome itself. Situated on about sixty islands in a lagoon at the head of the Adriatic, Venice owes its strong position and consequent power to a long line of sand banks which make it unapproachable to ships without skilled Venetian pilots, as well as to the fact that no army could attack the city from the shore. Venice, or the Rialto, as the principal island was called, was founded in 452 A. D. by refugees from Padua, which Attila the Hun had just subdued and sacked. Torcello was founded also at this time, but was not the "mother of Venice" as was once thought. Although Venice was founded so long ago, very few of its buildings have been standing since before 850 A. D. The brick Campanile, one of the oldest, was built in 800. All Venetian buildings are supported on piles, because of the sandy nature of the islands, and it is remarkable that notwithstanding the centuries that have passed since they were put in place, decay is still unknown among them. The oldest Venetian bridge, the Rialto, has 15,000 piles as a foundation. Among other bridges of Venice, Mr. Shaw showed the audience "The Bridge of Sighs," "that pathetic swindle" as Mr. Howells called it. Mr. Shaw mentioned this because he wished, he said, to correct the wrong ideas which prevail of the corruption and wickedness of the Venetian Government. Unlike democratic Florence, Venice was governed by an oligarchy. The aristocracy of Venice was not of birth but of wealth.

The government, however, though very narrow, was conducted for the people and for the republic, and not for the benefit of its governors. The power of Venice was



derived from its commerce. About the year 1000 the Venetians were the sailors of all Europe, and from this time till 1600 they remained a great commercial people. Their first triumph in naval warfare was the conquest of the Dalmatian pirates. After this their supremacy was undisputed. Among the early Doges of those warlike days was Dandolo. He was the leader of the fourth crusade, but instead of attempting to rescue the Holy Land from the Saracens he took and sacked Constantinople. Among the many trophies of this siege are the bronze horses over the door of St. Mark's in Venice. Marco Polo was another famous Venetian of those days. His travels through India, China and the East form one of the most amusing books of travel ever written. The architecture of Marco Polo's palace, a part of which still stands, like the other Venetian architecture of that time, was a copy of Constantinople. The Warehouse of the Turks, too, dates from about 1300, and is a good specimen of the prevalence of the Byzantine arch in Venetian buildings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Later the Gothic style prevailed in the architecture of Venice, and still later the ugly pseudo-classical, in unpleasant contrast to the beautiful Gothic style of the fifteenth century. One of the specimens of architecture of that Gothic period is the tomb in St. Mark's of Venice's most famous Doge, Andrea Dandolo, who among all the 126 men who held that office is most worthy of memory. However, it is not for his achievement in art and statesmanship that we are interested in him to-day, but rather because of his friendship with Petrarch. After reviewing the constitution of Venice, Mr. Shaw spoke of St. Mark's and the Doge's Palace, about which he said nearly all Venetian history must be written. About the year 1600 Venice began to acquire possessions on the main-land, which finally were the cause of her fall. Among

her generals who were instrumental in these conquests was Collioni, whose statue by Donatello, or Leonardo is still the most beautiful equestrian statue known. The art of Venice is of a later period than that of Florence. Only one Venetian artist can be said to belong to the religious school of Fra Angelico and Fra Lippo Lippi.

His work was truly religious in motive, but it was the last of its kind in Venice for Bellini, who followed, marked the transition from the religious to the classical style of Titian and his pupil Cavpacio, the author of the Ursula series of paintings, indeed almost surpassed his master, both in his representations of the story of Ursula, and in his "St. George," "St. Jerome" and other works. Mr. Shaw also described Giorgione, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and Palma Vecchio. Mr. Shaw then told briefly the story of Venice's power and wealth in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and how rapidly her social and moral corruption followed. With this dissoluteness came effeminacy, and this, added to the expense of her wars with the Turks and the loss of her commerce by the discovery of a water route to Asia, brought about her downfall in 1797.

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The requirements for admission to Cornell have been raised.--*E.r.*

Dartmouth is anxious for a president. Professor Hardy is apparently the favorite candidate.

CORNELL is spoken of as a possible successor to Wesleyan in the Intercollegiate Foot-ball League.

The foot-ball championship of the South was won by the University of Virginia. Chapel Hill seems, however, to have had the best team according to all accounts, but lost by playing too early in the season.

## AMONG THE POETS.

## Richemont.

Like to the form of some magician's palace  
In an enchanted land,  
Above a stretch of warm Arcadian valleys  
The towers of Richemont stand.

The winding stream runs by, rippling and falling  
Two hundred feet below,  
To Vevey, with her ancient streets recalling  
The days of mad Rousseau.

Above the peaks that tower in the distance  
Against the softer blue,  
Mt. Blanc proclaims its vast, serene existence;  
A single peak in view.

The eternal hills, like sentinels in waiting,  
Still guard the Rhone below;  
Sunshine and storm and night illuminating,  
In everlasting snow.

Chillon! with sad and reverent emotion  
We view the sacred place;  
The eddying waves, in endless, rhythmic motion,  
That break along its base;

Where lake Geneva's waters, ever shifting  
Their hues of blue and gray,  
Reflect each cloud across the heavens drifting,  
Or sunbeam's golden play.

And as some voice recalls, some chance reflection,  
Times that have gone before—  
Phantoms—we live again in recollection  
The days that are no more.

Enchanted lake! thy magic still entralls us,  
And, like a ghostly hand,  
Beckons across the sea, and ever calls us  
Back to that distant land.

—Nathaniel I. I.

## GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

CORNELL is said to be worth \$8,000,000.

THE University of Chicago has adopted orange for the college color.

WOMEN have been admitted to the Art course, of the University of Edinburgh.

HARVARD is to build a boathouse, costing \$30,000, on the new athletic grounds next year.

Lafayette rejoices that hazing has been abolished and has not been indulged in at all during the term.

E. CHARLTON BLACK, formerly of Edinburgh University, is now delivering a course of lectures at Harvard on English literature.

Charles Eliot Norton is planning a new building for Harvard to contain the library and the Art Museum, and in fact to be the centre of all the interests of the College.

President Eliot is in favor of bestowing degrees on Annex graduates, and it is hoped Harvard will soon open its graduate school to women, as Yale has already done.

Cornell is having an aluminum shell made, by which they hope to gain much advantage. They are trying to arrange a match with the winner of the Yale-Harvard boat race.

Advanced entrance examinations have been established at Princeton, to go into effect in June, 1894. Those taking certain extra subjects will obtain advanced standing.

A BILL to abolish the South Carolina College has been submitted to the legislature, as only seventy students were there during the last session, against 250 the year before.

The South is woefully lacking in libraries, there being only one library south of Washington of 50,000 volumes. The average number of volumes of fifty-seven libraries in North Carolina is 3000.

A PETITION to Congress has been started at Cornell requesting that a Road Department be established at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of promoting knowledge in the art of constructing roads.

The Cornell University Law School will open a summer course of study this year, intended for students desiring to review their work before examinations, and also for business men and others who desire an elementary knowledge of law.

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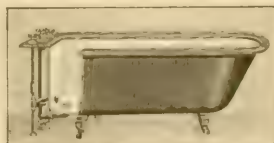
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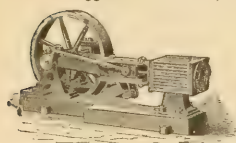
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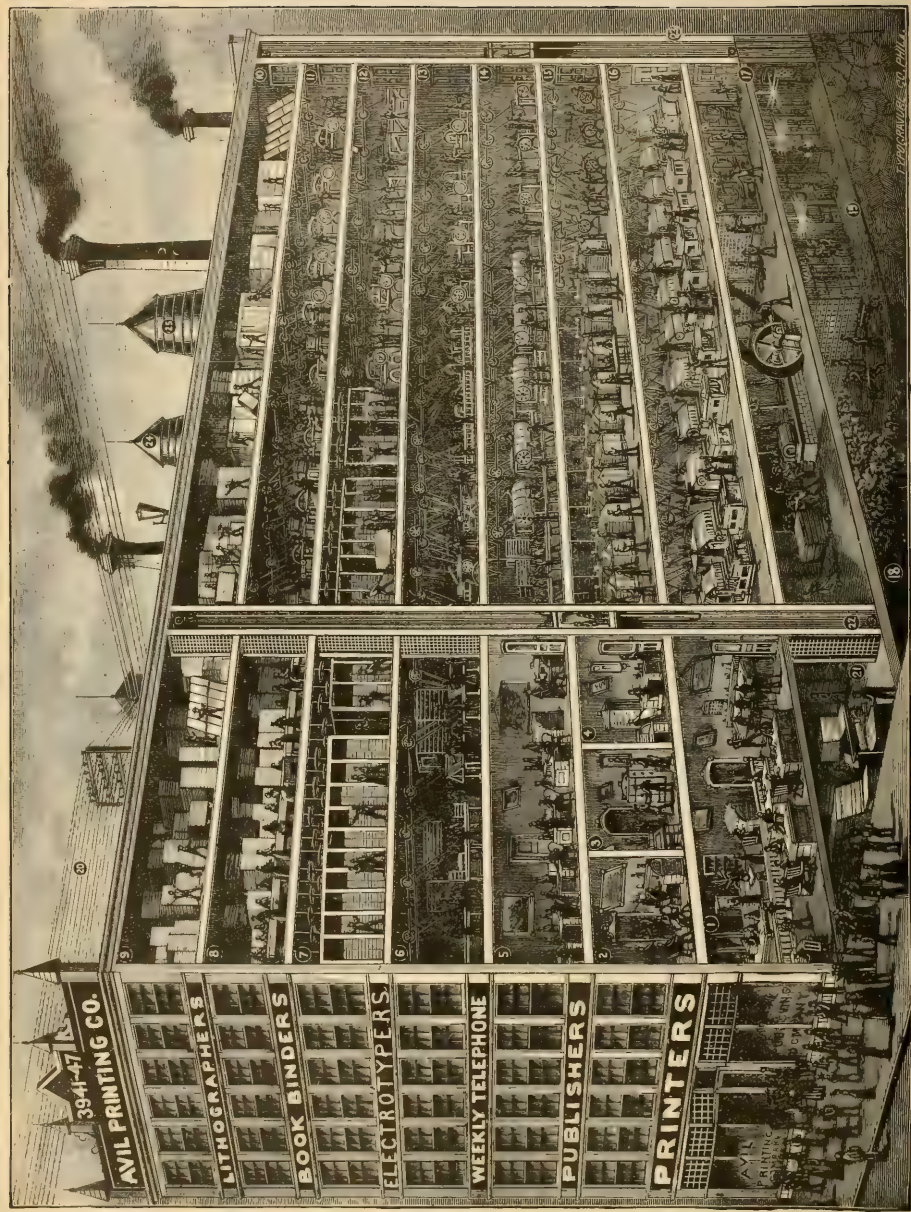
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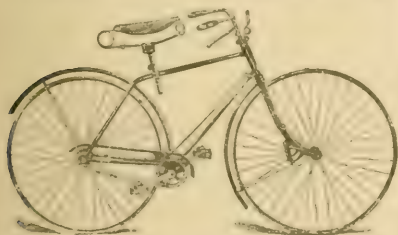
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# The Haverfordian.

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## The Haverfordian.

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THE Haverfordian is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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THE Board of Editors has awarded the first prize of \$10 (offered last fall for the best literary essay contributed to the Haverfordian) to W. M. Hart for his essays on the "Art Poems of Browning," and that on the "Poetry of William Watson." The prize of \$5 for the second best essay has been awarded to F. Whitall for his article on "Geoffrey Chaucer."

The prize of \$5 for the best poem accepted and printed by the Haverfordian has been awarded to W. M. Hart for his two poems which appear this month.

The other poetry prize offered for the author of the greatest number of accepted poems has been withdrawn since only one person contributed more than one poem.

THE competitors for the three places left vacant by the outgoing Seniors on the Haverfordian Board has resulted in the selection of the following: J. S. Evans, Jr., '95; C. H. Cookman, '95, and J. A. Lester, '96.

BEFORE the May issue of the THE Haverfordian, the senior members of the present board of editors will resign and a new board will control the paper. It is not our purpose to discuss here the management of THE Haverfordian during the past year. Such criticism should come from the college, not from the editors. But whatever the policy of the board may have been, whether the results obtained have been satisfactory to the college or not, the editors feel that they cannot resign their positions without expressing the pleasure as well as the benefit which their service on the staff has given them. Undertaken, perhaps, as a task, or as an easy escape from required composition writing, there has been little but enjoyment in their work, and so it is not strange that they are sorry to give up their duties as editors.

But resignation from THE Haverfordian board implies more than the transfer of the control of the paper to the hands of others. It is the first of a long series of breaks ending with commencement, which sever one by one the ties which bind us to college life. And although this feeling is not a new one, and has been spoken of by nearly every college man that has graduated, yet we think that regret at leaving Haverford

must be uppermost in the mind of every Senior, unless, indeed, he has passed his four years here totally indifferent to the life of Haverford. Such indifference we can scarcely imagine in anyone, and certainly not among the members of the present Senior class; for it is hard to believe that any one could live for four years surrounded by the beauty of our grounds, in the delightful freedom from care of a student's life, forming the warm friendships so characteristic of our college, and yet could fail to learn to love Haverford and everything about it.

It is, however, far too often the case that while we always have a sort of fondness for Haverford as our college, we only begin to appreciate its worth truly, only when we are obliged to leave it. We do not discover how large a part of our life and thoughts Haverford occupies, until we are brought face to face with the fact that our college course is over. Then it is when we begin to think what our life at college has been, that we see so much in it to enjoy and admire that we have never cared for before. We are all accustomed in thinking of the days at Haverford, to remember the charms of the long days of the cricket season, or of the June evenings when we sit in the moonlight and spin yarns upon the steps or in the shadows of the maples on the cricket field; but we are not so apt to recall with pleasure those other days when the branches are dripping with sleet, and the steps and paths are wet and slippery; when we trudge through the slush to breakfast or to an afternoon recitation in Chase Hall; those days are not so bright to look back upon, yet when we know that we must soon leave Haverford for the last time as students, even those worst days are not so bad after all. And so it is with all our duties and life here at college, HAVERFORDIAN work as well as the rest. Therefore, with these regrets, the Board wishes to make its farewell.

REUNIONS of Haverford classes have always been rather spasmodic and irregular in their occurrence. Doubtless this may be charged partly to the smallness of the average class, but we think that it is mainly due to the fact that the customs and traditions of the college have appointed no suitable or regular time for holding them.

At present the annual Alumni Meeting and supper occur near Commencement. It has, of late years, at any rate, been rather meagrely attended, and its sphere of usefulness correspondingly contracted. We would suggest as a possible remedy for this, and also as a means of sustaining interest among the Alumni, the continuation of the meeting, but the abandonment of the supper; and that in place of the latter, class reunions and suppers be held on Commencement Day. This measure, we think, would serve to increase the attendance at both the Alumni Dinner and the spring meeting, and to form an appropriate close for Commencement Day. It would bring the former class organizations into more systematic and intimate relations with the affairs of the college; and by keeping the classes intact after graduation, would afford a means of reaching individual graduates more effectively than through the general gatherings of the Alumni, thus helping to maintain a more lively interest in the condition of the *alma mater* among the members.

We desire to offer these suggestions only as the possible solution of a question which involves, in almost equal measure, both Alumni and students; and the settlement of which may influence largely the prosperity of the college.

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IT may not be out of place to make some allusion, at this date, to the prospects of our cricket elevens for this spring. In another column our attention is forcibly



drawn to some of those things which are essential to a successful season, all which advice the HAVERFORDIAN trusts will be faithfully followed. We would have our readers recall that last year's team ended its season, as the October *Outing* put it, "in a blaze of glory, crowning its efforts by defeating the University of Pennsylvania." It was indeed a fine performance to win two-thirds of our matches. Moreover, last season's victories were won from no mean adversaries, but from the strongest teams of our local clubs, many of our opponents being men of international reputation. In offering the usual suggestions for the success of the team, we intended asking every student to attend as many matches as possible, and support his college team by his presence, remembering that he has no admission fee to pay to see a cricket game as he has in the case of foot-ball or baseball matches, but we will refrain from mentioning the subject further.

With reference to the strength of this year's first eleven it may be said that the average is certainly better than it was last year. Though we lost an invaluable all-round player in Muir, and good men in Jenks and McAllister, yet eleven fellows remain in college who at one time or another played for our first eleven last season. Some first-rate new material has entered the college this year to add strength to our already good foundation. We believe that every man who has any prospect of getting on the first eleven can bowl some, most of them well, that four men are possible wicket-keepers, and that all the players are fair batters.

As regards the second eleven we think the prospects are much brighter than they were last year. The cricketing members of last year's Freshman class have greatly improved, and the second, strengthened by these, under the captaincy of K. S. Greene, will doubtless win a fair proportion of its

matches. We understand that Dr. Gummere has expressed a desire to again play for the second and help it to victory as he did in 1890.

The third eleven has never, within the memory of the present Haverford student, achieved any marked success. Yet it is most useful in developing players and keeping men interested in cricket who are not able to make the second eleven their first year, and who under other conditions would altogether lose interest in the game. The HAVERFORDIAN believes that the third eleven matches should be scheduled as far as is possible to be played on the home grounds, where the feeble knees of the beginners may be sustained by the friendly surroundings, and where timely advice can be offered by more experienced players.

Great credit is due Woodcock for his intelligent coaching, which we believe grows better from year to year as he becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the difficult task of making cricketers out of fellows who in England would be considered too old to learn.

Though it would be idle to prophesy how many victories will be ours, for the strongest teams often succumb to very inferior antagonists, so large a part does fortune play in the game, yet we believe that the outlook is very cheering and we sincerely hope that the intercollegiate championship will this year be ours.

#### A GLANCE AT AN UNKNOWN POET.

IN looking through the charming book, "In the Key of Blue and Other Prose Essays" by John Addington Symonds, which has recently been added to the library, I chanced upon some words on an unknown poet who should be interesting to the readers of the HAVERFORDIAN. In the essay on Edward Cracroft Lefroy we learn of the life and work of the poet who bore the name that must endear his personality

and poems to every young man who loves ideal beauty of nature and form not disjoined from real and ideal spiritual, beauty.

In the brief notice which I propose I can but outline the criticism of Mr. Symonds, and shall, I fear, be obliged to do violence, akin to sacrilege, to the perfect prose of the essayist.

We learn that Edward Cracroft Lefroy was educated at Blackheath Proprietary School, and at Keble College, Oxford. He took orders in 1878. As a poet he is known as the author of a collection of sonnets, one hundred in number. These appeared at first in three small volumes, entitled "Echoes from Theocritus," "Cytisus and Galingale" and "Sketches and Studies," which were published between the years 1883-4. In the following year they were collected under the title "Echoes from Theocritus and other Sonnets." They received little notice, apart from favorable comments by Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. William Sharp. Later on, Mr. Lefroy gave a volume of sermons to the public, and in 1885 he printed a very characteristic collection of "Addresses to Senior Schoolboys." He was thirty-five years of age when he died.

Mr. Lefroy worked as a parish clergyman both at Truro and Lambeth, though "he suffered from chronic physical weakness of a distressing nature." He knew that his heart was seriously affected and that his time of life was short. His suffering was borne with a beautiful serenity, of which the following extract from his diary is an index:—"The world contains, even for an invalid like me, a multitude of beautiful and spiritual things. . . . I have always tried to live a broad life. . . . Art, nature and youth have yielded to me 'the harvest of a quiet eye.' It would be affectation to pretend that I am weary of existence . . . but I have faith enough in my Lord to follow willingly where He has gone before."

But the side of his nature upon which I particularly wish to dwell is thus characterized by Mr. Symonds,—“His sympathy with youthful strength and beauty, his keen interest in boyish games, and the athletic sports of young men.” Perhaps this can best be shown by selecting passages quoted by Mr. Symonds from the letters and diaries of Mr. Lefroy.

“I confess that I have never been able to emancipate myself (as most clergymen do) from the classical bonds which school-masters and college tutors for so many years did their best to weave around me. And then I have such an intense sympathy with the joys and griefs, hopes and fears, passions and actions, of ‘the young life’ that I find myself in closer affinity to Greek feeling than most people would.”

In 1883 he writes to a friend:—"I have an inborn admiration for beauty of form and figure. It amounts almost to passion. And in most foot-ball teams I can find one Antinous, sometimes two or three. And surely it is very beautiful to see the rapid movement of a perfect animal, etc. Some folk would say it was a mark of sickly or diseased sentimentalism to admire any but feminine flesh. But that only proves how base is the carnality, which is now reckoned the only legitimate form. The other is far nobler, unless it is vilely prostituted; and were I a painter, sculptor or poet, I would teach the world so. Platonic passion in any relationism is better than the animalism which will go to all extremes."

Says Mr. Symonds, "His opinions regarding the right way of remaining faithful to the Greek ideal of life, without sacrificing cleanliness of conduct, obedience to law, or holiness of spirit, are fully set forth in an address on 'Muscular Christianity.'" In this address is found the following sentence:—"[Muscular Christianity] 'includes all that is brightest in Hellenism and all that is purest in Hebraism.'"

Of his poetry I shall speak only of the sonnets which have to do with this love of youth and beauty which we see to have been so characteristic of the man. Of his work as a whole, suffice it to say that it possesses a consistent degree of artistic skill and finish of high order, and is pervaded by a very real and healthful inspiration.

In the sonnet, "From Any Poet," we meet with the following verses:—

"O, Fair and Young, we singers only lift  
A mirror to your beauty dimly true,  
And what you gave us we return to you,  
And in returning minimize the gift.

Yours is the soul of verse to make, not mar,  
In you is loveliness: to you belong  
Glory and grace: we sing but what you *are*.  
Pleasant the song perchance, but oh, how far  
The beauty sung of doth excel the song."

It would be pleasant to quote "Bill: a Portrait," beginning:—

"I know a lad with sun-illumined eyes,  
Whose constant heaven is leafless of a cloud."

also "Flora" a sonnet on a maiden in which the lines—

"'Tis thine to teach us what dull hearts forget,  
How near of kin we are to springing flowers

The only adequate apology I can offer for thus slaughtering Mr. Symond's essay and claiming the space given me in the HAVERFORDIAN, is that I believe the two sonnets quoted below are so excellent in their way that every Harverford man should know them. The sonnets quoted are from a series of four dedicated to the sports of boys, and they are so vivid and, we may say "up to date," that we can pardon the poet if he has in mind English foot-ball rather than our American college game.

"If I could paint you, friend, as you stand there,  
Guard of the goal, defensive, open-eyed,  
Watching the tortured bladder slide and glide  
Under the twinkling feet: arms bare, head bare,  
The breeze a-tremble through crow tufts of hair.  
Red-brown in face, and ruddier having spied  
A wily foeman breaking from the side;  
Aware of him—of all else unaware:  
If I could limn you as you leap and cling  
Your weight against his passage, like a wall;  
Clutch him, and collar him, and rudely cling  
For one brief moment till he falls— you fall:  
My sketch would have what Art can never give  
Sinew and breath and body: it would live."

The other I wish to quote is "The Cricket Bowler."

"Two minutes' rest till the next man goes in!  
The tired arms lie with every sinew slack  
On the mown grass. Unbent the supple back,  
And elbows apt to make the leather spin  
Up the slow bat and round the unwary shin—  
In knavish hands a most unkindly knack;  
But no guile shelters under this boy's black  
Crisp hair, frank eyes and honest English skin:  
Two minutes only. Conscious of a name  
The new man plants his weapon with profound  
Long-practiced skill that no mere trick may scare.  
Not loth, the rested lad resumes the game:  
The flung ball takes one maddening tortuous bound,  
And the mid-stump three somersaults in air."

#### A NOTE ON THE FRENCH BURNS.

IT is the fashion nowadays, in choosing the title for one's commencement oration, or oration for the alumni prize, to select one that will mystify the audience and arouse their curiosity; then not to satisfy this curiosity until the very last moment. Indeed I have heard orations in which the speaker has carried this out with such art that he has taken his seat without once disclosing the subject of his remarks. In accordance with this fashion I have called this essay *A Note on the French Burns*, and it is with considerable chagrin that I am compelled in my first paragraph to let the cat out of the bag and to confess that it is Béranger who is here masquerading under that title.

Béranger was born in Paris in 1780 and died there in 1857. Perhaps at no time during the history of France was there a period of seventy-seven years when there was more fighting at home and abroad, or more intense political excitement. When he was nine years old Béranger saw the taking of the Bastille, and must have been in the streets of Paris during the greater part of the Revolution. He watched with the deepest interest the rise of Napoleon, and, intense patriot as he was, never to the last wavered in his loyalty to the Emperor. He was remarkable, even among Frenchmen, for his love of France, and keenly felt the defeat of Waterloo and the humiliating

treaties of 1815. He was ever active with his voice and pen on the side of what he believed to be right and liberty. He played no unimportant part in the Revolution of 1830, but refused to accept any reward for his services. From this time he retired from public life—if his life was ever public—and resolutely declined all honors and favors. He was, he said, a child of the people, and their love and gratitude was reward enough.

Béranger's father and mother were poor, and when he was still very young they quarreled and separated. For a time he lived with his grandparents, and then they too became unable to support him. Then, and he was not yet ten years old, he went to the house of his father's sister. She at first refused to receive him, but was at last taken with his beauty and opened her arms to him. Indeed, his good looks seem to have won more than one heart toward him. "Though I have become ugly," he says, "I was a pretty child: and this is important in its effect on the character, as it wins smiles for one in early youth, when one most needs them." To this aunt, Béranger owes most of his education, intellectual and spiritual. He can, he says, add but little in her praise to the epitaph which she dictated in her eighty-sixth year: *She was never a mother, and yet she has left children who weep for her.* A great reader herself, she made the youthful Béranger spell his way through *Telemaque*, Racine and the plays of Voltaire—her whole library. She was a very pious old lady, this aunt of his, and always at the approach of a thunder-storm she sprinkled her house and its inmates with holy water. One day during a storm Béranger was standing in the open door when he was struck by lightning, and, as his aunt thought, killed. But they carried him to a neighboring house, and then, as he lay on the bed, he opened his eyes, looked about him wearily, and said, "Ah,

my aunt, what use was your holy water?" I quote this not to show that Béranger, in his youth, was already something of a skeptic, but it implies rather that he was a thinker, ready to question everything, willing to believe nothing simply because people told him that it was true. In a letter to Sainte-Beuve he writes: "*I believe*,—you know it, and *I have a strong faith*, [the italics are Béranger's] but also I try to be true in all things . . . it is the only way to persuade one's hearers." Again in his autobiography he says, speaking of Catholicism, "I have had the misfortune, for it is one, never to be able to bow my head under any yoke." In the same book he says that the trials and misfortunes of his life would have been unbearable had he not been upheld by his faith in God.

*Ma Biographie*, from which I have just quoted, is one of the most charming books of its kind. In it Béranger talks about himself in the most naive and delightful manner; not altogether without vanity, yet revealing it and his little faults with such a fine absence of affectation and self-consciousness that one is quite ready to forgive them all. A few random notes on *Ma Biographie* will give a better idea of the singer's character than anything that I can say. "For great men" he begins, "For great men, great deeds and grand accounts of them: this is only the story of a maker of songs." While he was still living with his aunt, Béranger went to a free school founded by one M. de Bellenglise "to make men, not savants." The scholars governed themselves, elected a mayor, justices, etc., and supported a standing army. "Republican songs had more attraction for us than lessons in language, and it is without doubt that then was born in me the taste for song." Béranger has a good deal to say about this M. de Bellenglise, who played, no doubt, an important part in the formation of the poet's character, giving him that



taste for forms, self-government and republicanism which so marked him in later life. He compares him to Fenelon, and describes his kindly, simple manners. "How imposing he seemed to me! Two little dogs accompanied him on his solitary walks, and turn by turn he carried them when the distance was too great for them. His home was in the midst of a mass of flowers, a company of charming birds amused him with their songs, disturbing neither his labor nor his meditations." Through M. de Bellenglise, Béranger was placed in a printing house. He soon attained a considerable skill in type-setting, but found some difficulty in learning to spell, in spite of the efforts of young Laisnez, son of the head of the establishment. This Laisnez *fils* taught him something of versification. "At twelve years, unable to understand that verses were governed by any regular measure, I wrote some lines which rhymed well enough, but which were of the same length only because of some lines which I had drawn with a pencil from top to bottom of the page."

In 1795 Béranger's father visited his son and sister. He was a royalist, and naturally was much shocked at his son's republicanism. The poet records an amusing conversation between his father and aunt. "My sister," said Béranger *pere*, at last, "at the return of the Bourbons I swear that I will present my son to our excellent princes." "Take care," said she, "that he does not sing the *Marseillaise* to them!" But father and son went to Paris together, and there the mother joined them. The *Maison Béranger* was engaged in importing money for the royalist conspirators, and taking advantage of the unsettled finances of the time, made and lost large sums of money. The end was ruin. Here Béranger tells the sad story of his old nurse, the *mere jary*. This history of the old woman and her sorrows is narrated with

infinite sympathy and pathos, and he uses it as a sort of introduction to his own sorrows, which begin with the failure of the bank in 1798. At this time, however, he developed that passion for poetry which became the consolation as well as the end and aim of his life. He tells how he lived in a garret where the rain and snow came in; he was usually without money, often without food, with no idea of what the future had in store for him. But, thanks to women and poetry, his life was happy enough, though he says, "It is really enough to say 'thanks to women,' for poetry comes from them." He regarded a woman, not as a slavish wife or a tyrannical mistress, but as a friend. About this time began that remarkable, and, I think, unique friendship, with Judith Frère, which was only to be broken with death. M. Perrotin, Béranger's friend, and the editor of *Ma Biographie*, says of her:

Judith Frère was a distant cousin of Béranger, the sweetest and most refined young girl imaginable. She was eighteen years old when they met, and although she did not live under the roof of Béranger until 1835, one may say that this friend shared his whole life. She was very beautiful in her youth, and preserved even in her old age the art of singing with purity and grace. She was full of good sense; she was for him a worthy companion. Is it necessary to say that this woman, whom he loved all his life with such a respectful tenderness is not the light and coquettish *Lizette* of the songs? There are only two songs of Béranger that are stamped with the remembrance of Mademoiselle Judith. One is the *Bonne Vieille*, one of the most touching pieces that he has written, and the ravishing romance of which the refrain is "Grands Dieux, combien elle est jolie!" The most exquisite delicacy breathes in every verse. It is then a very grave error to make of this excellent friend, so proud and so devoted, the heroine of any light couplets. All that is necessary is to read with care the earlier songs of Béranger not to fall into these errors. The later songs, too, show very clearly that *Lizette* is only a conventional character borrowed from the eighteenth century.

Mlle Judith, to the end of her life, charmed all who knew her by the delicacy of her wit and the sweetness of her conversation. There came a day when Béranger was obliged to speak publicly of her. Something possessed one of the Parisian newspapers to

announce the marriage of Béranger with his servant. In a sarcastic letter to the editor of this paper, Béranger said: "I make no complaint of the spirit which dictated it [the report of his marriage], so far as I myself am concerned, but I believe that it is my duty to inform your readers that my old friend has always had too much good sense to consent to become the wife of a poor fool who has placed his happiness in songs and given over his life to the discretion of journalists."

The poor fool who placed his happiness in songs was, however, by no means an enemy of the domestic hearth and roof. The "serious moralists" who accuse him of this cannot have read the charming letter to his friend, M. Edouard Chartou: "And so you are married! It is a happiness that I have been compelled to deny myself, because of the position in which I have always lived, having no fortune in the present or in the future. You are happier, and although you are polite enough to tell me so, you really have no longer need of the advice which any experience of mine can give you."

Béranger was never without friends of his own sex. In these early days, Antier, Lebrun, and Wilhem Bocquillon were his intimates. The latter was an artist and musician, who wrote music for Béranger's songs. It was during a long illness of Wilhem that he, watching unceasingly at the bedside of the sick man, conceived the idea of writing songs. Thus more than forty were written and sung to the invalid during his sleepless nights. Many of these songs were afterward lost or forgotten.

In 1804 the singer was still living in his garret in the boulevard Saint-Martin. Owing to ill-health and defective eyesight he escaped the conscriptions. In 1804 he wrote to Lucien Bonaparte, asking his patronage. The great man wrote, in reply, that he had read some of his poetry, and that he would be glad to grant him an interview. Béranger had no presentable clothes at the time, and so, in a coat borrowed from one friend, in a pair of trousers borrowed from another, he went to see his first

patron. Lucien made over to him his income of one thousand francs from the Institute, and gave him some good advice. He criticised the roughness of his verse and set him to work at a poem on *La Mort de Nérón*. In writing this poem Béranger noticed the "fatal facility" of his pen and resolved to put more work into his verse-making. At this time he helped the artist Landon with the text of the catalogue of the works of art which Napoleon had collected, and received each year eighteen hundred francs for his services. With his income of twenty-eight hundred francs Béranger was, he says, able to, help his father, his grandmother, and even his sister, beside living comfortably himself! At this time—he was about 25 years old—Béranger tried his hand at all kinds of verse. He attempted pastorals, idyls, comedies; none of them were successful, and most of them perished at birth.

In 1807 Landon's catalogue was finished, and poverty again seemed to confront the poet. But his friend, Guénescourt, came to his aid. To this friend and to his aunt he paid frequent visits at Péronne, and there they had a little reunion called the *Convent des Sans-Soucis*. Béranger made songs to sing after the dinners.

At this time his father died, and his mother's sister, and his sister entered a convent, "where," he says pathetically, "they have found a security and a repose which the world would scarcely have given them." He tried to dissuade his sister, who was only twenty-two, from this step, thinking that she took it only because she thought herself a burden to him; but she remained firm.

Béranger had now to undergo the struggle which takes place in the mind of every man between the years of twenty-seven and thirty; the imagination, exalted by the sense, on one side, reason, strengthened by experience, on the other. Reason conquered at

last; his soul became at once more serene; the excess of melancholy disappeared; he saw men as they are, and indulgence for their faults began to color his judgment of them. His gayety now became calm and sustained, and never, says he, with some pride, offended the sadness of others.

In 1813 he began to have a considerable reputation; but he still kept in touch with the lower classes, "from whom," he said, "it is my duty to sing, and whose condition, I must, as far as possible, ameliorate." His wider reputation brought him advantage, however. His acquaintance was eagerly sought by the *chansonniers* and *litterateurs* of Paris. He was invited to join a little club called the *Caveau*, and at first refused, but was at last inveigled into dining with them. The evening passed pleasantly, Béranger and his songs, as usual on such occasions, the centre of the merry-making. They wished to elect him a member on the spot, but the laws of the society forbade the presence of the candidate; so they put him behind a door with a glass of champagne and a biscuit in his hands. Here he composed a song of thanks for his hearty welcome.

The poet speaks with some pride and no little humor of the popularity of his first volume of poems. Louis XVIII said of them, says he, that it is necessary to pardon many things to the author of the *Roi d'Yvetot*. The King loved the songs for their tradition of the old regime, "and he has even been accused of being dead with the songs on his night table!" Béranger was now admitted everywhere, and, even in the most opulent society his poverty was no embarrassment for him, for it cost him nothing to say "I am poor." "This word," he says, "really almost takes the place of fortune."

His one vanity was his popularity; not with the aristocracy, but with the lower classes. Of the reason of this he says: "I am,

perhaps, in modern times, the only author who to obtain popularity has been able to dispense with type. To what do I owe this advantage? To the old airs, upon which I have, so to speak, mounted my ideas, and to the *bon esprit* which never permitted me to disdain a culture of an inferior sort which never leads to literary honors. I married the poor maid (the *chanson*)," he goes on, "with the intention of making her worthy to be presented in the salons of our aristocracy, without compelling her in any way to renounce her early traits; for it is necessary that she remain a daughter of the people from whom she expects her *dot*. For this I have been rewarded by the merit of my works; and this merit they have had at least that have brought poetry into political debates during nearly twenty years. The legitimist party, which, as an author, I have ever favored, has accused me with having contributed more than any other writer to the overthrow of the dynasty imposed upon us by foreign power."

In 1822, and again in 1828 Béranger was convicted of inciting the people to revolt by his songs. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the first case, and nine in the second, and both times to pay heavy fines. His friends raised the money for him, and the confinement he took philosophically enough, finding his quarters more comfortable than the garret, though he was deprived of his liberty. Altogether he gained more than he lost by these imprisonments. Of his release after the longer term he says: "I found myself free after nine months of captivity, and promenaded the boulevards with as much *insouciance* as if I had just come from my own house; this will give an idea of the facility with which I was able to change my position. Nevertheless I was growing old. With the revolution of July, 1830, I considered my work finished. The new government made me the most flattering offers, but I could

not accept them, not being of those who love sinecures ; for obligatory labor was no longer possible for me, and I should have blushed, when I had enough to live on with the income from my little volumes—I should have blushed to accept a pension from a treasury filled by the nation with so much difficulty."

Béranger always refused to become a member of the Assembly or the Academy, and to the end fought shy of everything that could in any way interfere with his freedom. After his withdrawal from public affairs in 1830 his life was quiet and uneventful. He made two attempts to live in the country but even the sweet companionship of Judith Frère could not console him for the loss of the society of his friends and the attractive life in Paris. His last years were spent in the city, and like his youth, his old age was passed in a garret. As long as he had enough to live on he refused to accept any gifts of money from his friends. One morning he was at the house of his friend M. le Maréchal Sébastien, whom he loved for the memory of by-gone days.

The *Maréchal* was very rich and very old. On his table was a portfolio filled with money and valuable papers. "My friend, my poet," said he to Béranger [the *maréchal* himself has told the story] "few men on this earth have charmed and consoled me as you have. Come, let me pay you at once for all. You are poor, and we are alone ; I have more income than I can spend. Take, I beg of you one of those papers. Would it be missed from my portfolio ? And you, you would have a little help, and I should be happy." He was going on in this tone when Béranger said to him, rising, "Monsieur le Maréchal, it is written, 'Yield not to temptation.'" "It is written also 'Deliver us from evil,'" said the *Maréchal*. But the poet was already gone and the *Maréchal* never saw him

again, even in the time of his grief and trouble.

After an illness of six months' duration, Judith Frère died, in September, 1856. Béranger scarcely left her bedside during this time, and when the end came he was worn out with fatigue. "I myself shall die within six months," said he to his friends. He gradually grew weaker, and suffered more and more as time went on. He slept little and ill. In the midst of the day he had a brief respite from his pain, and crept down to the garden to enjoy the May sunshine.

There he received his friends, especially M. Thiers, for whom at the last he seemed to have the greatest affection. They saw each other many times, and the last day, the 16th of July, when the time for separation had come, when Béranger said "good-bye" to M. le Brun, M. Mignet, M. Villemain, M. Cousin, et M. Thiers, his eyes filled with tears : "Farewell, my friends, he said, farewell ! Live, and you shall see a better world, even here below ; it is the will of God that there shall be an end to so great suffering. *He is obliged . . .*"

Then, after a moment of reflection, "*Obliged* is the word," said he, to his friends, attentive to the emotions of this great heart.

No pencil, says Perrotin, no pencil can call up the moving scenes of the funeral, the sea of men, and women and children, crowded, with difficulty, in long ranks along the boulevard, who wished to do honor to the funeral car. Posts, balconies, roofs, were covered with a shivering and expectant crowd. To cries of *Honneur, Honneur à Béranger!* succeeded profound silence ; respect and admiration were shown on every side.

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AMHERST has won the foot-ball championship of the triangular league of Amherst, Williams and Dartmouth.



## THE GENIUS OF ISLAM.

ALUMNI PRIZE ORATION.

THE Church of Islam is to-day a living reality, her followers zealous enthusiasts, her tenets as jealously guarded as ever. Mecca is yet the place toward which five times daily the frames and hearts of all good Mahometans are bent in earnest prayer; the Tartar of the Siberian steppes, the negro of the Congo, the Hindoo of the Ganges, the wild Arab and the wilder Afghan, these, these millions acknowledge their Creator, reverence his Prophet, treasure his teachings, and will for no man abate one jot of their faith.

Islam is not dead. Year by year the sway of the Meccan grows in India and the Indies. Year by year tribes, yes whole nations, of wild Africans embrace his teachings, burn their idols and make a mighty stride along the pathway of civilization.

Upon this whole religion, upon these millions of beings, is the impress of a man whom we regard as more or less an impostor—Mahomet. Why should we call him such?

The great argument for Christianity, if we admit the existence of a Messiah, is that no impostor could have lived and acted as he did.

No mere wanton character would have supported such terms. To entertain such a design demands a nobility of soul, a grandeur of purpose far beyond the conception of your impostor.

We admit the story of Mahomet. Why call him an impostor? He made no personal gain by his pretensions. He was wealthy and of the chief family of Mecca. For years he was regarded with suspicion, then harried, hated and hunted to Medina. His was no pleasant path, no course for an impostor.

Why not admire him for his intense perseverance, his burning enthusiasm, his statesmanlike conception of the motives

and needs of men? This is your true Mahomet.

To me he seems a man of intense thought. During his long desert journeys, during the solitude which he sought for whole days, he brooded over this life of ours. In its crude way his mind soared higher and wrestled wonderingly with that problem which had confronted Buddha, Brahma, Socrates and those beings shadowed so dimly in old Greek lore, Thales and Heraclitus, that problem which has confronted all prophets, all thinkers of all ages, that mighty problem of the universe.

The rude camel-driver has become a thinker. Day after day that question confronts him. Then the soul of the man in these solitary reveries, well-nigh *scaling* the starry heights in its search after an answer suddenly but crudely discerns a *grain* of truth, feels immeasurably *lifted* above the worshippers of idols and stones. Why call him an impostor if to the mind of the entranced man it appears "that there is no God but God?"

The soul of the man has gained the fight over the mists of superstition, with which the senses had been steadily clogging the mind of his ancestors during the ages.

What a mighty struggle! What a mighty victory when a Luther, a Mahomet brushes away the vain trumpery of idolatry, those trappings which century after century constantly obscure the minds of men which need some master-spirit to insure their downfall. Mahomet has conquered these.

Picture to yourself the burning zeal with which the man must have received his first knowledge of the truth, how the soul must have been well-nigh overcome by the fiery enthusiasm of his race when he first realized the fact of a Creator!

Then, as he looks about him and sees the land of his people sunken in idolatry, he first realizes his responsibility. The

thinker must become a doer. He must wage war with ignorance. He must lead his people to victory against the priesthood, Shall we call him an impostor if he realizes this?

Ought we condemn him if, in the intensity of his conviction, in the mighty throbbings of his soul, in his spell-bound admiration of the creation, if in the rude grappling which he alone seemed to have gained, he calls himself the prophet of God?

His own crude idea of a creation he strived to give others. For years he wrestles with Paganism. In the seventh year his hundred followers fled for their lives to Abyssinia; not long afterward, Mahomet to Medina.

Now begins that era of conquest which has rendered his rise so marvelous. The Medinites receive him as their prophet, their law-giver, their ruler. His energy, his enthusiasm ensured victory. He was well-nigh deified by his devoted followers. Said the Deputy of Mecca: "I have seen the Chosroes of Persia and the Cæsar at Rome, but never did I behold a king among his subjects like Mahomet among his companions."

The rest we know. How with that fierce Semitic bravery the desert tribes swept over Syria, threatened the very heart of the Greek empire, surged eastward over the Euphrates, through Persia, and routed the last of the Lissanides. How, again, to the west, Egypt became theirs, then Northern Africa and Spain. How in the West the Crescent was supreme to the foot of the Pyrenees; in the East to the Bosphorus and the Oxus.

How during the Dark Ages the lamp of learning was kept but dimly alive by the courts of Bagdad in the East, and Gionda in the West. How, when Europe recovered from the stupor and thralldom of Papacy, the sciences and philosophies received a mighty impulse from the efforts of the gifted

Arabians. How the very existence of the Saracens strengthened Christianity and bound in ties of greater amity the half-civilized barbarians of the West and the more cultured Italy.

In the very presence of the Saracens, we can but recognize the master-hand of Mahomet, discern the results of his matchless enthusiasm and zeal. Him we must regard as the reformer of his people, the representative of his nation, the hero of his age. In that crude thinker and mighty doer, we see a man whose life marks an epoch in the world's history, a man who gave birth to a faith better by far than the quarreling Syrian creeds; better by far than the crude star worship and sacrifice of the Arabs; the sun worship of the Persians. Above all, we must respect him as thinker, teacher and reformer—as the inspiring genius of a mighty religion.

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#### RONDEAUX.

Béranger's friend! ah Judith Frère,  
You who in youth were passing fair,  
Yea, *Beauty*, through your whole life long,  
I praise you for your gift of song,  
Your life of purity and prayer!

That life, was it too full of care,  
Of burdens that the poor must bear,  
For you who were o'er all the throng,  
Béranger's friend?

He sang you in that quaint old air  
Of stately France; and now I dare  
To name you loveliest among  
The loves immortalized in song,  
And, happiest of them all, you were  
Béranger's friend!

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O Quaker Belle, thine eyes are grey!  
Alas! in this degenerate day,  
Thy garb has not that Friendly hue;  
Thy gown too oft is red or blue,  
Thy hat oft trimmed with ribbons gay.

In thy demure and quiet way,  
Thou wins poor Gentile hearts away,  
Saying but *Thee* instead of *You*,  
O Quaker Belle!

And yet, for all the cynics say,  
Thy heart, as in George Fox's day,  
Is just as pure and just as true.  
Thy *gown* may be of red or blue,  
Thy *mind* still wears the Friendly grey,  
O Quaker Belle!

## THE ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST.

ON the evening of March 17th, the eighteenth annual contest for the prize offered by the Alumni of Haverford College, for excellence in composition and oratory, took place in Alumni Hall. There was a large audience of students and friends of the college, and careful work was shown in each of the nine orations.

Edward P. Allinson, of the Class of '74, presided, and introduced Anson B. Harvey, the first speaker, whose subject was "Romanism in the Dark Ages." He showed the influence of Romanism in making this interesting though gloomy epoch worthy of its name. The Monastic orders, though to them we owe the preservation of the Hebrew, Greek and Roman literature during this time of chaos, certainly exerted a harmful influence, for, as the speaker showed, they tended to destroy learning, they were marked by the immortality of the leaders, and they fostered the too dominant superstition of the time.

The next oration was by Henry S. Conard, on "The Founders of New France." Under this title he very ably set forth the noble and active work of the Jesuits among the Indians in America, showing how these Frenchmen came away, in many cases from rich homes, not for the hope of gain, not because of religious oppression, but simply to save souls. He told of their untiring zeal, of their fearlessness in danger and readiness to endure torture, if only they could make converts to the cause of religion and spread wide the influence of their belief throughout this new land.

Frank C. Rex was the third speaker, with the subject "The Hand-writing on the Wall." As in past time, he said, the different great nations of the world have for a period shone out in brilliancy—because of the possession of some life-giving virtue,

so the American nation, a century or more ago, sprang into existence. Now, lest she may fade away, torn by such destructive vices as have preyed upon other bright nations who have faded, let her on the beginning of the second century of her existence, look back and learn lessons from the past. The greatest evil to be feared is prostitution of the right of suffrage, and the reasons why political reforms do not take place is that so long as bribery flourishes the ballot-box does not determine the trend of public sentiment, and that those elected too often prove false to the pledges they have taken. After showing how terrible these evils are, the speaker went on to say, that reform can only be effected by the conscientious education of popular sentiment in the schools and academies. Corruption must be stopped, and it is time for the not unpatriotic, but sleeping citizen to awake and fight the danger threatening—lest the Divine ruler may pronounce the "mene, mene, tekel upharsin," and being weighed in the balances and found wanting, the kingdom shall be given to the Medes and Persians.

The Hawaiian question was next discussed by Henry W. Scarborough, under the title of "A National Problem." After tracing the growth and development of the condition of Hawaii, from the time we first heard of it through the missionaries who went out there sixty years ago, down to the present time, he went on to give the reasons which influenced him to favor the annexation of the islands. They were: the duty of the Teuton race of civilizing the world, owed to humanity, which duty devolved upon us as the nearest to this part of the world in question, and the benefit we, as a nation, would derive from the annexation from the aid to commerce, and the convenience of a navy outpost. Hawaii, he said, was the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

The fifth oration was by George A. Beyerle, on "The Wire Age." He applied

that name to the present age because the rapid progress in the uses and applications of electricity is its most characteristic feature. He spoke of the fact that the knowledge of the production of electricity by friction was known hundreds of years ago, but that not until the seventeenth century, was any application made of this fundamental principle. Since then the advance has been wonderful. He mentioned some of the many uses to which it is put to-day, and prophesied still more wonderful developments in the future.

Eugene M. Wescott, whose oration is printed on another page of this number of the HAVERFORDIAN, spoke next.

He was followed by William Wistar Comfort, who spoke on the subject: "The New Brunswick Fishermen and Annexation." The question of the annexation was to be settled by the governments and press, and the object of the speaker was, he said, only to place before the audience the condition of these poor fishermen under the present laws and government, and show how much they longed for change, and how beneficial it would be. He told of the life of poverty and hard work, and of the miserable pittance these men received for the fish which they smoked and sent to the markets for sale, for after the costs of shipping, packing and duty had been paid, the profits were but five cents for every seventy-five smoked herring. The life of these poor men is one of nothing but work, and they have nothing to look forward to but ruin, unless some change is made in their government and conditions of life.

Oscar M. Chase next spoke on "A Social Problem." He sketched the terrible social condition of the anthracite coal regions in Pennsylvania, and traced the poverty, wickedness and general degradation of the people there to the presence and influence of the crowds that pour in

from Italy and Hungary, the immigration of the scum of the continent, which overrun these fields and bring in all the evil conditions existing in this region. He described the atrocities these people commit, the degenerate condition of the young, and setting forth this condition, "not," as he said of the "dead past, but of the living present," he showed the remedy lying in the government's power, and the terrible consequences resulting from the neglect of the use of it.

The last oration was by Parker S. Williams on "A Pennsylvania Patriot." The speaker told of the life and work of John Dickinson, to whose memory so little justice has been done. This man, the first to advocate resistance to ministerial taxation on constitutional grounds, was for a period one of the foremost men in his State and country. He was the author of the famous "Farmer's Letters," a member of the Continental Congress, active in the framing of the Constitution of the United States, and of such wisdom and intelligence that the whole country looked to him as an authority. Yet he has almost been forgotten, and little honor done him for his many and great services.

The judges of the contest were Judge Arnold, Attorney-General Hensel, and Mr. T. Jones Monaghan, who kindly consented to serve in the place of Judge Dallas, who was unable to be present. Judge Arnold announced the decision, making a very pleasant prefatory address, in which were some very apt remarks on oratory, and he highly commended the work done by the contestants.

The unanimous decision of the judges awarded the first prize to Eugene M. Wescott, while George A. Beyerle and Henry W. Scarborough received honorable mention. Judge Arnold was followed by Attorney-General Hensel and Mr. Monaghan, each of whom made a short address.



Mr. Philip C. Garrett, in behalf of the managers of the college, thanked the judges for their kindness in accepting the invitation to serve, and the audience passed a vote of thanks to them for their services.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'42. Dr. James J. Levick read a paper before the Pennsylvania Historical Society on March 13th, on "The Early Welsh Quakers and Their Emigration to Pennsylvania."

'62. Isaac F. Wood has given to the Library Crevier's "History of the Roman Emperors" in an English translation in ten volumes, published in London, 1755-61.

'72. Richard H. Thomas, M. D., of Baltimore, gave an address at the Haverford Tea-Meeting on March 18th. Dr. Thomas also spoke to the students at collection on the evening of March 19th.

'83. The plans for the new cricket shed were drawn by Truscott & Bailly (William L. Bailly, '83), architects.

'87. J. Howe Adams, M. D., sailed recently with his family for an extended tour in Europe.

'89. Herbert Morris, '89, visited college on March 31st. He is now engaged with the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown.

J. M. Steere, '90, D. P. Hibberd, '90, T. S. Kirkbride, '90, Harry Alger, '91, H. A. Todd, '91, J. S. Morris, '91, W. N. L. West, '92, J. W. Muir, '92, F. McAllister, '92, E. S. Cary, '92, have recently visited college.

Eighteen volumes of manuscript lectures by Daniel B. Smith, first principal of Haverford School, have been given to the library. The lectures are on Ethics and History.

The following names should be added to the list of Haverford graduates holding positions in university or college faculties,

which was printed in the last issue of the HAVERFORDIAN:

Gulford College, North Carolina—

L. Lyndon Hobbs, A. M., '74, President.

J. Franklin Davis, A. M., '75, Professor of Greek and German.

Pacific College, Oregon—

Thomas Newlin, A. M., '85, President.

Penn College, Iowa—

Arthur W. Jones, A. M., '85, Professor of Greek.

Charles L. Michener, A. M., (P. G., '90), Professor of Latin.

Elmer H. Gifford, A. M., (P. G., '92), Professor of Physics.

Chicago University—

Henry N. Stokes, Ph. D., '78, Professor of Chemistry.

University of Maryland Medical School—

Randolph Winslow, M. D., A. M., '71, Professor of Surgery.

Women's Medical College, Baltimore—

Richard H. Thomas, M. D., '72, Professor of Diseases of Throat and Lungs.

Wilmington College, Ohio—

William E. Sayrs, A. M., (P. G., '90), Professor of Greek.

#### THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT.

THE University Settlement of Philadelphia was opened in January last, and is in a tenement building recently erected by the Beneficent Building Association. The opening of this Settlement has followed that of others in New York, Boston and Chicago. Of these, the Andover House in Boston, which is kept up by the young men of Andover Seminary, is perhaps best known to the public. An interesting description of the method and aim of a University Settlement we find in a late number of the *Red and Blue*, of the University of Pennsylvania, and in view of a recent establishment of a branch in our own city, it may not be amiss to quote some ideas for the benefit of our readers.

In order to be of any practical use or help to the poor, it was discovered many years ago in England, that the helper must go down to the same level with the object

of his charity, and then if possible lift that object to his own level. A thorough knowledge of the real condition and needs of the poor is essential before any good can be done them which will be of a lasting character. This knowledge can only be gained by association in the walk of daily life, and hence arose the University Settlement, where, besides raising and lifting the characters who flock to him, the student of sociology and economics has an excellent chance to study "low life" in a very practical way, to acquire a notion of the social status which he could never gain from books.

Indeed, perhaps the latter motive is the weightier with those who work in the "University Settlement" as opposed to the "College Settlement" of which more will be said later; students from University of Pennsylvania, the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School and Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester take part in the conduct and maintenance of the Settlement recently established in Philadelphia. The position for studying the Italian and colored families, from whose ranks our petty criminals largely come, is well chosen, and great results are possible if the study of these people can be scientifically carried on, that is, if the best directed efforts of philanthropy can be made a science. In the case of the Settlement here, no new lines of work have been entered upon, but the young men are assigned certain hours to certain charitable institutions, of which many exist in the neighborhood. In all these so-called "Beneficial Societies" the need is felt of capable and educated young men who can assume direction in place of the present managers and directors, who are too often engrossed in their own business enterprises.

This Settlement then, aims to train students in the art of skillful charity, and they will be warned against the many agencies which have been tried and found wanting.

It was mentioned above that "College Settlements" must be carefully distinguished from "University Settlements." The former have also been organized in many of our large cities, but they are maintained by graduates of women's colleges, and are more in the nature of guilds for the benefit of the poor than they are a means of education. Some ladies of refinement have felt called to enter the work, and because they have thus in one sense degraded themselves the whole plan has been much criticised, but a hasty criticism of any charitable work is much out of place from any who themselves do no good to their fellow creatures.

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

A meeting of the Everett—Athenæum, devoted to the study of Ruskins' life and works, was held on March 10th. After several songs by the Glee Club, the following program was carried out: Readings from Ruskin's works, *Comfort*, '94, and *Restine*, '94; his *Life and Character*, Evans, '95; his *Views on Social and Religious Questions*, Hoag, '93; *Ruskin as an Art Critic*, Farr, '94.

On March 12th, the Athletic Association voted the payment of fifty dollars to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association for debts incurred while Haverford was still a member of the Association.

F. F. Davis, '93, has been awarded the Haverford Fellowship for 1893-'94.

March 17th and 18th were granted as holidays, in consideration of the long term and the good work done by the students. Several Juniors took advantage of this respite to make a pilgrimage to Valley Forge. The spring recess will begin on April 13th, not on the 14th, as stated in the catalogue.

Mr. Richard Cadbury's class in art met for the last time on March 13th. His apprecia-

tive comments and criticism have been of great benefit to those who have attended his talks. We were especially fortunate in having before us such fine reproductions of the works of the greatest masters, old and modern.

A Foot-ball Association meeting was held on March 15th, at which an amendment to the constitution, changing the date for the election of officers to the first Wednesday in March, was adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, Restine, '94; vice-president, Blanchard, '95; secretary and treasurer, Wood, '96; manager, Webster, '95; assistant manager, Lester, '96; ground committee, Conklin, '95, and Blanchard, '95.

The Loganian held a meeting on March 21st, when the question whether the United States should build any more warships or not, was sharply discussed. Officers were then elected as follows: President, Isaac Sharpless; vice-president, Johnson; secretary, Farr, '94; treasurer, De Cou, '94; president of the Council, Webster, '95. At a meeting on March 31, Women's Suffrage was discussed.

President Sharpless, on the thirteenth, read, at Collection, the report of the Alumni Committee on Oratory. The report spoke very favorably of the late contest. It was recommended that henceforth the date of the contest be fixed to suit the convenience of the Faculty and contestants.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A., for next year, will be as follows: President, Comfort, '94; vice president, Collins, '94; recording secretary, Conklin, '94; corresponding secretary, Cookman, '95; treasurer, Lester, '96.

Workmen have of late been engaged in disfiguring Founder's Hall, by means of fire-escapes, one being placed at each end. It is to be hoped that these unsightly,

though perhaps necessary, ladders may be masked by vines, or concealed in some way or other.

John W. Mahaley (Billy), who has been employed at Haverford for seven years, latterly as carpenter and general repair man, has left. His shrill chiding voice, so familiar to all, will be heard no more. In view of his varied experience here, he has set up for himself, as a plumber, at Hanover, Pa.

The Haverford Cricket team has arranged to play a match with the Boston Cricket Club on May 26th, thus giving the players an opportunity to become accustomed to the Boston light and the pace of the grounds before meeting Harvard on the 27th. The Haverford eleven will play the opening match of the new Merion Grounds, at Haverford, with the Merion team, on April 29th.

The new cricket shed is almost entirely finished and it is expected that there will be a formal opening sometime in April.

President Sharpless asked a number of Philadelphia business men to address the Seniors and Juniors on the duties of the citizen in municipal affairs. Mr. Woodruff (who took the place of George G. Mercer) spoke on March 31st, on the present corruption of municipal government and the proper remedies for this state of affairs. Francis B. Reeves was unable to speak on account of illness. The other speakers were, as announced: Edward P. Allison, on April 7th, and W. I. Nicholls, on April 11th.

A Quartet from the College Glee Club, consisting of Dr. Thompson, Whitall, Palmer and Restine sang at the Grammar School Sports held on Friday, March 24. The ushers at the Amherst Glee and Banjo Club Concert were students from the Junior and Sophomore Classes.

The cricket half-holidays for the coming spring will fall upon the following dates: Tuesday, May 2nd; Wednesday, May 10th; Thursday, May 18th; Wednesday, May 24th; Tuesday, May 30th, and Friday, June 9th.

Since our last issue 253 volumes have been added to the library. Among these we call the attention of our readers to the following:

- "History of Rome."—Victor Duruy. Ill. Trans. Epigrams from the Greek Anthology. W. Mackail, trans.
- "English Composition."—Barrett Wendell.
- "Demeter and Other Poems," Tennyson.
- "Obiter Dicta." 1st series, Augustine Birrell.
- "Theocritus, Bion, Moschus," A. Lang, trans.
- "Lyric Love." William Watson—ed.
- "Lectures on Shakespeare," H. Hudson.
- "Paradise Found." W. J. Warren.
- Four volumes of C. S. Calverly's works.
- Works of Walter Savage Landor, 1853 edition.
- "Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence."
- "Raphael, his Life and Work," Crowe.
- "Wm. Blake—Life and Works," Alexander Gilchrist.
- Hamerton—"Painting in France."
- Hamerton—"Sylvan Year."
- Works of Rob't Herrick.
- John Webster's works. ed. Dyce.
- Aubrey De Vere—Essays.
- "Inland Voyage." R. L. Stevenson.
- "Bard of Dimblavizna" (Roumanian Folk Songs.)

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

THE regular meeting of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association was held in the office of Mr. G. S. Patterson, on Monday, March 6. Messrs. G. S. Patterson and J. N. Henry represented the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. R. D. Brown, Harvard University, and Messrs. F. Whitall, W. W. Comfort and C. J. Rhoads, Haverford College.

In the absence of the president, Mr. J. W. Muir, and of the vice-president, Mr. C. Skinner, it was moved and carried that Mr. Patterson take the chair.

The election of officers for 1893 resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. N. Henry, University of Pennsylvania; Vice-President, Mr. W. W. Comfort, Haverford; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Hockley, Harvard.

The prize bat for the best batting average in the I. C. A. during the season of 1892 was awarded to Mr. H. C. Thayer, University of Pennsylvania, with an average of  $22\frac{2}{3}$ . The prize for the bowling was awarded to Mr. C. Skinner, of Harvard.

Since the three teams were tied for the championship, it was awarded to the University of Pennsylvania, on the ground that that institution held it the previous year.

The following schedule of matches was adopted: Harvard vs. Haverford, May 27, at Cambridge; University of Pennsylvania vs. Harvard, June 3, at Cambridge; University of Pennsylvania vs. Haverford, June 19, at the grounds of the Merion C. C., Haverford.

Mr. G. S. Patterson was appointed a committee of one to arrange for a match at Philadelphia, between an Intercollegiate eleven from Canada and one from the United States, the game to take place sometime in July, if possible.

#### COMMUNICATION.

THE editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to receive publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

To the EDITOR OF THE HAVERFORDIAN.

Sir:—A friend of Haverford cricket said to me the other day, "we want a little foot-ball spirit in the cricketers here." He was right to a certain extent. I do think there is not enough spirit in the men here, but it is not foot-ball spirit we want in cricket, but cricket spirit. It is enough to keep the game alive in other parts of the world and I think it ought to be enough for Uncle Sam, if he uses the foot-ball spirit he never will play cricket as well as his renowned grandmother.

The cricket spirit as well as the game is to a certain extent, born in a man; we do not all have it, and I think it is the duty of every man honored with it to force it into others.



The foot-ball player before he can play well, must be shown the "red rag." He can not play without his "monkey up." A cricketer must be cool and collected, he must not get the least excited, we want all the dash without the excitement.

The cricket spirit can be cultivated; there could not be better surroundings, a quiet peaceful neighborhood, beautiful grounds, youth, and, as far as I can see, plenty of time.

Every player can not be a Grace or a Shrewsbury, but in the eyes of the supporters of Haverford cricket, the best man here will be greater than the great W. G.

Now I consider this year's team is the best all-round team we have had since I have had the pleasure of being here, but with hard work and a little care it can be made much stronger, "I mean the hard work of every individual player." A batsman or bowler cannot do more than is in him, but there is no limit to the amount of fielding that can be done by a man on the lookout for it. Keep your eye on the ball from the moment you go on the field until you leave it, and you will stop and catch balls which at first look impossible. Many a match has been won by good fielding and it can be done again.

We are not as strong as the best clubs of the city, but that does not mean that we may not play even better.

Every man when he goes on to the field must keep his eye on the ball until it is dead, and then he should keep it alive by throwing it around, instead of lying around and getting half asleep. When the ball is hit, go for it, everybody go, it will keep you warm if nothing else; when you see a ball going to the boundary chase it until it rolls over, it may stop a few inches from it, and be only one run instead of two or three, "and the match may be lost by only one run." Field right through the match as if your opponents only wanted one to win and you were

determined they should not get it. Practice throwing to the wicket easily and straight, it is much better than a hard wild throw which may result in three or four for an overthrow, back up well, don't talk to one another while the ball is in play, it takes your attention off the ball. There is a lot to do in cricket besides batting and bowling and if the game is won the fielder will get his share of the credit, for all are equal.

We must play a lot of scrub games, it will teach the new men the game in its entirety, which cannot be done in the nets or in the shed. I will now call "over" hoping I have not taken too much of your valuable space in bowling it, and hoping that the result will show that I have not bowled a "wide."

ARTHUR WOODCOCK.

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

IN regard to Swarthmore, the Delaware College paper speaks as follows: "We congratulate our sister college upon her recognized superiority in the literary field unmistakably evidenced by the refusal of Lehigh and Haverford to enter into a contest on the platform." In view of the fact that Franklin and Marshall has also refused the very flattering challenge, it seems rather presumptuous to jump at the conclusion that, on this account, Swarthmore is easily a superior to the above-mentioned colleges "on the platform." Indeed it is just possible that some other considerations besides inferiority may have entered into the refusals which have been mentioned. If it were not probable that the editor of the Delaware College paper would overlook any allusion to his statement, which might be made in the HAVERFORDIAN, we might indulge in a few reflections about the wisdom of such sweeping assertions on the part of an ignorant outsider.

The Columbia *Spectator* quotes President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, as

saying: "I consider it my first duty to know personally every student of the University, in order that I may give advice and counsel on the selection of studies, and at the same time find what effect the different courses are having. It will be seen at once that we are in much closer personal contact with the professors here than is possible at a city university like Columbia, where, however, the men seem to be making a move towards closer social acquaintance with their instructors. Benefits certainly will follow if we can address our professors as friends interested in our successes, as well as in our failures, and it is safe to say that the best class of students in Haverford heartily appreciate any personal or social attentions which the professors extend to them.

The spirit of the HAVERFORDIAN is becoming lazy. We care too much for ourselves and our friends, and in this selfishness we are too apt to lose sight of our duty to Haverford. Looking about in the other colleges we can find a larger percentage of fellows engaged in some disinterested college work than we do find if we turn the glass to ourselves. There seems little doubt that much of this heartlessness is due to the curtailment of our privileges to appear in public. The more his college is known outside, the more pride and interest the student will take in the work of that college. Perhaps in a future number we will have something to say about our appearance before the public, but for the present we would just throw out a suggestion in regard to Class Day. This latter is a distinctly Senior affair, and must remain such, but this year and in future years we must see the other classmen taking an active and personal share in making that day the supreme social event of our Haverford life. Let our guests come early in the day and stay late, so that at least once a

year they will see these grounds in all their June beauty, and let games and garden parties make the day pass pleasantly for hosts as well as guests. In this way we will all enjoy commencement week more, and our college pride will be mightily increased.

#### LECTURE.

ON March 14, Mr. James Wood, '58, of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., gave a very interesting lecture on Egypt and the Nile, before the students and friends of the college, in Alumni Hall. The lecture was illustrated with about seventy-five slides taken by Mr. Wood and his son.

Preparatory to entering upon his subject Mr. Wood remarked that he would devote most of his time to showing photographs, and, therefore, would not enter deeply into any of the disputed points of Egyptology, yet he wished to impress upon his hearers the profound truth contained in the old saying that "Egypt is the gift of the Nile." Mr. Wood showed how the Nile had indelibly impressed its stamp on everything that came under its influence, whether it be a human being or a domestic animal, even the learning, (of the Egyptians) their commerce, their engineering, laws, calendar, in fact the whole civilization, was originally connected with the rise and fall of the Nile.

Of the many views which Mr. Wood showed us, and the remarks which he made in connection with them, it will be impossible to report in this number.

#### Tennyson.

To-night, when chill winds tear away  
From shivering bough the pallid leaf,  
I think of him who sang in grief,  
"Our little systems have their day;  
"They have their day and cease to be,"—  
He is not dead, but aye shall give  
Pure, tuneful solace; he shall live  
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—*Harvard Monthly.*

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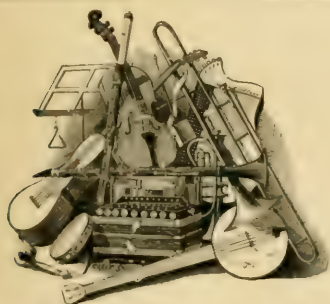
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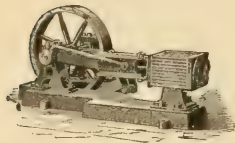
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VOLUME XV.

MAY, 1893, TO MAY, 1894.

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**Haverford College,**

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# The Haverfordian.

VOL. XV.

HAVERFORD, PA., MAY, 1893.

NO. I.

## The Haverfordian.

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Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

WITH the May number of the HAVERFORDIAN the incoming board is generally expected to head the new volume with some prefatory remarks as to its aims. As the character of the paper during its administration probably will show the realization of its aims,—at least it is supposed to do so,—it seems as though, keeping in mind the mythical old principle of deeds speaking louder than words, we might leave subsequent pages, and subsequent numbers to speak for us. Really, in our minds, the only apparent object of the custom is in order that any one who has interest enough, or, we might say, fondness enough, to look over the volume when completed, may see how widely the realization has differed from the

anticipation. However, the precedent having been established, we proceed to state briefly what we hope to do.

We have to announce no change in the general policy of the paper. Our predecessors have set a standard, to maintain which will be our aim. Under the conditions here at Haverford, with but one college paper, we could not radically change its character to advantage. We should like to make the HAVERFORDIAN more of a literary magazine, but with no daily, or semi-weekly to publish the college news, and reports of games and society work, it is impossible. Such matter as this must be published, to be put on record if for nothing else, and the HAVERFORDIAN is the only record-book. We shall try, therefore, as our predecessors have done, as best we can to balance the two interests, giving Athletics perforce the predominance in spring and fall, and more space and attention to literary work in the winter.

The system adopted by the last board, with regard to our exchanges, will be continued. We value them very highly, even though we have no department solely devoted to them, and an important part of the *Hall and Campus*, which has taken the place of the exchange column, is that relating to the exchanges. We continue this new department, with the same object in view, which our predecessors had in introducing it,—simply to substitute something which will interest others beside the editors of the exchanges, something less formal and dry than the unsatisfactory clippings, or the

criticisms which are never anything more than returned compliments or vindictive sallies.

We are very ready to publish any worthy literary work which may come to us from the college body, and we also look for some assistance from the alumni, whose contributions of articles, communications, or notes of interest, will be very gladly received. With this brief introduction, no less general than such introductions are wont to be, the new board enters upon its duties, realizing the responsibility which rests upon its shoulders,—trusting to keep the HAVERFORDIAN to such a standard as to reflect no discredit upon the college, but rather that it may be the means of furthering Haverford's interests, and extending its reputation.

---

WE wish to draw attention to what seems to us a serious defect in the training of the Haverford student. That the subject has not before claimed a place in the reforming columns of the HAVERFORDIAN, is a matter of surprise.

Every college-bred man should be able to express himself in writing grammatically, clearly and forcibly; in short, he should be able to write a good style. Opinion may differ as to how such a style is to be obtained, and it doubtless is obtained, in measure, by a study of the best writers; but it cannot be obtained without exercises in composition. Now we are of the opinion that there is no adequate provision made for the development, through his college course, of a student's powers of composition. True, with beautiful regularity, certain themes are allotted for his edification; but he writes them sustained by the cheering thought that he will not see them again, and hands them in as he would consign them to the waste-paper basket. The Freshman, in his innocence,

may work late, and spend his best energies upon his first theme—nay, he may even allow himself to be deluded by promises that his theme will be returned corrected. But wisdom comes with years, and the Freshman, finding that the bread he casts upon the waters does not return to him even after many days, soon learns to bestow his energies on toil which bears visible fruit.

We are convinced that improvement, at all proportionate to the time and labor spent, cannot accrue from the system of training which at present obtains. The student is kept in the dark equally as to the merits and faults of his work. He may unconsciously throughout his four years continue to write compositions, all of them faulty in certain respects. Faults, by repetition, will become deeply implanted, and his style will suffer irreparably. He may, without doubt, acquire facility in filling the required number of sheets. But this alone is an accomplishment fatal to his style. The very object of exercises in composition is defeated, if the writers are not made aware of their faults. The time spent in composing would be spent more profitably in study of standard works. A guiding and criticising hand is absolutely necessary.

May we not venture to hope that within the near future the Haverford student may no longer be compelled to spend his labor on that which is not bread, and may receive a more intelligent and more careful training in this very important branch of college culture.

---

AT this time in the college year we turn our attention to the subject of spring sports. We have a tendency here at Haverford to become reserved in our ideas, and because of our numbers and our poor gymnasium, to be discouraged about athletic interests. Athletic spirit rises when there is competition; this is



developed in track athletics, perhaps more than in any other branch, because there is rivalry between individuals. The foot-ball season takes a certain class of men, cricket and base-ball utilize others, but if we leave out track athletics, the spirit and the development which is necessary in the other interests will suffer.

During the months of February, March and April the anticipation of spring sports gives a stimulus to the practice in the gymnasium, which builds up the man for any game which he takes up during the year. The universal opinion in favor of track athletics is shown by the large meetings every spring in institutions all over the continent. Haverford cannot compete with Yale and Harvard, but she can utilize what material she has, and this has proved in the past to rank favorably with colleges of the same number of students. When we weigh the advantages and disadvantages, we shall find that the benefits derived from track athletics fully compensate for the trouble of undertaking them.

The HAVERFORDIAN is glad to know that the college appreciates the benefits of spring sports and has decided to hold them this year. We earnestly hope that every man in college will support them, either by taking part in them, or at least by being present when they are held, and that Haverford will have no reason to be disappointed with the work done this year.

ONE of the serious problems which incoming Freshman classes at Haverford have lately been called upon to solve, has been the invention of a sufficiently new and acceptable class pin. A surprising amount of genius and energy is required in this apparently insignificant matter, and the difficulty will obviously increase, as the number of class pins already in existence grows larger. Efforts in this line have not always been completely suc-

cessful, and in one or two instances beauty seems to have been almost entirely sacrificed to originality.

It is the custom, we believe, in most colleges, to dispense with the class pin, substituting in its stead, a college button. It seems almost absurd that in a college of Haverford's size, each class of twenty or thirty men should be required to select a different emblem. Aside from the useless rivalry and dissatisfaction entailed by it, the practice is rather expensive, because of the small number of pins required. A college button, of which a comparatively large quantity could be ordered, and the yearly demand for which could be roughly estimated, would be obtainable at very much lower rates.

Action by the College Association with regard to the adoption of a button, would do away with the worry and occasional disappointment which each class experiences at its entry into the college. It would insure a pin of respectable appearance, and might have some effect in still further strengthening and crystallizing the tendency toward united college action. If some recognition of class distinctions were required, the design could include a space for the insertion of class numerals or colors, the general pattern of the pins remaining uniform. Though the HAVERFORDIAN, as a rule, does not encourage the sacrifice of our own established customs to outside influences, yet in this instance we think that Haverford may profitably fall in with the example of other Eastern colleges.

A careful examination of the Manheim Cricket Grounds failed to reveal any cause for the forfeiture of the game with Germantown on account of unfitness. On the contrary, the creases were much firmer and harder than were our own at the same time, and we much regret the decision of the Manheim Ground Committee.

## THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

A LARGE audience was entertained in Alumni Hall on the evening of April 13th, as the guests of '94, on the occasion of their Junior exercises. The platform, on which were seated President Sharpless and the speakers of the evening, was tastefully decorated with palms and white lilies, and produced a pleasing effect. President Sharpless opened the exercises with a few appropriate remarks, before introducing the first speaker.

W. W. Comfort sketched the history of the "College of William and Mary," dwelling particularly on its early institutions and customs. Founded in 1691, it continued to be the richest college in America until the outbreak of the Revolution. During this long stretch of years it had linked with its own the names of Jefferson, Randolph, Henry, Washington, and many others who were prominent in the early history of our country. The college buildings have suffered from fire at four different times, but have been persistently rebuilt. During this century, however, the college of William and Mary has slowly but surely succumbed to the prestige of her two children, the University of Virginia, and the Washington and Lee University. The war, with its consequent poverty, drove the college to suspension for many years, and it is only comparatively recently that Congress has voted an appropriation of \$65,000, and that the college has begun to live anew.

Oscar M. Chase spoke next, on "The Waldenses." He briefly sketched the early history of this persecuted community, and told how that Rome, jealous of their primitive simplicity of life, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, introduced the Inquisition, burnt their villages, and all but exterminated their race. Persecution continued at intervals till 1685, when Rome secured the revocation of the Edict of

Nantes. For the second time this brave people was driven by force and treachery to leave its native valley. Four years later the soldier-pastor Arnaud stood once more in his pulpit, and with sword in one hand and Bible in the other, declared that he would never take his pastoral office unless his brethren were free. Let us hope that such a staunch community may receive a hearty welcome if they make this the land of their adoption.

The subject of G. A. Beyerle's essay was "Dialect in American Literature." The increase of dialect prose and its increasing popularity is not entirely due to its power of amusing. Dialect must not be excluded from the realm of poetry, for it breathes pure nature, and so cannot fail to charm and inspire. Dialect in poetry, introduced in the first place to amuse, has gradually become more didactic. The poet teaches by means of the lowly things of nature—and it is by teaching thus that the poet's genius shines forth. We may trace the dialect element in the other arts—*e. g.*, painting and sculpture. Further, to be consistent, we must allow the farmer, the negro, and the college student his own peculiar parlance.

"The Ordinance of 1787" was the subject of H. W. Scarborough's address. This was the first ordinance passed for the government of that territory in the Northwest which came into the hands of the Union by the ceding of the conflicting claims of the States. Colonists would not settle on this newly-acquired land unless they could have it free from slavery. The opposition of the South was skillfully overcome and a bill passed which excluded slavery forever. The act further encourages education, and Congress has voted more than 20,000,000 acres as educational endowment. We must give the much-scoffed-at West its due meed of credit for producing under this ordinance such men

as Garfield, the Shermans, Grant and Lincoln.

The subject of the last speaker, H. S. Conard, was, "A Glance at Walt Whitman." The poet, from his youthful days, which were spent in a printer's office, found room in his heart for all classes of humanity. Early breaking loose from stereotyped forms of composition, Whitman introduced himself to the world with "Leaves of Grass." America pronounced him an outlaw from respectable society, but England accorded him a welcome. Whitman was a lover of free nature, and, shaking off all the restrictions of verse, he made his poetry as free as nature around him. To the criticism that Whitman wrote from unchaste motives, the life of the man is a sufficient reply. And when we read his "catalogues," we should have in our mind's eye, the good loving face of the poet, as he salutes all humanity. Whitman's most popular writings are the pathetic songs in "Drum Taps" and "Memories of President Lincoln," whose martyr-death is also immortalized in "My Captain."

At the conclusion of the exercises the audience adjourned to Founder's Hall, where a most enjoyable reception was tendered them, through the kindness of the members of the class. Several of the recitation-rooms had been artistically decorated with class and college banners, engravings and pictures. Photographs of class and college athletic teams, together with other class trophies, were abundantly in evidence.

Refreshments were served in the college dining-room, which was also appropriately decorated. Many friends of the class, and several former members were present.

The base-ball game which had been arranged between the Swarthmore and Haverford Sophomores was declared "off" by the former, owing to alleged press of athletic duties.

#### IN THE ROYAL DOMAIN.

THE valley of the Loire, which was the centre and strength of the French Kingdom, has always attracted travelers (not too hurried by a desire to take in all Europe at a glance) not only on account of the rich character of the country, which has gained it the name of the "Garden of France," but also on account of its great towns and its charming chateaux. Evelyn, who visited France in 1644, notes in his diary many of the famous and beautiful spots in this region, while Henry James, in our own day, has described its castles and towns in his easy, entertaining fashion. But in spite of these and many other sources of information, a description of some of the towns and villages, with their cathedrals and chateaux, as seen by an ordinary traveler, may be of interest.

I will only speak briefly of our long and tedious journey from the borders of Switzerland to Bourges, the first town of great interest we visited. As our course lay at right angles to the great railway lines that radiate from Paris, our progress was slow, but the day and a half that we spent on the way was not altogether wasted, for we thus had an opportunity of seeing some places of considerable interest. The railway from Neuchâtel leads over the Jura Mountains by the Pass of la Cluse, rugged and beautiful, but not to be compared with the loftier passes of the Alps. On the French side the pass narrows to a deep gorge, commanded by two gloomy fortresses, in one of which Touissant l'Ouverture, the Negro hero of San Domingo, died after a long imprisonment. Many will remember Wendell Phillips' extravagant praise of this man, and his severe condemnation of Napoleon's action in the matter. From the foot of the Jura, the densely wooded hills roll away, gradually sinking into the central plain of France. Dijon, where we spent the first night, is a prosperous modern town on one of the main

railway lines, and contains little of interest to the traveler except its cathedral. We spent all the next day on the way to Bourges, being forced to wait at several places on account of bad connections. Nevers, one of these places, was a town of unusual interest, containing a Gothic Cathedral, a handsome town-hall and several old battlemented towers. Its cathedral has an apse at each end, the Romanesque one at the west being a remnant of an earlier church. The most impressive thing we saw was, however, an old church of the twelfth century, which we visited just at dusk. The lofty pillars and semi-circular vaults of the nave were, at that hour, dimly lighted by the small and deep-set windows, and the presence of a single devout worshiper seemed only to increase the gloomy solemnity of the place. The Romanesque, though not equal to the Gothic in majesty and grace, surpasses it, perhaps, in noble simplicity and solidity. The triple apse of this church is a very unusual and beautiful departure from the customary form.

We did not reach Bourges till late in the evening, and so went immediately to our hotel, the *Boule d'Or*. The landlady, a large and severe appearing woman, received us in the dingy hall and, after giving us our candles, according to the provincial manner, sent us up to bed. In almost all French hotels the landladies and others in authority are women, while men, as here at Haverford, occupy the position of chambermaids and household servants. Our coffee was served the next morning in large bowls, with tablespoons instead of teaspoons, while the bread was cut from circular loaves that hung on the hat-rack near by.

Bourges is a very ancient and sleepy town, which preserves little of its former importance. Known in the time of Cæsar, it became of greatest importance in the Middle Ages, when its famous cathedral

was built. At one time, during the reign of Charles III., it was the capital of France, but with the deliverance of Paris from English rule, it lost its importance, and was chiefly known for its University. This University numbered many well-known men among its faculty and students, the most famous being, perhaps, John Calvin. The older streets are very narrow and crooked, with cobbled pavements, but the city is surrounded by broad boulevards, built on the site of the old walls, which have been torn down on this account.

On the morning after our arrival we visited the Cathedral of St. Etienne, which is one of the finest churches in France, and especially noted for its figure sculpture and stained glass. It is closely shut in by houses, as is often the case with such buildings, so that there is difficulty in seeing it well as a whole. We approached it on the north side, where there is a beautiful porch, but our attention was chiefly drawn to the great west front. The façade has in the centre a large rose-window, and is flanked by two heavily buttressed towers (both unfinished) which seem to crowd the central part. The northern and loftier tower, which is the latest and most ornate, is said to have been built with money saved by abstaining from butter during Lent. The façade is most remarkable on account of its five great portals. Each portal is surmounted by a steep gable with a circular traceried opening in the gable end, the central portal, which is higher than the others, having, for instance, an opening filled with a wheel-like design of wonderful richness of detail. The deeply-recessed arches of the portals contain statues of saints and angels, each under a delicately carved canopy, while the tympana over the circular-headed doorways are filled with sculptured groups. The group in the tympanum of the central portal represents the Last Judgment, a scene which is pictured



with great strength and vividness, though in a somewhat rough and crude manner. The triangular space is divided into three bands by moldings, ornamented with foliage truthfully copied from nature. Christ sits above, enthroned as judge, with angels and saints about him. Below stands the angel with the scales, weighing the sins of an innocent female figure, while an ugly, grinning devil stands waiting with ready pitchfork. Further to the left (of the angel) the wicked are being led away and tormented by demons, some of whom are casting the lost into fiery cauldrons, while others are blowing the fire. On the right the blessed are being gathered into Abraham's bosom. Abraham is sitting under a pavilion holding the little souls as if in an apron. In the lowest range the dead are rising from their tombs, some with joyful haste and prayer, others with evident unwillingness and fear. Between the two doorways is the standing figure of Christ, blessing the people. The other portals, in like manner, represent scenes from the lives of the saints.

Upon entering the church a wonderful effect of height and length, often lacking in churches of far greater size, is at once perceived, while the double aisles, with their numerous and varied columns, afford extensive vistas in all directions. The apparent height is increased by a peculiarity of construction, for the nave arcade has been exaggerated in height to give an effect of loftiness to the whole. Fergusson, in his *History of Architecture*, says of this church, "It is singularly beautiful in its details and happy in its main proportions; for owing to the omission of the transept the length is exquisitely adapted to the other dimensions. Had a transept been added, at least 100 feet of additional length would have been required to restore the harmony." The most beautiful feature of the interior is the stained glass which still remains in

its original condition in all the windows of the choir, as well as in the clerestory and rose-window of the nave. The richness of color and beauty of design of the thirteenth century glass has never, since that time, been rivaled or even approached, and we were at a loss to decide whether the deep blues and reds of the choir windows appeared most beautiful in the bright morning sun or in the shadows of evening. The figures in these windows are generally small, and are enclosed in variously shaped medallions, which are grouped together into a harmonious whole. The colors are rich and soft and no attempt is made to imitate the effects of painting, for the makers understood that the two arts were quite distinct. The broad surfaces of bright color that appear well on an opaque background are glaring, if seen on glass, lighted by the direct rays of the sun. The thirteenth century windows, though beautiful in the shade, in the sunlight "recall a cluster of jewels rather than a picture."

Aside from the cathedral, the greatest sight of Bourges is the house of Jacques Cœur, interesting as a magnificent example of domestic Gothic as well as on account of its historical associations.

Jacques Cœur, the son of a merchant, was born in the latter part of the fourteenth century, at Bourges, a town where he spent his youth and always had his home. He gained enormous wealth by trading with the infidel, sending ships to all the ports of the East. Appointed, on account of his wealth and ability, treasurer of the kingdom, he managed the finances with such honesty and ability that the king, Charles VII., lacked no means for carrying on successfully the war of liberation against the English. He bought great estates for himself from bankrupt nobles and also lent large sums to many of them, humbling while aiding them. After twelve years of faithful service, he was tried and condemned on trumped

up charges, his property confiscated and he himself imprisoned. The wealth and pride of this insolent upstart, as he was regarded by the nobles, had been fatal to his fortunes. Escaping by the aid of friends, he was appointed by the Pope to lead a Crusade against the Turks and died a year later, 1456, at Chio, while on his way to the East. On each side of the doorway of his house, at Bourges, are false windows, with figures of servants looking out for their master, destined never to return. In the ornamentation of the building, not only in the stone, but also in the iron work, representations of the heart and scallop shell constantly occur, the first a punning allusion to his name, the latter the emblem of a pilgrim. His motto, "A vaillans cœur riens impossible," is also everywhere. Another maxim of his, "En bouche close n'entre mouche," is illustrated by a little figure of a clown with padlocked mouth, which is carved on one of the chimney-pieces. His contempt of the nobility seems to be expressed in a relief, over another fire-place, in which a tournament is depicted, the contestants being mounted on donkeys, with baskets for shields. Opposite the entrance, in the inner court, is an octagonal tower, containing a stairway, with panels illustrating scenes from the great merchant's life. Everything seems to point to an undue pride and display that may have gone far to bring about his fall.

A three hours' ride by train brought us to Chenonceau, a small village only noteworthy on account of its chateau. After taking lunch at the Bon Labourer, we walked to the chateau, approaching it through the park, by a long avenue of elms and buttonwoods which ended in an esplanade, surrounded by a broad moat with balustrades. Before us was the chateau, while at our right, standing in front of the main building, was a massive round tower (a relic of an older, fortified castle), with an

"extinguisher" roof and a little turret clinging to one side. The chateau, as seen from this point, is a magnificent square building in the Renaissance style; high steep roof, elaborate dormer windows and chimneys and corner turrets. The balcony over the entrance is an exquisite affair, straight in the middle, but swelling out at both ends and richly decorated in the lavish taste of the time of Francis I. The Cher, a tributary of the Loire, a broad, clear stream, flows close by the chateau and is spanned by a bridge with six arches, surmounted by a long gallery, two stories in height. This strange structure, which is united to the main building, contains a ball-room, a long apartment decorated in the strangest fashion with fantastic pictures, moldings and mirrors. The chateau thus stretches over the stream, and is reflected in its clear but shallow water, gaining from this unique position its chief charm. This villa has, till of late, been constantly occupied, so that its interior decorations are neither so dilapidated as those of some palaces or such *genuine* specimens of restoration as those of others. In this palace are pointed out the apartments of Francis I., of Mary Queen of Scots, who spent her honey-moon here, and of many other great personages who have been attracted hither by the beauty and seclusion of the spot. In the latter half of the last century it was occupied by the widow of a rich farmer general who entertained here many literary men, among whom Voltaire and Rousseau may be mentioned. Unlike most other great houses, it remained untouched at the Revolution, on account of the popularity of its owner, and has since passed through many hands, at length coming into the possession of an American, who is having it restored.

Tours, the centre of this region, a large and important city, is at no great distance from Chenonceau, and even a French train

could not long delay our arrival. The city lies on both banks of the Loire which several handsome stone and iron bridges connect, while the river side is built up with stone embankments. The newer streets and avenues are very broad and fine, with handsome modern buildings; the old streets are narrow and crooked, with houses for the most part dingy, but often curious or beautiful. The town is a centre for travellers, being especially frequented by the English, who find here a pleasant fall and winter resort, surrounded by a beautiful and interesting country.

The Cathedral of St. Gudule, the principal church of Tours, is largely the work of the fifteenth century, though begun and partly built long before. The profuse and delicate ornamentation of its façade, the result of the same tendency that produced the lace-like decoration of Strasburg, is very different from the simple, more natural and more appropriate sculpture of Bourges. As a whole the front is, nevertheless, more effective, for it is complete and almost symmetrical. Noticing the details we see that the tracery of the windows is intricate and flowing (flamboyant), the gables over the portals are attenuated to mere traceried crests and the tympana are filled with stained glass in place of sculpture. The towers are graceful and uniform, but have been finished unfortunately with cupolas of classical design. The proportions of the interior, though not so striking as those of Bourges, are pleasing and the stained glass is very beautiful. On the other hand, to obtain an effect of height, the capitals, generally most beautiful features, have been dispensed with and a coat of whitewash over all gives an ugly glare to the whole interior. In one of the chapels is the tomb of the children of Charles VIII., on which are the reclining figures of the two infants, carved with charming simplicity and fidelity.

Passing out of the transept door and noticing the striding buttresses, some of which even invade neighboring yards, we followed up a narrow street which leads through the centre of the town. In an obscure side street, we saw an ancient Romanesque church, with a façade simple, and severe, in strange contrast to the splendor of the Cathedral but, for all that, more impressive. Further on were two square towers, widely separated by houses and streets, the only remains of the great Abbey of St. Martin. One of these bears the name of Charlemagne whose wife is said to be buried beneath it. Evelyn, who saw this church long before its destruction, thus speaks of it: "Both the church and monastery of St. Martin are large, of Gothic building, having four square towers, fair organs and a stately altar, where they show the bones and ashes of St. Martin, with other relics." I may add that the bones of the charitable Saint are still preserved in a costly church, near-by, which is being built over his tomb.

Those, who have read Scott's *Quentin Durward*, will remember Louis XI. and his Castle of Loches, with its surrounding pitfalls, its strong defences and its deep dungeons. Upon arriving at Loches, however, after an hour's ride by train along the banks of the Indre, we found no such impossible barriers, but merely a quaint old town clustered about a fortified hill. After climbing up a winding street, we entered the enclosure, which is over a mile in circumference, by a turreted gate. The town has intruded, in a peaceful way, and the enceinte contains a considerable village with streets and gardens. Near the entrance is the Church of St. Ours, a curious structure, with strange pyramidal vaults, of quite unique though not pleasing design, over nave and towers. Its porch is an example of transition in style, the round and pointed arch being used together. The chateau,

or palace itself, is on the edge of the terrace, overlooking town and river. One wing, built by Charles VII., is Gothic, with many round towers, capped by conical roofs; the other, in the charming style of the early Renaissance, was built by Louis XII. In a gallery of the former is the tomb of Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles, whose patriotic spirit is said to have had great influence on the king. At quite the opposite corner of the hill are three keeps, one of which, a lofty cliff-like structure with narrow ribs or buttresses is in ruins, while the others are still in their ancient condition. We descended into the sunless dungeons beneath one of these towers, finding our way down the dark spiral stairways by the dim light of the smoky lanterns we carried. In the top of another tower we saw the prison, where Cardinal Balue was confined in his iron cage. We soon tired of these horrible places, so much like many others elsewhere, and therefore, passing under portcullis and over moat, wandered down the narrow streets till we found an inn to our taste. In the afternoon we returned to Tours where we busied ourselves in further exploring the town.

The next day found us again in a railway carriage, slowly trundling up the right bank of the Loire, toward Amboise. The old part of the town, as well as the castle, lies on the left bank, and is reached by a long stone bridge. The town stretches along the shore, as usual, while the castle, which has the most beautiful situation of any on the Loire, occupies the hill behind. This hill, flat on top, is terraced up by massive walls, at least a hundred feet in height, strengthened by round towers at the corners. In the centre of the wall, on the town side, is an immense tower containing a spiral driveway, the royal entrance to the castle. The palace itself lies to the right of this tower, overhanging the valley, and is in the same elaborate style of the

early Renaissance, before described. As seen from the opposite bank or from the bridge, town and castle present a charming appearance, for everything is reflected in the smooth water, from the wash-houses on the border of the river to the graceful chateau itself, in the midst of spreading trees and green hedge-rows. Choosing the more plebeian way, we approached the castle at one side and entered the enclosure near the chapel of St. Hubert, a little jewel of luxuriant Gothic, on the very edge of the lofty wall. Over the doorway of this chapel are reliefs, representing scenes from the Hunter Saint's life. Entering we stood by the grave of Leonardo de Vinci, the great Italian painter, sculptor and architect, who died at Amboise while working for Francis I. A harsh-voiced woman, very voluble, as all French guides are, led us hastily through the chateau, pointing out the place where the Duke de Guise was murdered, where the Huguenots were massacred and exactly placing the apartments of all the occupants from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Abd-el-Kadir, the captive Algerian chief. Amboise is a charming castle, especially on account of its fine site and delightful gardens, and we left it with regret.

Blois is a much larger and more important town than Amboise, situated some distance further up the river, on the opposite shore. At our hotel there, as elsewhere in the provinces, we were served a very elaborate dinner, to which, for variety and amount, a Parisian dinner could not be compared. Fortified by this and a good sleep we were, in the morning, again able to seek new attractions. I will not delay to speak of the town, its parks and terraces or even the old Gothic Abbey Church of St. Nicholas, but will confine myself to the castle. The Castle of Blois, like that of Amboise, is on a hill near the river, but the principal buildings of this great royal residence are on the side of the new town,



away from the stream. Rising on this side of the hill is the chateau of Francis I., three stories in height with an open gallery at the top, much like that of the Art Club in Philadelphia. Most of the windows have before them deep alcoves, with round arches and pilasters. There are several beautiful oriel windows, while everywhere on the elaborate chimneys and panels is the crowned salamander, the device of Francis. The building is of white stone, but all the recesses and galleries are painted in deep reds and blues, producing an effective contrast.

At right-angles to this building is the façade of Louis XII., at the entrance of the castle. This is built of red and black brick, in a set pattern, and trimmed with white stone. Its steep roof and pinnaced dormers show the lingering influence of the Gothic, an influence entirely thrown off in the wing of Gaston, soon to be mentioned. The great feature of the building is the arched doorway at one end, over which is a canopied niche, with background of blue, containing an equestrian statue of the king. Entering the court yard through this archway, a wonderful quadrangle appears. Behind you is the palace of Louis XII., with an open arcade below, but otherwise much like the exterior. On the left is the chapel while on the right is a great and bare hall, where the States General sometimes met, with the wing of Francis beyond. The chateau of Francis I., whose town front I have described, has on this side a steep roof, with rich dormers and chimneys, and harmonizing well with the wing of Louis XII. Its most distinctive ornament is its stairway, which is contained in an open octagonal tower, rising in the middle of the façade. The main pillars of the tower, as well as the winding balustrades and other details of the stair, are ornamented with the most delicate Renaissance reliefs, in almost Gothic variety. The panels on

the pillars are exquisite examples of those fanciful ornaments, such as are sometimes seen in old books; conventional vines which, rising from vases, branch out with exact regularity and bear strange fruit, such as cherubs, storks and censers.

Opposite the entrance is a white marble building, built by Gaston d'Orleans, and designed by one of the Mansards, a fair example of one of those severely classic and utterly uninteresting structures, which were the result of the over-refined taste of the age of the "Grand Monarque." Gaston had actually intended to rebuild the whole chateau in this soulless style, but, happily, death cut him short before he had done much damage. Evelyn mentions this building with approval. "Behind the castle the present Duke Gaston had begun a fair building." Between this building and the chapel there is a break, through which one may catch a glimpse of the gardens and of some fortified towers, the remains of an old fortress. The many and splendid apartments of these palaces are bright with the paint of the restorer and thus lack much of the charm which they must formerly have possessed. A falling scaffold, which was well nigh disastrous to some of us, seemed an almost convincing argument against this work of restoration. The finest objects of the interior are the chimney-pieces which generally reach to the ceiling, and are covered with reliefs, frequently representing either the salamander of Francis I. or the hedge-hog of Louis XII.

Of all the chateaux of the Loire, Blois is architecturally the most splendid, and it would be best, perhaps, to conclude these rambling descriptions with this castle. We were unable, through lack of time, to visit many other chateaux of this region, which would well have repaid our trouble, such as Chambord or Chaumont. Leaving Blois we deserted the chateaux for the cathedrals, for even the finest palaces soon pall on one,

because their architecture and decorations must necessarily lack that majesty and depth of meaning which are alone able to attract the mind for any length of time.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'36. Joseph Walton acted as clerk of the Yearly Meeting of Friends which was held in Philadelphia from Fourth Month, seventeenth to twenty-second inclusive.

'70. Oliver Owen conducts a preparatory school under the care of the Episcopal Church at Clinton, New York. The school makes a specialty of preparing students for Hamilton College.

'77. George G. Mercer was recently appointed on a committee of three to present to the President of the United States resolutions taken by the citizens of Philadelphia in regard to the Russian Extradition Treaty.

'78. Samuel H. Hill is president of the Minneapolis Trust Company.

'82. Wilmot R. Jones paid a recent visit to Haverford.

'83. William L. Baily was married on April 27th to Miss Sarah S. Boyd, of Wayne. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, D. D., of St. Mary's P. E. Church at Wayne. H. P. Baily, '90, acted as best man, and among the ushers were H. W. Stokes, '87, and William J. Haines, '81.

'85. The appointment of Samuel Bettle as General Freight Agent of the International Navigation Company has just been announced by that company.

'85. Rufus M. Jones, principal of Oak Grove Seminary, spoke in Haverford meeting April 9.

'87. Barker Newhall made a visit to college recently.

'87. Linwood Lamphier Martin, a member of the class of '87 during its Sophomore year, was drowned recently in Charleston, S. C., harbor. He entered the college from West Chester, Pa., and the funeral took place from the residence of his grandfather in that place.

'88. Morris E. Leeds is in Berlin studying for Queen and Company.

'91. The engagement is announced of John Stokes Morris to Miss Mary E. Fox, of Bryn Mawr.

'92. Gilbert J. Palen led his class last quarter at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

'92. J. H. Dennis has left Kennett Square and has gone to the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Alumni and students of Haverford who were present at the first dinner of the Penn Charter Alumni, held at "The Stenton" on April 23, were: E. Y. Hartshorne, '81; W. S. Hilles, '85; W. J. Haines, '84; C. H. Burr, '89; S. T. Ravenel, Jr., '89; C. J. Rhoads, '93; C. C. Taylor, '95, and H. E. Thomas, '93.

Ex.'94. The engagement of Herbert W. Warden is announced to Miss Alice Pardee, of Germantown.

#### COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the HAVERFORDIAN.

SIR:—I cannot refrain from expressing to you and to all Haverfordians a sense of bereavement in the loss we have sustained by the death of our fellow, Dr. Samuel B. Shoemaker, '83.

One has been taken from our midst whose life and character has won for him more than the usual circle of friends to whom his death will prove a real sorrow.

Those of us who knew him need no reminder of his generous, noble, chivalrous

disposition, and those who did not know him will at heart join with us in deploring his untimely call from the very threshold of a brilliant and useful career.

Already had he made his place as a man among men and his death was a sacrifice to his untiring zeal in, and devotion to, his calling.

In that portion of the annals of Haverford, which is neither printed in books nor traced by human hand, but stamped alone in the hearts of those who knew the sunshine of his daily life, is written the record of a beautiful, symmetrical manhood whose graces, talents and virtues were only the coverings of a great soul.

I feel sure I am only one among scores who could express the same admiration and affection for him.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. BAILY, '85.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1893.

#### Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

THE conference for the newly-elected Presidents of the Y. M. C. A.'s in the colleges of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania met in Carlisle, April 27-30 inclusive, as the guests of the Dickinson College Association. William Wistar Comfort represented the Haverford Y. M. C. A. The conference was peculiarly favored in having such leaders as John R. Mott, the International college secretary, whose knowledge of the work is surpassed by none; Gilbert A. Beaver, whom many of us at Haverford remember with pleasure and profit, and Charles E. Hurlburt, one of the State secretaries.

Mr. Mott said at the outset that, in his estimation, this body of about thirty men was the most important and responsible body of young college men that could be collected in Pennsylvania. In the opening session a very deep and reverent spiritual feeling seemed to rest upon all the dele-

gates, which grew rather than diminished, as in the following sessions, the different phases of the work for the coming year were entered upon and discussed. Many valuable statistics were made public for the first time, and it will be the privilege of the Presidents to carry back to their colleges the results of years of study on the part of their leaders.

If one subject was brought up which more than another will apply to us at Haverford, it was the necessity of a deeper *spiritual* life on the part of our association members, which life can only be lived as the result of daily private and devotional study of the Bible. Should we not put the same zeal and enthusiasm in the only study which stands forever and which can save us in eternity, as we do in our athletics, our entertainments and our studies, all of which are but fleeting? Then, too, it was thoroughly realized that in order to hold the key to all progress in the right direction, a rousing delegation must stand for old Haverford at Northfield next July.

#### THE ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday evening, April 10, in spite of the inclement weather, the entertainment given for the benefit of the Foot-ball Association was largely attended. The platform of Alumni Hall was tastefully decorated and conveniently arranged.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs made their first appearance before the public this year, and assisted in the entertainment. The following was the program:

1. Selection . . . . . Glee Club
2. "Express," A Farce in One Act.

#### CAST.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| A Gentleman . . . . .                        | Mr. Parker S. Williams    |
| A Lady . . . . .                             | Mr. Samuel W. Bittle, Jr. |
| A Conductor . . . . .                        | Mr. William W. Comfort    |
| 3. Merry Traveler's Quickstep . . . . .      | Banjo Club                |
| 4. Tableau.                                  |                           |
| a. "Babies in the Woods" and the "Two Redms" |                           |
| b. "Little Jackie Horner"                    |                           |

5. Selection . . . . . Quartet  
 6. Greek Statuary Scene in Four Acts.

## CAST.

Hercules . . . . .	Mr. Walter C. Webster
A Gentleman } visitors . . .	Mr. Carrol B. Jacobs
A Lady . . . . .	Mr. Samuel Bettie, Jr.

Praise should be given all the gentlemen who took part in the exercises for their hard work which made the affair a true success.

Dr. Gummere, Professor Sanford and Mr. Hart, '92, should be thanked for their supervision of the rehearsals and for their revision of the productions.

The proceeds of the entertainment, which was under the management of the class of '95, netted the association seventy-five dollars.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

N. B. Warden, '94, sailed for England, April 21.

Professor E. W. Brown has been ill at the house of Professor Morley for the past month.

Professor and Mrs. A. C. Thomas entertained the Glee and Banjo Clubs at their home on Friday evening, April 7.

W. W. Comfort, '94, attended the convention of the presidents of the College Y. M. C. A., of Pennsylvania, held at Dickinson College, April 27-30 inclusive.

The Spring sports will be held on May 19, at 3 p. m. The customary open events will probably be omitted.

The *American Cricketer* has, through the kindness of eight fellows, been subscribed for and placed in the college library.

The annual concert of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will be held in Alumni Hall on the evening of May 16 at eight o'clock.

For various reasons the Everett Athenæum has decided not to hold the proposed oratorical contest between members of the two lower classes.

The college quartet, consisting of Dr. Thompson, Whitall, '93, Palmer, '95, and Ristine, '94, sang at an informal musicale held at the house of Mrs. W. S. Auchincloss, Bryn Mawr, on Wednesday evening, April 12.

Haverfordian readers will probably be interested in the following extract: "Professor Harris, of Cambridge, has reported to Professor Nestle, at Tübingen, that a palimpsest containing the complete Syrian text of the four Gospels has been discovered in the Convent of Mount Sinai. Hitherto only fragments of the Syrian text have been known. The discovery is regarded as a very important one, inasmuch as this text is the oldest authenticated text of the Gospels in existence."

On Friday afternoon, April 28, the Hamilton School base-ball team was defeated by the Sophomores at Haverford. The game was uninteresting on account of the careless playing of both teams. '95 played a listless game throughout, but by means of the hard hitting of Lippincott managed to finish with the score of 15 to 7 in their favor.

The spring meeting of the State Intercollegiate Press Association will be held on May 20 at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Tennis Association has held its elections for the next year. The result was as follows: President, K. S. Green, '94; Vice-President, C. B. Farr, '94; Secretary, Wm. Goodman, '95; Treasurer, George B. Dean, '95; Ground Committee, D. S. Taber, '94; Wm. W. Comfort, '94; A. C. Thomas, '95; P. D. I. Maier, '96. The Association now has three dirt courts at the disposal of its members.

The State Intercollegiate oratorical contest will take place in Association Hall, Philadelphia, May 20. E. M. Wescott, '93, will represent Haverford.



The Spring Fixtures for the three cricket elevens as they stand at present are as follows:

## FIRST ELEVEN.

April 29.	Haverford vs. Wayne	Wayne.
May 13.	Haverford vs. Belmont	Haverford.
" 18.	Haverford vs. Tioga	Westmorland.
" 20.	Haverford vs. Alumni	Haverford.
" 24.	Haverford vs. Wayne	Haverford.
" 26.	Haverford vs. Harvard	Harvard.
" 27.	Haverford vs. Melrose	Haverford.
" 30.	Haverford vs. Merion	Haverford.
June 3.	Haverford vs. St. David's	Haverford.
" 9.	Haverford vs. Delaware Field Club	Wilmington.
" 17.	Haverford vs. Germantown	Manheim.
" 19.	Haverford vs. U. of P.	Haverford.

## SECOND ELEVEN.

April 29.	Haverford vs. U. of P., '93	Haverford.
May 13.	Haverford vs. Belmont 2d.	Elmwood.
" 18.	Haverford vs. Central High School	Haverford.
" 27.	Haverford vs. Tioga, 2d.	Haverford.
" 30.	Haverford vs. West Chester	West Chester.
June 10.	Haverford vs. Moorestown	Haverford.
" 17.	Haverford vs. Germantown, 2d.	Haverford.

## THIRD ELEVEN.

May 18.	Haverford vs. Wayne Jrs.	Wayne.
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Within the past month 246 volumes have been added to the library. Of these the following may be noted as of especial interest:

Nicolas V. Gogol—"The Inspector-General,"—a Russian comedy (translated).

W. S. Landon—"Poems" and "Dialogues in Verse," two volumes.

Maxime Collignon—"Histoire de la Sculpture," vol. I. F. Marion Crawford—"The Novel."

"American War Ballads and Lyrics."

"Scottish Song" (Golden Treasury Series).

Horatio Bridge—"Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne."

"Writings of Christopher Columbus."

R. H. Hutton—"Modern Guides to English Thought."

Wm. Watson—"Excursions in Criticism."

Rudyard Kipling—"Departmental Ditties, &c."

Andrew Lang—"Homer and the Epic."

"Tennyson's Complete Works."

Mrs. Dana—"How to Know the Wild Flowers."

Bertha von Suttner—"Lay Down Your Arms" (translated).

E. D. Proctor, Editor—"Song of the Ancient People."

Dyce, Editor—"Marlowe's Works."

R. L. Stevenson—"A Child's Garden of Verses."

"Ballads," "Edinburgh," "A Footnote to History."

"Familiar Studies of Men and Books."

Eugene Field—"Poems."

Mrs. Oliphant—"The Victorian Age of English Literature."

W. G. Collingwood—"Life and Works of John Ruskin" (illustrated).

Jonathan Swift's Works, in twenty-four volumes.

## THE CLASS BASE-BALL GAMES.

'93 vs. '94.

The first game in the series for the class championship was played on Tuesday, April 4, between '93 and '94, in which the Seniors were victors. The score:

		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
'93.						
Whitall, 2b.		3	1	0	3	
Woolman, cf.		4	1	0	0	
Rhoads, lf.		2	1	1	0	
Hoag, ss.		1	1	1	0	
Wright, 1b.		2	2	0	1	
Roberts, p.		0	2	0	6	
Okie, 3b.		1	1	0	0	
Estes, c.		3	0	5	4	
Jacobs, rf.		3	0	1	0	
Totals.		19	9	15	10	9

		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
'94.						
Comfort, ss.		0	0	0	2	
Stokes, c.		2	1	8	0	
Ristine, 2b.		1	1	2	2	
Morris, 3b.		1	0	1	0	
Warden, 1b.		1	2	3	0	
Strawbridge, lf.		1	0	1	0	
Beyerle, cf.		1	0	0	0	
Scarborough, rf.		1	0	0	0	
Rex, p.		1	1	0	5	
Totals.		9	5	15	9	9

## INNINGS.

'93.	6	1	4	1	7	10
'94.	2	4	3	0	0	9

Earned runs—'93, 7; '94, 4. Two base hits—Wright, Warden. Sacrifice hits—Hoag, Rex. Stolen bases—Whitall, Hoag, 2; Wright, Rhoads, Stokes, Morris, Warden, Strawbridge. Hit by pitched ball—Woolman, Estes. Dropped third strike—Estes. Struck out by Rex, 5; by Roberts, 7. Bases on balls—by Rex, 7; by Roberts, 4.

Umpires—Mr. Webster, '95; Mr. Alsop, '96. Time, 1.20.

'95 vs. '96.

On Tuesday, April 11, the Sophomores and Freshmen played the second game for the class championship. The game resulted in an easy victory for the Sophomores, chiefly due to the effective pitching of Supplee and the careless fielding of the Freshman. The score:

		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
'95.						
Lippincott, 2b.		2	2	1	1	
Hav, c.		1	0	12	1	
Morris, cf.		2	2	0	0	
Thomas, rf.		1	1	0	0	
Supplee, p.		3	3	0	15	
Conklin, 3b.		1	1	1	2	
Blanchard, ss.		2	2	0	0	
Webster, 1b.		3	2	7	0	
Hilles, lf.		2	0	0	0	
Totals.		17	13	21	19	2

	'96.	R	H	O	A	E
Scattergood, c. . . . .		1	1	7	3	0
Brinton, rf. . . . .		0	0	1	0	0
Alsop, lb. . . . .		0	0	5	0	2
Adams, p. . . . .		0	0	1	7	1
Hunsicker, 3b. . . . .		0	1	1	0	3
Lester, ss. . . . .		0	1	0	1	2
Way, cf. . . . .		0	0	0	0	0
Coca, 2b. . . . .		0	0	3	4	5
Wood, lf. . . . .		0	0	0	0	2
Oliver, cf. . . . .		0	1	0	0	1
Totals . . . . .		1	4	18	15	16

## INNINGS.

'95 . . . . .	6	5	0	2	1	3	x—17
'96 . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs, '95, 5. Left on bases, '95, 6; '96, 5. Three-base hit, Supplee. Two-base hits, Supplee, Lippincott. Struck out, by Supplee, 9; by Adams, 6; by Conklin, 2. Sacrifice hit, Brinton. Stolen bases, Lippincott, Morris, Thomas, Supplee, 2; Conklin, Blanchard, 2; Webster, Hilles, 2; Lester, Scattergood. Passed balls, Hay, 3; Scattergood, 1. Umpires, Mr. Roberts, '93, and Mr. Ristine, '94. Time, 1.30.

## '93 vs. '95.

The deciding game in the championship series was played on Thursday, April 13, between '93 and '95. Although the Sophomores took the lead in the second inning yet at times the game was exciting and there was sharp fielding on both sides. The result of this game again the championship to '95. The score:

	'93.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Whitall, 2b. . . . .		0	1	1	1	1
Woolman, rf. . . . .		0	2	0	0	0
Roberts, p. . . . .		0	0	1	9	0
Hoag, ss. . . . .		0	1	3	3	1
Wright, lb. . . . .		0	0	7	0	2
Okie, 3b. . . . .		0	1	1	1	0
Rhoads, cf. . . . .		0	0	0	0	0
Estes, c. . . . .		0	1	10	1	0
Morton, lf. . . . .		0	0	1	1	0
Totals . . . . .		0	6	24	16	4

	'95	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lippincott, 2b. . . . .		2	3	2	1	0
Hay, c. . . . .		2	1	10	3	0
Morris, cf. . . . .		1	1	1	0	0
Supplee, p. . . . .		1	2	1	13	0
Thomas, rf. . . . .		0	1	0	0	0
Conklin, 3b. . . . .		0	0	0	0	0
Blanchard, ss. . . . .		2	2	1	1	2
Webster, lb. . . . .		2	2	12	1	0
Hilles, lf. . . . .		2	1	0	0	1
Totals . . . . .		12	13	27	19	3

## INNINGS.

'93 . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
'95 . . . . .	0	3	0	0	3	3	x—12

Two-base hits, Supplee, Blanchard. Double plays, Supplee to Hay to Webster, 2; Morton to Whitall. Left on bases, '93, 5; '95, 7. Struck out, by Supplee, 7; by Roberts, 7. Base on balls, Supplee, 6; Roberts, 4. Hit by pitched ball, by Roberts, 2. Passed balls, Estes, 2; Hay, 2. Umpire, Mr. Ristine, '94. Time, 2h.

## CRICKET.

## MERRIVALE vs. HAVERFORD.

At Wayne, on Saturday, April 29, a weak team of the Merrivale Club were disposed of by the first eleven for ten runs, Morris and Lester doing the bowling. The college eleven then had an afternoon's batting, scoring in all 194 runs. Woodcock, at the opening of the innings, punished the loose bowling unmercifully, scoring twenty runs from 5 balls. One of his drives was over the roof of the cricket pavilion. After he left, Lester, Stokes and others scored freely. Score and analysis:

## MERRIVALE.

Braithwaite, b Lester . . . . .	1
H. C. Hunter, lbw, b Morris . . . . .	0
H. Pfershing, b Lester . . . . .	0
A. Milfin, b Morris . . . . .	0
E. Cheetham, c Woodcock, b Morris . . . . .	0
J. W. Sharp, c Woodcock, b Morris . . . . .	2
C. E. Haines, run out . . . . .	0
H. Wendell, b Lester . . . . .	7
H. Harbert, run out . . . . .	0
F. Elliott, not out . . . . .	0
Total . . . . .	10

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Morris . . . . .	42	3	4	4
Lester . . . . .	36	7	4	3

## HAVERFORD FIRST.

A. V. Morton, b Braithwaite . . . . .	1
Woodcock, retired . . . . .	53
J. A. Lester, retired . . . . .	53
S. W. Morris, b Sharp . . . . .	16
I. Roberts, c Haines, b Sharp . . . . .	9
F. J. Stokes, run out . . . . .	25
C. J. Rhoads, c sub, b Sharp . . . . .	9
W. W. Supplee, c and b Sharp . . . . .	8
F. Whitall, c Pfershing, b Braithwaite . . . . .	14
G. Lippincott, not out . . . . .	2
A. P. Morris, c and b Sharp . . . . .	0
Byes, 3; wide 1 . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	194

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Braithwaite . . . . .	66	60	1	2
Hunter . . . . .	72	40	1	0
Sharp . . . . .	97	76	0	5
Pfershing . . . . .	6	10	0	0

## U. OF P. SENIORS vs. HAVERFORD SECOND.

The cricket season was opened on the home grounds on April 29, by a match between the Second Eleven and a University team composed mostly of Seniors. Dr.

Gummere's century, made almost without a chance, was the most praiseworthy, because made on such a soft crease. He was supported mainly by Adams, who displayed excellent form for his first game. The score of the first inning left the collegians a margin of but one run, but thanks to the good bowling of Yarnall and the batting of Dr. Gummere, Adams and Hoag, the second inning, though unfinished, placed the contest pretty well out of doubt.

## HAVERFORD SECOND ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dr. Gummere, b Perot . . . 20		c Gates, b Bissell . . . 105	
D. H. Adams, b Bissell . . 11		c Cadwalader, b Henry 15	
C. J. Hoag, b Bissell . . . 0		c Bissell, b Perot . . . 11	
G. K. Wright, c Henry,			
b Perot . . . . . 3		c Sinckler, b Perot . . . 0	
S. R. Yarnall, not out . . 7		b Henry . . . . . 3	
W. J. Strawbridge, b			
Perot . . . . . 0		c Henry, b Perot . . . 0	
K. S. Greene, c Henry, b			
Bissell . . . . . 3		b Perot . . . . . 0	
H. E. Thomas, c and b			
Bissell . . . . . 2		run out . . . . . 3	
B. Cadbury, b Bissell . . 0		b Henry . . . . . 0	
C. C. Taylor, b Henry . . 0		b Henry . . . . . 2	
E. B. Hay, b Henry . . . 2		not out . . . . . 0	
Byes, 4; leg-by, 1;		Byes, 13; wides, 2; no	
wides, 3 . . . . . 8		balls, 3 . . . . . 18	
Total . . . . . 36		Total . . . . . 157	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bissell . . . . .	60	17	1	5	54	30	0	1
Perot . . . . .	42	18	1	3	60	27	3	4
Cadwalader . . . .	12	10	0	0	6	5	0	0
Henry . . . . .	5	3	0	2	92	36	2	4
Kendrick . . . . .					30	22	1	0
Crawford . . . . .					12	16	0	0
Lewis . . . . .					6	3	0	0

## U. OF P. SENIORS.

Henry, c Adams, b Yarnall . . . . . 12		c Hay, b Yarnall . . . . 0	
Bissell, c Hoag, b Yarnall . . . . . 4		b Greene . . . . . 0	
Cadwalader, b Yarnall . . . . . 0		did not bat . . . . . 0	
Sinckler, b Thomas . . . 13		b Yarnall . . . . . 0	
Crawford, b Yarnall . . . 1		not out . . . . . 3	
Kendrick, c Wright, b			
Yarnall . . . . . 7		b Yarnall . . . . . 2	
Lewis, b Greene . . . . . 0		did not bat . . . . . 0	
Perot, not out . . . . . 16		c Cadbury, b Yarnall . . 5	
Gates, c Gummere, b			
Greene . . . . . 0		did not bat . . . . . 0	
Smyth, b Yarnall . . . . . 0		did not bat . . . . . 0	
Brookie, did not bat . . . 0		not out . . . . . 1	
Byes . . . . . 2			
Total . . . . . 55		Total . . . . . 11	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Yarnall . . . . .	94	28	1	0	30	3	3	4
Adams . . . . .	30	11	0	0				
Thomas . . . . .	30	0	1	1				
Greene . . . . .	30	8	2	2	24	8	1	1

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

IT is a matter of regret to those of our students who are interested in singing that there is not more heard of the old college choruses. It seems as though in the past few years the members of the Glee Club have monopolized the privilege of singing, and as they seem to get all the exercise they need in the Club, it has followed, as a result, that the rousing choruses have disappeared from our midst. The Glee Club as an organization does its work at least faithfully, but it is not right or natural that Haverford glees should be confined to the chemical lecture-room, as they have been in the past. Let us have lots of singing these coming summer evenings, when every one will feel more like studying under a lamp, if he has let out his surplus spirits by an hour's singing before collection. A guitar or a banjo would contribute much toward a pleasing effect, and there is no reason why the steps of Founders or Barclay should not produce as historic songs and associations, as do the steps of Old North at Princeton.

A serious drawback to our entertainments in Alumni Hall, is the lack of a suitable place for our entrances and our exits. If we are to be allowed to desecrate the sanctity of Alumni Hall with sounds of mild levity, it is certain that a covered passage leading from the library would be an immense improvement. The rain is a proverbial accompaniment to Haverford hospitality, and how often the spirits of our players have been dismayed by the havoc produced by exposure to wind and weather! In view of the coming concert this alteration should be made at an early date, and we are very sure that it would be much appreciated.

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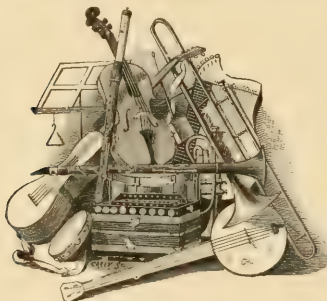
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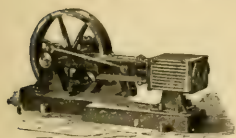
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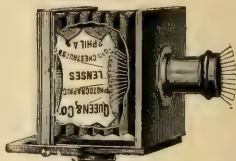
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
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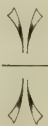
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# The Haverfordian.

VOL. XV.

HAVERFORD, PA., JUNE, 1893.

NO. 2.

## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rate.

SO many cricket games have been played by our three elevens, since the last issue, all of which it seems advisable to publish, both to show Haverford's work in cricket to our readers and to put the scores on record, that we think it best to hold back our literary article for a future issue and make cricket the central interest of this number. We regret that the literary work is thus forced out, but think that in these warm days, our readers may be just as willing to forego the heavier reading, and give what attention they are wont to bestow upon THE HAVERFORDIAN, to Haverford's out-of-door doings.

We therefore regard this number as what might vulgarly be called the "sporting number," and hope that our readers

will not think that THE HAVERFORDIAN has lost its literary character; but will remember that this is the season for Haverford's "oldest, her favorite game," and that attention must be paid to it.

THE HAVERFORDIAN extends hearty congratulations to the members of the college cricket team on their unbroken list of victories.

The eleven has good batting and plenty of bowling, and the results of the remaining games will be awaited with the keenest interest by all the friends of Haverford cricket.

We wish, however, to bring before the notice of our cricketers, what is so often alluded to and so little regarded, that the fielding of a team has much more to do with its victories than is supposed.

Now it was remarked on the occasion of the opening of the new cricket shed, and it is an obvious fact, that if we excel our opponents in any part of the game, that part should be fielding. Our team should be as famous for their fielding in this country, as are the elevens of the public schools and colleges in England. And there is more in good sharp fielding than merely keeping down the opponent's score. It gives the bowlers confidence, makes the opposing batsmen chary of risking their wickets on short runs, gives them respect for even poor bowling, and affects the score in many different ways. Our first eleven will be the first to admit that our remaining matches cannot be won without better fielding than

that displayed in some of the games this season.

Good fielding may make the difference between a clean record this year, and a record marred by two or three defeats. We, therefore, wish to encourage every one of the numerous teams now in the field to give this point their special attention. Let every one bear in mind that really first-class fielding will qualify him to play in the best company, though his batting be worse than indifferent.

Nothing is so easily practiced, and nothing pays better for practice bestowed.

---

EVERYWHERE in the civilized world the newspaper is found, influencing to a marked degree all who read it, by keeping them in touch with the present condition of even the farthest corner of the globe. The men who are most active and whose opinions have the most weight in business, educational, and religious circles, are those that do not neglect the reading of the daily newspaper. We will admit that many things are brought to the public notice through the columns of the newspaper that should better have been suppressed; but in this age, when whole epochs of history are being crowded into a few short months or even weeks, it is necessary for us to keep ourselves informed concerning the events of each day, in order that we may feel and act in accordance with the times.

Every man desires to leave college with as nearly complete an education as possible; and in order to obtain this, he must not only make a study of the dead past through the literature of the Greeks and Romans, but also of the living present brought to our notice by the daily papers. There are very few college men who would not resent the assertion that they did not read the newspapers; yet there are few who read them

properly, acquainting themselves with the news concerning the country's management, foreign movements, and recent discoveries in the scientific world. These things are hastily turned aside, while the "sporting page" is eagerly scanned. We do not mean to infer that this part of the paper should be entirely cast aside, for through it we learn of successes and defeats, which knowledge urges us to put forth greater effort in our athletic contests; but we do contend that making the "sports" the sole item of interest is worse than reading no newspaper at all.

Let us rather study history as it is making, and this we may do through the columns of our *leading* daily papers, thus preparing ourselves to take a front rank in the affairs of the world upon leaving college.

---

#### THE HAVERFORD HISTORY.

AT the meeting of the Alumni on the 30th ult., the committee on the publication of the Haverford College History, reported that in order to expedite the prompt publication of the book, fifteen members guaranteed the publishers, Messrs. Porter & Coates, that sufficient books would be sold to repay them for the actual cost of bringing out the work.

Owing to the increased size of the book beyond that originally intended, the cost was increased considerably and old Haverfordians have not bought as many copies as was expected. The guarantors, therefore, had to make up a deficiency of over \$1000, which they were glad to do.

There was only an edition of seven hundred and fifty copies printed, of which two hundred and thirty-four remain on hand and it will be many years before a second edition will be gotten out. The work is valuable, as well as interesting, to all old Haverfordians, and, therefore, those who have not already subscribed should do so,



for their own interest, as well as to aid the guarantors in reimbursing themselves for the expense they have been put to. Those desiring to do this should address Howard Comfort, No. 529 Arch street, Philadelphia.

#### THE SCHOOL IN TŌKYŌ.

WE print below a letter, dated Tōkyō, Japan, 4-27-'93, from Joseph Cosand to the Haverford Y. M. C. A. We have taken the liberty to omit purely personal references and statements relating to the expenditure of the funds. Our readers will, no doubt, be interested in the description of the school and work which the Y. M. C. A. has undertaken to support.

\* \* \* The boys' school is at present situated half a mile east of the Friends' Mission. It has been moved from its location across the street from the mission, where it was situated last year when I was in Philadelphia, in consequence of the building being torn down to allow the street to be widened. It is in a thickly populated part of the city on lower ground than the Friends' Mission, on a level with a great portion of the city, which is in a vast plain only a few feet above the sea. A great many young men congregate in the vicinity to attend the Keiyōgijiku (a school of over one thousand boys and young men), and other smaller institutions, making it a suitable place for our afternoon English school, which affords opportunity for those who attend other schools, taught mostly by Japanese teachers, to have valuable assistance from us in the same or similar books, which they study in those schools.

The number of boys enrolled in our school is twelve, and the daily attendance, ten. The object of the young men is to get instruction that will aid them in passing the English examinations in their Japanese schools. It will be evident that

many who come to us do so for but a short period of time so that a considerable number of those who come to-day will not come three months hence. For the same reason the daily attendance is irregular.

Generally in speaking of the young men we say they belong to the student class. The government out of the seven classes that formerly existed has made (legally speaking) only four classes. Our boys, like the greater portion of the Japanese people, belong to the last two of the four divisions. The legal titles of these divisions are "Shizoku" and "Heimin." Nearly all the business men, and many others filling important positions in society and in the nation, belong to the Heimin or the lowest legal class of the people, but they are not truly the lowest. A large number of the members of the House of Representatives belong to this division.

The ages of the boys range from fifteen to twenty-five, most of them, however, are under twenty. Six of the present number are Christians. It is necessary for me here to separate our boys into two divisions. First, those who are not Christians and who come only to improve their English, having no special interest in the school beyond the benefit which they themselves expect to receive. The tie which binds them to us is not very strong, inasmuch as they depend principally upon the Japanese schools for their education, and this tie is weakened from the fact that ours is a Christian school, which is as a ban upon it in the eyes of many people. But even some of those who so regard it are willing to condescend to attend for the sake of instruction, and now and then their prejudice gives way, they become interested in Christianity, and a few become Christians.

The second division of boys is composed of the Christians, especially those who are our own, as we say. They are four who reside in the school building. Two of them

have been Christians, and with us several years; one has a scholarship from Canada, and the other from New York. \* \* \*

These four boys whilst being under our care and attending our Bible class at the school daily for one hour, attend other schools also, for Japanese branches of learning and the lower branches in the sciences, as Arithmetic, Geometry, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Botany, etc. They are greatly interested in our school and do all they can to get unchristian boys to remain in the Bible classes.

One of the principal benefits of the school is that it forms a sort of centre for our circle of boys, the attractive force of which, slight as it may be, tends to hold them together, and to draw others to them. And closely connected with this influence is our boys Y. M. C. A. into which most of those who become Christians are led.

The membership of the Y. M. C. A. is twenty, and many of them are not yet Friends, so these agencies are the more needful and useful. One who was "our boy" has been at Tsuchiura, fifty miles north of here, for two years past in charge of Friends' Mission Station there. He has done and still is doing very good work. One of those now in our school, Y. Yoshida, assisted in founding the Tsuchiura Mission, going there two years ago with the other young man and remaining there six weeks; and when I left Japan last year he returned to Tsuchiura and the two labored together until my wife and I returned last autumn, when he again came to Tōkyō and resumed his studies. Another young man, C. Osuga, has done much good work at Mito and elsewhere. \* \* \* \* These practical features and results of the work encourage us in the belief that our boys' school is not a failure, insignificant though it seem.

In the English department American text-books, National series, from the Third Reader up are used; also Parley's and

Swinton's Universal Histories, and two or three small volumes of English classics.

In the Bible one lesson each week is given from the Gospel of Mark, four from the epistles, and one from the Old Testament. \* \* \* \* In the Old Testament we have been giving only a summary of the contents of the different books, beginning with Genesis.

The school building is a purely Japanese house with two rooms below (besides a small kitchen) each one of which is about 12x15 feet, and there are also two above, almost the same size. The lower rooms are used for the boys to live in, and the upper ones for recitations. The floors are made of Japanese mats instead of wood. The boys in their own rooms, as is the custom here, sit upon the matted floors using no chairs or other furniture as we do at home. Their dining table is about one foot high and two and one-half feet square. Their writing tables are the same height and two feet long by one foot wide. Besides a small book-case or two there is no other furniture in their rooms. There are commodious wardrobes made in the walls of the house. The room above, where the foreign teachers hold recitations, has two plain chairs and several rough wooden desks or tables, each one one foot wide and long enough for two, with a wooden bench without a back. These are the kind of benches mostly used in the schools here. The other room has only a small table, Japanese height, in the centre, which is used without benches. There are no other equipments about the school except the text-books for the teachers' use, and a map showing the missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul.

The number of teachers is three: Mr. Mizuno, whose photograph and a description of whom I sent you some months ago, is principal. \* \* \* \* Miss Gundry, an English lady in the service of the W. F. M. A. of Friends, of Philadelphia, whose

time is mostly occupied in the girls' school of the mission, teaches English conversation in the boys' school one hour, two afternoons in the week. I give an English conversation lesson three afternoons a week, and six Bible lessons per week, two of them being on sixth day. Before going to the United States last year I taught English reading and composition to the boys, and dictation also, but this year have not had time to do it, so it falls to Mr. Mizuno to do it instead of me. He teaches three hours per day five days in a week.

I know no reason why the attendance might not be greatly increased if we had a good Japanese teacher to devote most of his time to building up the school,\*\*\*provided we can secure continued financial support. The most discouraging feature is that several of the young men do not much incline to attend the Bible classes. Most all who enter the school remain a few times at the beginning, but some of them do not attend afterwards; a few, however, often come. The attendance at the Bible class is better though than a year or so ago. This applies only to the unchristian boys.

Aside from teachers who could devote most of their time to the young men, the most needful thing is a sum of money that could be used to assist a larger number of boys, who are worthy but poor, than we are now able to do. Not to give them full scholarships but only such assistance as would seem best in each individual case.

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#### THE OPENING OF THE NEW CRICKET SHED.

EVERY true Haverfordian and lover of cricket, whether an alumnus or undergraduate, is interested in anything which promotes the welfare of cricket at his Alma Mater.

One of the most enthusiastic, as well as one of the most representative cricket audi-

ences that has ever convened at Haverford, was addressed by President Sharpless and others, on Friday afternoon, the 12th of May. The President reviewed the old days of cricket, and pointed out the development of the game and the interest manifested at the present time, and gave a brief description and the estimated cost of the shed, both of which items have been published in a previous number of the HAVERFORDIAN. He then introduced Captain John P. Green, of the Belmont Club, who spoke very enthusiastically about cricket, both in Europe and America. He showed why it was not as popular here as in England, because Americans thought it too slow. He admitted the slowness of the game, but said that the slowness was entirely compensated for by the fact that it could be played all one's life, and that every man who played cricket was a gentleman at least while on the field, which could not be said of many men who play other games, which are popular in America. He closed his remarks by complimenting Haverford in saying that the Merion Club owed its existence and a great part of its welfare to Haverford.

Mr. E. T. Comfort, of the Germantown Club; Mr. Leser, of the Tioga Club; Mr. W. L. Baily, the architect of the shed; Mr. Charles H. Bun, Doctor Gummere and Professor Morley gave short speeches, and then Charles J. Rhoads, the Captain of this year's team, outlined the prospects of the eleven. He said that it would be an immense advantage if the Interacademic League could be pushed forward next year, thus making the game more popular in the schools and developing better cricketers.

Mr. Howard Comfort represented the Board of Managers in recalling some reminiscences of "the bruised turf and the crack of the ball on the bat," and in extending congratulations to the college and the team.

At the conclusion of the meeting the audience adjourned to the new shed where an exhibition of bowling and batting was given by Woodcock and others.

#### THE CONCERT.

On the evening of May 16, the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs gave their annual concert in Alumni Hall. The program was well selected, and very well rendered, there being a marked improvement over the work of past years. The song "Vive la Haverford," the words of which were written by Mr. Hoag, '93, was sung for the first time, and served as an excellent opening to the program, which fittingly closed with the college song, "Scarlet and Black." The following were the selections rendered.

##### PART FIRST.

- Vive la Haverford . . . . . Words by C. G. Hoag, '93.  
Glee and Banjo Clubs' Chorus.  
Merry Traveler's Quickstep . . . . . Albrecht.  
Banjo Club.  
Songs: a, Beware . . . . . Hatton.  
b, Festival March . . . . . Kern.  
Glee Club.  
Andalusia . . . . . Arranged by Lewis.  
Mandolin Club.  
Selection, "Andante and Gypsy Rondo," . . . Haydn.  
Mrs. Frank Morley and Mr. I. H. B. Spiers.

##### PART SECOND.

- In Absence . . . . . Buck.  
Quartet.  
Gaiety Polka . . . . . Albrecht.  
Banjo Club.  
The Lonely Rose . . . . . Hermes.  
Glee Club.  
Valse Romantique . . . . . Pomeroy.  
Mandolin Club.

##### PART THIRD.

- Breeze of the Night . . . . . Lamothe.  
Quartet.  
Highland Dance . . . . . Grover.  
Banjo Club.  
My Pretty Maid . . . . . Neidlinger.  
Glee Club.  
Scarlet and Black, f Words by Dr. F. B. Gummere, '72.  
(Music arr'd by Prof. E. W. Brown.  
Glee Club and Chorus.

In the absence of Professor Brown, who was prevented by illness from being present, Mr. I. H. B. Spiers kindly consented to fill his place as accompanist. The concert throughout was a success and much credit is due to Professors Morley and Brown for their careful training of the Glee Club during the winter.

#### THE SPORTS.

THE annual spring sports were held on Friday afternoon, May 19. The track was in excellent condition; and although spectators were few in number, yet the events were run off without delay. A strong head wind was a serious handicap in the short runs; but otherwise good time was made throughout, four college records being broken. Roberts, '93, gave a fine exhibition of high jumping when he broke the college record raising it to 5 feet 5 inches, where he refused to go on. The class of '93 won for the fourth time the '89 class cup with 47½ points. For them, Roberts, Wright and Hoag did excellent work. The Sophomores took a close second with 44½ points, which were largely won by Conklin, Thomas and Blanchard. The Freshmen followed with 17 points, while the Juniors won 2 through the efforts of Chase and Collins.

Wright, '93, with 13 points, won the all round excellence medal offered by the association.

The events resulted as follows.

100 yards dash—Won by A. C. Thomas, '95, in 11¼ seconds; second, C. G. Hoag, '93; third, A. F. Coca, '96.

Mile bicycle race—Won by C. H. Cookman, '95, in 3 minutes 13¼ seconds; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, O. M. Chase, '94.

220 yards hurdle—Won by J. A. Lester, '96, in 32 seconds; second, E. Woolman, '93; third, B. Sensenig, '93.

220 yards dash—Won by C. G. Hoag, '93, in 24 4-5 seconds; second, A. C. Thomas, '95.

Half-mile run—Won by E. Blanchard, '95, in 2 minutes 14½ seconds; second, F. Coca, '96; third, E. Woolman, '93.



One-mile walk—Won by M. Clauser, '96, in 8 minutes 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  seconds; second, E. B. Hay, '95; third, C. Collins, '94.

One-mile run—Won by E. Blanchard, '95, in 5 minutes 55 $\frac{1}{4}$  seconds; second, G. L. Jones, '93; third, W. W. Haviland, '93.

440 yards dash—Won by C. G. Hoag, '93, in 54 $\frac{1}{4}$  seconds; second, A. C. Thomas, '95; third, E. Blanchard, '95.

## FIELD EVENTS

Putting 16-pound shot—Won by G. K. Wright, '93, distance, 31 feet 4 inches; second, W. A. Estes, '93; third, A. P. Morris, '95.

Running high jump—Won by J. Roberts, '93, height, 5 feet 5 inches; second, F. Conklin, '95; third, G. K. Wright, '93.

Throwing base-ball—Won by W. W. Supplee, '95, distance, 339 feet 4 inches; second, A. P. Morris, '95; third, G. K. Wright, '93.

Running broad jump—Won by F. H. Conklin, '95, distance, 19 feet  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch; second, J. Roberts, '93; third, B. Senseng, '93.

Pole vault—Won by G. K. Wright, '93, height, 8 feet 7 inches; second, J. H. Scattergood, '96; third, G. L. Jones, '93; C. G. Hoag, '93; E. B. Hay, '95.

Throwing hammer—Won by W. A. Estes, '93, distance, 72 feet 7 inches; second, A. P. Morris, '95; third, G. K. Wright, '93.

Previous college records were broken as follows:

Mile bicycle race—Reduced from 3 minutes 15 seconds to 3 minutes 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  seconds.

Mile walk—Reduced from 8 minutes 47.45 seconds to 8 minutes 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  seconds.

Throwing base-ball—Raised from 331 feet 5 inches to 339 feet 4 inches.

Running high jump—Raised from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches.

## SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE C. I. P. A.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association was held on Saturday morning, May 20, in the parlor of the Colonnade Hotel.

Mr. Comfort, of THE HAVERFORDIAN, the President, presided. The committee appointed to draft a new constitution reported that a copy of the old constitution had been found. It was moved and carried that a new committee of three be appointed to amend the old constitution in such a way as seemed proper for the present need of

the Association. Mr. W. A. Silliman, of the *Free Lance*, of State College, very kindly offered to print and send copies of the Constitution to each college belonging to the Association. This offer was accepted and a vote of thanks given to the *Free Lance*.

The subjects discussed by the representatives of the various college journals were as follows: "Faculty Censorship over the College Press," *Dickinsonian*; "The Colleges at the World's Fair," *Free Lance*; "The Model Editorial Sanctum," by the representative of the *Ursinus Bulletin*; "Future Usefulness of the Association," *Bucknell Mirror*. The college journals represented were: *The Student* (Franklin and Marshall), *The Lafayette*, *The Red and Blue*, *The Dickinsonian*, *Ursinus Bulletin*, *The Muhlenberg*, *The University Mirror* (Bucknell), *The Free Lance* (State College), *The Pennsylvanian* and THE HAVERFORDIAN.

## THE EVERETT ATHENÆUM.

ON Thursday evening, the first of June, the Rev. Henry Dixon Jones, who read at the college a few months ago, gave a very entertaining "Shakespearean Reading," in Alumni Hall, under the auspices of the Everett Athenæum Society. The reading was almost solely from "Julius Cæsar," from which Mr. Jones made very apt selections, and rendered them in his usual excellent and finished manner.

The reading was followed by a reception in Founders' Hall, where refreshments were served in the dining-room and on the porch, which was lighted with Japanese lanterns. Curiously enough it did not rain, and moreover the evening was not too cool to be out-of-doors, so that the whole entertainment was a success. The committee which had charge of the arrangements consisted of Stanley Rhoads Yarnall, '92; William Wistar Comfort, '94

(ex-officio); Walter Morris Hart, '92; Walter Winchip Haviland, '93; D. Shearman Taber, '94, and Francis J. Stokes, '94.

#### REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '78.

**A**FTER fifteen years of separation, the members of the Class of '78 gathered, on the evening of May 6, around the festive board, to chat of "ye olden time," and to renew friendships of the long ago. At the kind invitation of Samuel Hill, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, thirteen of the sixteen graduates, with two members of the class who left College before graduating, assembled at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia.

As the members straggled into the Broad Street parlor one after another, it was richly interesting to see the look of amused recognition steal over the faces, as the old familiar look of College days peered out with its old smile under the patriarchal bearded covering of these latter days.

The hearty greeting of our genial host and the warmth of feeling shown as each grasped the other's hand after so long a time of separation, more than repaid every effort taken by those from a distance to accept such a kind invitation from one of the class.

Covers were laid for fifteen. There were present:—Samuel Hill, from Minnesota; Lindley M. H. Reynolds, Cyrus P. Frazier and George W. White, from North Carolina; Daniel Smiley, from Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; Henry Baily, from Boston; Robert B. Haines, Jr., from Coatesville, Pa.; Johnathan Eldridge, from Chester Co., Pa.; and from in and about Philadelphia, Edward T. Comfort, John M. W. Thomas, Albert L. Baily, Joseph W. Paul, T. Wistar Brown, Jr., Edward Forsythe and Charles S. Crossman. Three graduates were unable to be at the dinner:—Dr. Henry L. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn.; Henry N. Stokes, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, Chicago University; and Francis K. Carey, of Baltimore.

After the best of dinners was duly appropriated by the hungry guests, our host, in the happiest of veins, with here and there a hit on all of us, called for speeches from the different members of the class. Then the fun began. The good old College songs were sung. Stories of early College days were sandwiched in with experiences of the different men since the days of '78.

Glowing tributes were paid to the grand men under whom we sat during our college course, but most of all to Professor Pliny E. Chase whose influence over us, as a class, was felt to be more than could ever be estimated.

Fifteen more loyal sons of Haverford could scarcely be found than those who thus gathered and gave full vent to their feelings at that class meeting. The friendship and hearty good will for Haverford, shown in the ringing speeches of the evening, will long be remembered by those who were privileged to enjoy that reunion dinner.

Papers and letters from absent members and a poem by one of the class were read.

A secretary was appointed and authorized to compile, in pamphlet form, accounts of the lives of the members of the class since graduation, together with the papers read at the reunion.

After a hearty vote of thanks to our host for his generous hospitality, the members of the class took the midnight trains for their homes, more loyal in heart than ever to their class and to their *alma mater*.

#### THE ALUMNI MEETING.

**T**HE Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Haverford Alumni Association was opened on May 30, at 4.30 p. m., by a session in Alumni Hall for the transaction of business. Officers and members of the Executive Committee for 1893-'94 were elected as follows:—President, Francis K. Carey, '78; Vice-Presidents, Lewis J.

Levick, '73, Frank H. Taylor, '76, and Thomas K. Worthington, '83; Treasurer, Walter Penn Shipley, '84; Secretary, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67; Orator, Bond V. Thomas, '83; Alternate, Isaac T. Johnson, '81; Executive Committee, Howard Comfort, '70, Edward P. Allinson, '74, Charles S. Crosman, '78, Samuel Mason, '80, Henry W. Stokes, '87, Stanley R. Yarnall, '92, Charles James Rhoads, '93. The usual supper was served at 7.00 p. m., in Founders' Hall; and at 7.45 the public meeting in Alumni Hall was opened. In the absence of the president, Lewis J. Levick, first vice-president, called the meeting to order. He announced the name of the winner of the Alumni prize contest in Oratory, Eugene M. Wescott, '93, and stated that, owing to the absence of the president, the usual committees would be appointed later. He then introduced as the Orator of the evening, Alfred C. Garrett, A. M., Ph. D., Class of '87, who spoke upon the subject, "Signs of the Times in Literature."

Dr. Garrett began by describing the progress of English literature up to Shakespeare's time, and by tracing out the causes and stimulants of that progress. At all periods the standard of literature has advanced in waves, or undulations, each rising to a higher level than the one preceding it: a period of unusual brilliancy such as the Elizabethan age, is succeeded by a time of stagnation and discouragement, in which writers imitate, criticise, and then satirize their predecessors. A stage of new vigor follows: there is first a tendency toward archaic patterns, and then a striving after new models; these are furnished by the infusion of foreign ideals, and a new culmination of literary splendor is produced. Thus Chaucer was the summit of one of these waves of progress; the stagnation of the fifteenth century followed, and then with the tendency towards more intimate relations between the upper and lower

classes, strength and realism in writing began to be noticed. At the same time, the influence of the Italian Renaissance, bringing its stories of ancient learning, made itself felt in England; and these two forces produced in Shakespeare the culmination of a second wave. The French Revolution, with its succeeding reaction, introduces another bright period in literature. Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith and Scott were the forerunners of the movement. Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats were near the summit of the wave. Tennyson and Browning took up the lines laid down by Keats, and the climax of this literary epoch came in 1860.

The present is either a decline, or the stagnation following a decline; it is an age of criticism and of materialism; poetry is ridiculed, and fiction is in the shadow; we have descended from a great height, and are groping for a future motive. But there are greater men to come; the next era will be one of Prose and Reason; the next great genius will probably be a novelist; not a novelist in the ordinary sense, but one who will combine both the beauty of poetry and the strength of prose in his writings. Prose and verse as Shakespeare united them will constitute a novel instead of a drama. The motive of this coming age will be the union of the upper and lower classes; when these are brought closer together, a new era will rise, and comradeship of humanity will be the salvation of literary and social institutions.

After Dr. Garrett had finished, the vice-president proposed that a vote of thanks be extended to him, a suggestion that was unanimously adopted.

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Through the kindness of Mrs. Mary Morris, of Overbrook, the Y. M. C. A. has received a group photograph of the students of the Tokyo School.

## ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'58. Thomas H. Burgess died March 14. He has been for thirty years a prosperous fruit-grower, of Highland, N. Y. He was also a man of high literary ability. He was a student at Farmers' College, Cincinnati; professor and principal of Friends' Academy, at Union Springs, N. Y.; principal of Pickering College, Canada; elder of Marlborough Monthly Meeting of Friends, and was well-known at the New York Yearly Meeting.

'71. William Penn Evans, of Malvern, Pa., died in Philadelphia on the eighth of May. The funeral took place from Twelfth Street Meeting House, on the eleventh.

'78. There was a class reunion at "The Stratford," on May 6. The dinner was given by Samuel H. Hill. Fourteen members of the class were present.

'80. Charles F. Brédé will be an instructor in Dr. Sauveur's summer school at Rockford, Ill., which will be in session from the first of July to the middle of August.

'87. A. B. Clement, who has been with Isaac T. Johnson, for the past two years, has been appointed principal of the Martin Academy, Kennett Square, Pa.

'89. D. J. Reinhardt, who is reading law, will continue to have charge of the gymnasium and the laboratories in Isaac T. Johnson's School, Wilmington, Del.

'91. Lawrence M. Byers, Penn Fellow, at Haverford, in '90-'91, has just been elected an editor of the *Yale Law Journal* for the coming year.

'92. The class met May thirteenth, and formed a permanent organization. Stanley R. Yarnall was chosen president; William H. Nicholson, Jr., vice-president, and Benjamin Cadbury, secretary and treasurer.

'92. Richard Brinton expects to return home soon from Europe, where he has been studying for the past year.

'92. Walter M. Hart expects to sail for Europe immediately after college closes. He will study in Germany and France.

Ex-'94. LeRoy Harvey is at Harvard in the Sophomore Class. He has just been chosen to sing on the University Glee Club.

Newkirk, '79, vice president of the Boston Cricket Club, Hoopes, '91, and Hall, '92, were present at the recent cricket game between Harvard and Haverford on the Longwood Grounds, Boston.

Among those present at the alumni meeting and dinner at Haverford, on the thirtieth of May, were the following: '42, Richard Cadbury, James J. Levick; '43, Francis White; '51, Philip C. Garrett, Richard Wood; '56, Bartholomew W. Beesley; '60, Frederick W. Morris; '64, Charles Roberts; '65, Allen C. Thomas; '67, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw; '71, Reuben Haines, '72, Francis B. Gummere; '73, James C. Comfort, Thomas P. Cope, Jr., George W. Emlen; '76, Seth K. Gifford, J. Whittall Nicholson; '77, George G. Mercer; '78, Charles S. Crosman; '79, William C. Lowry; '81, Levi T. Edwards, Isaac T. Johnson, William H. Collins; '82, George A. Barton; '83, John Blanchard, Bond V. Thomas, Louis B. Whitney; '84, George Vaux, Jr.; '86, Edward D. Wadsworth; '87, William H. Futrell, Alfred C. Garrett, Henry W. Stokes, Frederic H. Strawnbridge, Charles H. Bedell, Allen B. Clement; '88, William Draper Lewis, Francis C. Harts-horne; '90, Jonathan M. Steere, Dilworth P. Hibberd, Edward R. Longstreth; '92, Benjamin Cadbury, Walter M. Hart, W. Nelson Loflin West, Stanley Rhoads Yarnall, Egbert Snell Cary, Charles Gilpin Cook,



## COLLEGE NOTES.

M. N. Miller, formerly of the class of '94, will return to Haverford next year to join the present Sophomore class.

Frank C. Rex, '94, has contributed an article entitled "The Serpent Mound," to the May number of the *West Chester Amulet*.

Mr. Herbert N. Hamlin, of the Yale Law School, has been engaged to train the football team next fall.

The College Y. M. C. A. expects to send an unusually large delegation to Northfield this summer; at present it seems probable that from ten to fifteen men will represent Haverford.

The college campus has been immensely improved during the spring by intelligent and systematic gardening; the well-trimmed drives and walks and smooth stretches of lawn materially increase the natural beauty of the grounds.

The window frames and other outside woodwork of several of the buildings, especially of Founders' Hall and the Chemical Laboratory, have been freshened up during the last month by a new coat of paint; the roofs of most of the buildings have also been repainted.

The six highest averages on the first eleven up to June 1, are as follows: Lester, 120½; Woodcock, 42; Stokes, 34½; Morris, '94, 22½; Lippincott, 14½; Roberts, 13½.

The victory over Harvard on May 26, was celebrated on the evening of that day by appropriate ceremonies in which the great majority of the students present at the college participated; several members of the faculty were honored with calls, and all responded gracefully; afterward the superfluous enthusiasm of the evening was expended in a noisy expedition to Bryn Mawr.

Several new features will be introduced in the equipment of next year's foot-ball team; the actual members of the first eleven will be supplied with Varsity caps, similar to those furnished the teams at Yale and other prominent colleges; and the sweaters of first eleven men will bear the college initial in red. The Swarthmore game has been arranged for November 25, and the Dickinson and Franklin and Marshall games will probably be scheduled for November 11 and October 28, respectively.

Eugene M. Wescott, '93, represented Haverford at the first annual contest of the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Oratorical Union, held in the New Century Club Drawing-room, in Philadelphia, on the evening of May 20. The attendance was rather disappointing, but otherwise the affair was a success. Henry E. Jackson won first honors for Lafayette; his oration was entitled "Ninety-three." Robert Victor Ferri-day, of Lehigh, won the second prize, his subject being "Vasco Nunez de Balboa." Music during the evening was furnished by the Banjo Club of Swarthmore College.

The bowling averages of the first eleven up to June 6, are as follows:

Lippincott, '95, . . . . .	5.04
Roberts, '93, . . . . .	5.17
Woodcock, . . . . .	5.50
Lester, '96, . . . . .	7
A. P. Morris, '95, . . . . .	7.14

On June 5, a meeting for the election of officers of the College Association was held. Comfort, '94, was elected President; Lippincott, '95, Vice-President; Brinton, '96, Secretary; Blanchard, '95, Treasurer.

'95 won from '96 on May 11, in the class cricket games, by a score of 87 to 46. For '95, Supplee and E. B. Hay were the principal scorers with 30 and 15. H. E. Thomas got 9, Lippincott 8 and Webster 7. Only two men failed to get any. For '96, Lester

made 18 and Brinton 6. The rest of the team, with the exception of four, made small scores. Four men were run out. Lippincott, '95, took 6 wickets for 21 runs. Adams, '96, got 7 wickets for 50 and Lester 3 for 37.

On May 22, an exciting game between the Seniors and Juniors was finished, the latter winning by only three runs, 90 to 87. For the Juniors S. Morris was the principal scorer, playing a fine inning for 56 not out. Comfort got 10 but no others reached double figures. For '93, Whitall 17, Roberts 14, Rhoads 22, not out, and Jacobs 23, batted well. Roberts with 4 wickets for 17 and Rhoads with 3 for 17, did the best bowling for the Seniors. Comfort, '94, obtained 5 wickets at the expense of only 10 runs.

The deciding game of the series, between '94 and '95, has not yet been played.

Since our last issue, 158 volumes have been added to the library. The following are those that would be of most interest to the general reader:

- Lord Beaconsfield—J. A. Fronde.
- The Earl of Derby—George Saintsbury.
- Essays, five volumes—Nathan Drake.
- Life of Leigh Hunt—"Great Writer" Series.
- Annals of the Stage, three volumes—J. Payne Collier.
- Worthies of England, three volumes—Thos. Fuller.
- Green's Short History of the English People (illustrated edition) volume two.
- Mallet's Northern Antiquities—Translated by Bishop Percy.
- The Beauties of Nature—Sir John Lubbock.
- Older England, First and Second Series—J. F. Hogetts.
- Kushworth's Collections, eight volumes, London 1721.
- Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, three volumes—Jefferson Davis.
- The Georgian Era, four volumes.

A complete set of the Early English Text Society's Publications is expected shortly.

#### THE CRICKET TEAM IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE team left Broad street on Thursday, May 25, at 1.40 for New York, and on their arrival made their way direct to the Fall River boat, which left with them at 5.30. If the boys did not eat what was good for them and did sit up rather late singing in the moonlight, it seemed to have no bad effect on the cricket of the next morning. That evening our party attracted no little attention on the boat, and by the time we had been singing a while, the crowd standing around the railing quite rivaled that listening to the orchestra inside.

Rising rather early, and with difficulty, hurrying one of our members to the train, we rode through beautiful country to Park Station, Boston, and were met by the manager of the Harvard Cricket Club, who promptly paid the dividend and took us to breakfast at "The Thorndike" near by. A long ride in the horse cars out to the suburbs brought us to the Longwood grounds, prettily situated, but very narrow, according to our Philadelphia way of thinking. The fellows were soon ready, and after a little preliminary practice, and after Captain Rhoads had won the toss, Lester and S. Morris faced the bowling of Townshend and Clark. The former bowler was swift but wild, while the latter was medium pace and steady almost throughout the long inning. As will be seen from the analysis these two bowlers bore the brunt of the attack, Johnston, Pool and Dinsmore meeting with no success.

S. Morris was caught and bowled by Clark, when the total showed but 13; Stokes and Roberts each followed quickly and with three good crickets down for 31, the small number of Harvard shouters were enthusiastic, and Haverford stock was low in proportion. Roberts let in Lippincott, who with Lester cheered our hearts by time after time sending the ball to the near

boundaries for twos and threes. The score was carried to 80 by these two before Lippincott was caught off Clark. Rhoads then played in his careful style for 14, while Lester was still busy in compiling his beautiful 69.

About this time there was a little breaking up; Lester did not connect with a swift one from Townshend, which kept rather low, Rhoads was bowled by Clark, while Whittall and Comfort, after each contributing a small share, were disposed of by the same bowler. The weary Harvard men were wrong in supposing the worst was over, for our eleven has no tail end this year, and Supplee and Morton proved a very expensive pair. They played well for 28 and 26 respectively, and A. Morris closed the inning with 9 not out to his credit.

A cricket lunch had been served during our inning, so our men were soon in the field, and Johnston and Kaulbach first attempted to overcome our total of 205. Both played the most careful kind of cricket and nothing happened until Roberts' fourth over when the accidents came thick and fast. Johnston, Everett and Clark were bowled by him in quick succession, and Kaulbach, who is a very good bat, had the misfortune to be thrown out by a quick return from S. Morris. A. Morris bowled well, but the crease was too hard for him and Lippincott was substituted. He and Roberts divided the honors in bowling, Kaulbach and Pool alone reaching double figures, while the whole venture netted but 49. Harvard followed on, and Clark played more as he usually does in Philadelphia, gathering 28 in quick form. His two drives off Comfort for 4 and 6 were the prettiest hits of the day. One wicket was down for 59, when the game was called at six o'clock. In a general criticism of the game, it might be truly said that Haverford excelled in every position except behind the wickets.

On our return to "The Thorndike," the Haverford team was tendered an impromptu dinner by the members of the Harvard cricket team. This was in an upper room and after the dishes had been cleared away, the windows and doors had to be closed in order that the enthusiasm might not disturb the other guests in the hotel. Speeches and songs were rendered or attempted by Messrs. Adams, Curtis, Townshend and Pool, of Harvard; Messrs. Rhoads, Morton and Morris, of Haverford, while the two umpires, Messrs. Woodcock and Mudie, told of their delight in the progress the great game was making in America. Altogether everyone felt very happy, and the meeting adjourned with the rousing cheers and healths of the two teams.

Nine o'clock the next morning found us at the Boston and Lowell depot en-route to Concord, where we arrived about 11.30. We were met by the St. Paul's School barge and were driven three miles over the hills to the school which is beautifully situated, and has the best cricket field in New England. The day was very cold and the sky was overcast which, perhaps, accounted for our poor fielding during the game. Captain Rhoads again won the toss and sent St. Paul's to the bat. They opened with two of the masters, Mr. Conover and Mr. Brinley, both good bats, and the total was carried to 50 before A. Morris bowled Mr. Brinley. Mr. Conover's inning was the prettiest, but after he was disposed of, the rest gave Morris and Lester no trouble, Barry alone staying long enough to show any form.

The Haverfordians started in with Lester and S. Morris as at Longwood, but this time no catastrophe happened, and the St. Paul's boys were treated to the rare sight of seeing the first wicket fall for 134. Both men scored freely, and Morris, who was the first to go was loudly applauded by his old friends for his half century. Roberts

and Stokes were the only other men to bat and they stayed just long enough to allow Lester to top his century, which was, with one exception, the largest score ever made on the grounds. His was a beautiful inning, marred by but three difficult chances, and his style was appreciated by all, especially by the six weary bowlers, at whose expense his score was compiled.

By the kindness of our hosts, the fellows were able to see something of the school grounds and buildings before we were driven back to Concord. We reached Boston again at nine o'clock and separated, some returning to "The Thorndike" for Sunday, others going out to Cambridge to visit Harvard friends. Sunday was spent very pleasantly by all, and that night found us again on the Sound Steamer "Puritan." When the fellows reached college on Monday, they felt that outside the two victories they had everywhere been treated in the kindest manner by their hosts. The score:

## HAVERFORD.

J. A. Lester, b Townshend . . . . .	69
S. Morris, c and b Clark . . . . .	9
F. J. Stokes, l b w Townshend . . . . .	2
J. Roberts b Townshend . . . . .	1
G. Lippincott, c Everett, b Clark . . . . .	20
C. J. Rhoads, b Clark . . . . .	14
F. Whitall, c Pool, b Clark . . . . .	5
W. W. Supplee, c Kaulbach, b Clark . . . . .	28
W. W. Comfort, b Clark . . . . .	7
A. V. Morton, c Kaulbach, b Clark . . . . .	26
A. Morris, not out . . . . .	9
Byes, 6; leg byes, 2; wides, 5; no ball, 2 . . . . .	15

Total . . . . . 205

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Morris . . . . .	9	6	9	0
Roberts . . . . .	15	9	23	5
Lippincott . . . . .	6 2-6	4	5	3

## HARVARD.

Johnston, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Kaulbach, run out . . . . .	10
Everett, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Clark, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Pool, run out . . . . .	10
P. Curtis, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Dinsmore, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
Matthews, b Lippincott . . . . .	7
Townshend, l b w Roberts . . . . .	1
Sturgis, not out . . . . .	9
Adams, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
Byes, 9; leg byes, 3 . . . . .	12

Total . . . . . 49

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Townshend . . . . .	24	4	58	3
Clark . . . . .	27	6	69	7
Johnson . . . . .	8	1	33	0
Pool . . . . .	8	3	24	0
Dinsmore . . . . .	1	0	11	0

## RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Haverford . . . . .	13	19	31	80	129	132	135	147	176	205
Harvard . . . . .	4	4	6	18	18	25	26	39	39	49

## ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Mr. Conover, c Stokes, b Lester . . . . .	32
Mr. Brinley, b Morris . . . . .	15
Mr. Gordon, c S. Morris, b A. Morris . . . . .	0
Nickerson, c and b Morris . . . . .	2
Mr. Coit, b Lester . . . . .	3
Mr. Foster, b Lester . . . . .	0
Cadwalader, run out . . . . .	0
Baird, b Lester . . . . .	1
Allen, c Rhoads, b Lester . . . . .	0
Jones, b Morris . . . . .	5
Barry, not out . . . . .	10
Byes, 14; leg byes, 3; wides, 1 . . . . .	18

Total . . . . . 86

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Coit . . . . .	17	4	63	1
Mr. Conover . . . . .	8	1	37	1
Mr. Foster . . . . .	11	3	24	0
Baird . . . . .	5	0	19	0
Barry . . . . .	4	0	15	0
Mr. Brinley . . . . .	1	0	8	0

## HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

J. A. Lester, not out . . . . .	103
S. W. Morris, c Coit, b Conover . . . . .	54
J. Roberts, c and b Coit . . . . .	5
F. J. Stokes, not out . . . . .	5
Byes, 8; wides, 1 . . . . .	9

Total . . . . . 176  
The others did not bat.

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lester . . . . .	7	0	15	5
Lippincott . . . . .	4	0	17	0
A. Morris . . . . .	10 4-6	4	22	4
Roberts . . . . .	3	0	14	0

## RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

St. Paul . . . . .	50	50	53	66	66	69	70	70	71	86
Haverford . . . . .	134	151								

## CRICKET.

## Belmont vs. Haverford, First.

ON a good hard wicket the Belmont team, who batted with two men short, were easily defeated at Haverford on May 13. The college eleven, winning the toss, opened their inning well.



Thanks to the steady batting of the first few men, 123 was registered when the fifth wicket fell. The remaining batsmen, however, only added 8 runs, and the inning closed for 131. Pacey for Belmont kept a good length throughout.

Belmont's innings opened disastrously. Jump was lb w at 4, Muir bowled at 12 and A. M. Wood run out by a good piece of fielding at 17. Yarnall and Pacey made a short stand, but on the latter being caught, the innings speedily came to a close. Score and analysis :

## HAVERFORD.

A. Woodcock, b Pacey . . . . .	9
S. Morris, b Muir . . . . .	27
J. A. Lester, b Pacey . . . . .	13
F. Stokes, b Wood . . . . .	24
J. Roberts, b Pacey . . . . .	21
G. Lippincott, c and b Jump . . . . .	12
C. J. Rhoads, c sub, b Pacey . . . . .	5
W. W. Supplee, sb Evans, b Pacey . . . . .	1
F. Whitall, c Jump, b Pacey . . . . .	0
A. V. Morton, b Muir . . . . .	1
A. P. Morris, not out . . . . .	0
Byes, 7; leg byes, 3; wides, 8 . . . . .	18
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>131</b>

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Pacey . . . . .	100	2	30	6
Jump . . . . .	80	4	20	1
Muir . . . . .	50	1	20	2
Wood . . . . .	24	0	11	1

## BELMONT.

G. S. Jump, lb w, Lester . . . . .	4
Pacey, c Lester, b Lippincott . . . . .	18
J. W. Muir, b Lester . . . . .	2
A. M. Wood, run out . . . . .	3
F. Yarnall, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	14
E. L. Evans, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	7
F. R. Reaney, c Whitall, b Roberts . . . . .	8
I. R. McClure, Jr., not out . . . . .	0
L. A. Davis, c Whitall, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Byes, 5; wide, 1 . . . . .	6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>62</b>

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. Morris . . . . .	72	2	20	2
L. A. Lester . . . . .	40	0	10	2
G. Lippincott . . . . .	24	1	0	1
J. Roberts . . . . .	8	0	2	2

## Tioga vs. Haverford, First.

On May 18th Tioga was defeated at Westmoreland by the college team. Wood-

cock and S. Morris opened the innings well for Haverford, and when the former left the score stood at 63. Lester and Lippincott added 40 for the sixth wicket and Whitall hit up 19 in short time. The innings closed for 194.

There was not two hours left for play when Eastwood and Smith went in to the bowling of A. Morris and Lippincott. With the score at 20 Smith was well caught by Hoag at leg, and the college team by good bowling and fielding got rid of the remaining Tioga batsmen for a total of 63. Score and analysis :

## HAVERFORD.

A. Woodcock, b Cregar . . . . .	41
S. Morris, b Cregar . . . . .	22
J. A. Lester, not out . . . . .	50
F. J. Stokes, b Cregar . . . . .	0
J. Roberts, c Cregar, b Bristol . . . . .	8
C. J. Rhoads, c Eastwood, b Goodsall . . . . .	12
G. Lippincott, c Van Dusen, b Smith . . . . .	10
W. W. Supplee, b Guest . . . . .	0
F. Whitall, c Rushon, b Cregar . . . . .	21
C. G. Hoag, b Bristol . . . . .	7
A. Morris, c Cregar, b Smith . . . . .	4
Byes . . . . .	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>194</b>

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
A. E. Smith . . . . .	120	3	85	2
W. Bristol . . . . .	96	0	26	2
E. M. Cregar . . . . .	66	0	48	4
Goodsall . . . . .	5	0	10	1
C. Clifford . . . . .	18	0	13	1

## TIOGA.

E. Eastwood, b A. Morris . . . . .	2
A. F. Smith, c Hoag, b Lippincott . . . . .	13
W. Bristol, b Woodward . . . . .	7
E. M. Cregar, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
J. Van Dusen, b Lippincott . . . . .	6
C. Clifford, b Woodcock . . . . .	7
H. J. Pearce, c and b Roberts . . . . .	4
Goodsall, b Roberts . . . . .	1
A. F. Fleming, run out . . . . .	6
Davison, not out . . . . .	0
R. H. Rushton, c S. Morris, b Roberts . . . . .	3
Byes, 11; leg byes, 3 . . . . .	14
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>63</b>

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
A. Morris . . . . .	54	3	15	1
G. Lippincott . . . . .	54	2	13	3
Woodcock . . . . .	42	2	13	2
J. Roberts . . . . .	38	4	6	3

## THE HAVERFORDIAN.

## Alumni vs. Haverford, First.

It is to be regretted that the Alumni cannot bring their strongest team, on the occasion of the annual match with the Undergraduates; that of this year was particularly weak owing to the number of old Haverfordians playing elsewhere in club matches. They were no match for the college team this year, as the total of 143 for two wickets plainly indicates, while Crosman, Gummere and Stokes were the only Alumni to reach double figures. There were, however, a considerable number of spectators, and this only goes to show that if some one with some push would take hold of the matter, the Alumni of Haverford College would have a regular cricket eleven, which would deserve and receive support. The score:

## ALUMNI.

E. T. Comfort, c Whitall, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	8
C. H. Crossman, c Varnall, b Lester . . . . .	10
Woodcock, c S. Morris, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	0
Dr. F. B. Gummere, c and b Lippincott . . . . .	19
J. C. Comfort, c b W. Lester . . . . .	9
H. W. Stokes, b Roberts . . . . .	15
J. W. Nicholson, b Roberts . . . . .	2
S. Mason, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
T. F. Branson, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
P. H. Morris, b Lippincott . . . . .	5
Byes, 15; wides, 1 . . . . .	16
Total . . . . .	84

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. Morris . . . . .	14	6	19	2
Lester . . . . .	13	5	25	2
Lippincott . . . . .	5½	3	13	4
Roberts . . . . .	5	1	11	2

## HAVERFORD.

S. Morris, b E. T. Comfort . . . . .	19
J. A. Lester, not out . . . . .	65
G. Lippincott, run out . . . . .	5
F. J. Stokes, not out . . . . .	44
J. Roberts, did not bat.	
C. J. Rhoads, " "	
W. W. Supplee, " "	
F. Whitall, " "	
S. R. Yarnall, " "	
A. V. Morton, " "	
A. P. Morris, " "	
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2 . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	143

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
E. T. Comfort . . . . .	18	2	36	1
J. C. Comfort . . . . .	8	1	27	0

Woodcock . . . . .	11	2	48	0
Dr. Gummere . . . . .	2	0	13	0
Branson . . . . .	1	1	0	0
Morris . . . . .	1	0	9	0

## Wayne vs. Haverford, First.

Haverford easily defeated the Wayne Country Club on the college grounds, on the afternoon of May 24. The visiting team went to the wicket first; and after a short time were retired for 90 runs. Haverford then went in and scored 48 at the fall of the first wicket. The third wicket fell for 113 runs, and the team retired after scoring 164. Lester played a pretty "not out" inning for 63, and the bowling of Lippincott and A. P. Morris was excellent. The score:

## WAYNE COUNTRY CLUB.

B. Cocks, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	1
Braithwaite, c Lester, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	13
H. C. Hunter, b Lippincott . . . . .	19
W. C. Hunter, c Lester, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	2
B. F. Hawley, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	2
H. Wendell, b Lippincott . . . . .	6
G. Gabe, b Lippincott . . . . .	3
H. Persching, b Lippincott . . . . .	6
J. Rose, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Adams, sub., b A. P. Morris . . . . .	15
Hoag, sub., not out . . . . .	3
Extras, byes, 18; wides, 2 . . . . .	20
Total . . . . .	90

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. Morris . . . . .	78	6	16	5
Lester . . . . .	24	1	16	0
Lippincott . . . . .	60	1	28	4
Roberts . . . . .	18	0	7	1
S. Morris . . . . .	6	0	3	0

## Cricket 2.

## HAVERFORD.

Woodcock, c Braithwaite, b G. Gabe . . . . .	33
J. A. Lester, not out . . . . .	63
S. Morris, b H. C. Hunter . . . . .	23
F. J. Stokes, c Braithwaite, b W. C. Hunter . . . . .	17
J. Roberts, not out . . . . .	10
C. J. Rhoads, " " . . . . .	
G. Lippincott, " " . . . . .	
W. W. Supplee, " " . . . . .	
F. Whitall, " " . . . . .	
A. V. Morton, " " . . . . .	
A. P. Morris, " " . . . . .	
Extras, byes, 12; wides, 6 . . . . .	18
Total . . . . .	164

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
H. C. Hunter . . . . .	66	1	38	1
Braithwaite . . . . .	54	1	37	0
G. Gabe . . . . .	54	1	28	1
Wendell . . . . .	6	0	4	0
W. C. Hunter . . . . .	30	0	28	1
Hawley . . . . .	12	0	11	0

Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

Wayne Country Club, 3, 34, 38, 38, 50, 54, 63, 64, 64, 90.  
 Haverford . . . . . 48, 81, 113.

## Melrose vs. Haverford, First.

Haverford had no difficulty in winning from Melrose on the college grounds May 30. The home team went to the wickets first and scored 153 for 3 wickets, to which Woodcock contributed 32 by free cricket, and F. Stokes a good not out good inning of 55. Melrose gave no trouble to the college bowlers, who, in spite of the loose fielding, disposed of the 9 batsmen for 42.

## HAVERFORD.

A. Woodcock, c Rand b Clements . . . . .	32
C. J. Rhoads, b W. Dunn . . . . .	18
J. A. Lester, c and b Bury . . . . .	25
F. J. Stokes, not out . . . . .	55
J. Roberts, not out . . . . .	19
G. Lippincott, . . . . .	
W. W. Supplee, . . . . .	
A. N. Morton, . . . . .	
W. W. Comfort, . . . . .	
J. H. Scattergood, . . . . .	
W. C. Webster, . . . . .	
Byes . . . . .	3
Leg byes . . . . .	1
Wides . . . . .	3
No ball . . . . .	1

did not bat.

Totals . . . . . 153

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Kurtz . . . . .	30	0	25	0
Dunn . . . . .	60	1	35	1
Clements . . . . .	42	0	32	1
Stevenson . . . . .	36	0	23	0
Freiland . . . . .	6	0	5	0
Bury . . . . .	24	0	22	1

## MELROSE.

F. Clements, c Supplee b Roberts . . . . .	7
H. Stevenson, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
J. Lorrimer, c Roberts, Lippincott . . . . .	12
W. Freiland, b Roberts . . . . .	4
H. Lorrimer, run out . . . . .	11
H. Bury, c Stokes, b Roberts . . . . .	0
N. H. Rand, b Lippincott . . . . .	1
E. Dunn, b Lippincott . . . . .	0
C. L. Kurtz, not out . . . . .	0
Byes . . . . .	5
Wides . . . . .	2

Totals . . . . . 42

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
J. Roberts . . . . .	48	2	23	3
G. Lippincott . . . . .	47	2	12	4

## Belmont Second XI. vs. Haverford College, Second XI.

While the College first eleven was engaged in administering defeat to their visitors from Elmwood, the second eleven was also covering itself with glory in the match with the Belmont second eleven. The collegians played all round their opponents at every point with the possible exception of fielding, thus again clearly showing the advantage gained by winter practice. Yarnall and Green both bowled beautifully in the first inning, and to them is mainly due the small total reached by Belmont. At the end of the inning when Green had taken the last six wickets in two overs, there was a genial feeling throughout the Haverford ranks and even our staid captain's smile was much wider than it was high. Thanks to five double figure scores, this self congratulation was not smothered, and a glance at the score will show that we would probably have won by an inning, had there been a few more moments of play.

## BELMONT SECOND XI.

## First Inning.

## Second Inning

Miller, c Adams, b Green 17	c Shoemaker, b Adams 4
Graft, c Webster, b Green 1	c Thomas, b Yarnall 8
Edwards, b Yarnall 1	b Adams 18
Hall, b Yarnall 6	b Adams 3
Van Loan, c Hoag, b Green 2	c Adams, b Yarnall 23
Townsend, b Green 4	not out 0
Squires, c and b Green 0	not out 0
Junior, c Hoag, b Green 0	b Yarnall 6
Hansell, not out 0	b Thomas 2
Dixon, c Hoag, b Green 0	did not bat 0
Hughes, c Comfort, b Green 0	b Yarnall 6
Byes, etc. 0	1 leg byes 2

Totals . . . . . 31

Totals . . . . . 63

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

## First Inning.

## Second Inning.

	B.	M.	R.	W.		B.	M.	R.	W.
Yarnall . . . . .	8	1	10	2	8	1	11	4	
Green . . . . .	7 1/2	1	15	8	3	0	14	0	
Comfort . . . . .					4	0	19	0	
Adams . . . . .					7	0	19	3	
Thomas . . . . .					1	0	2	1	

## HAVERFORD SECOND XI.

## First Inning.

Dr. Gummere, c Miller, b Squires . . . . .	18
D. H. Adams, run out . . . . .	1
W. W. Comfort, c Van Loan, b Graff . . . . .	10
C. G. Hoag, c Van Loan, b Hausell . . . . .	6
S. R. Yarnall, b Townsend . . . . .	27
W. J. Strawbridge, Jr., b Hall . . . . .	4
H. E. Thomas, b Hall . . . . .	2
B. H. Shoemaker, Jr., c Hall, b Miller . . . . .	13
W. C. Webster, b Townsend . . . . .	0
K. S. Green, b Miller . . . . .	13
G. K. Wright, not out . . . . .	0
Byes 7, wides 1 . . . . .	8
Totals . . . . .	102

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Miller . . . . .	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	32	2
Townsend . . . . .	9	3	22	2
Graff . . . . .	7	1	12	1
Squires . . . . .	3	1	14	1
Hausell . . . . .	3	0	10	1
Hall . . . . .	6	0	14	2

Hansell bowled one wide.

## RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Belmont, 1st in'g, 11 12 24 27 28 28 31 31 31	
Hav'ld, 1st in'g, 5 31 31 49 56 70 72 72 102 102	
Belmont, 2d in'g, 35 41 46 52 64 64 66 66	

## CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL VS. HAVERFORD SECOND.

On Thursday, May 18, the second eleven defeated the Central High School team, of Philadelphia, by six wickets and 44 runs. Comfort bowled exceptionally well, securing five wickets for thirteen runs. Of the few Haverford men who went to bat, Yarnall scored 27 runs by good cricket and on a rather poor crease. Adams batted well, having 23 runs to his credit, while Dr. Gummere retired with a well-earned 19. Hansell, with 12 runs, did the best work for the visitors.

## CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

S. A. Davis, b Yarnall . . . . .	0
G. S. Jump, b Comfort . . . . .	6
S. D. Miller, b Comfort . . . . .	1
H. Pfersching, b Comfort . . . . .	1
F. M. Hansell, 1 b w c Comfort . . . . .	12
C. Martin, b Yarnall . . . . .	1
J. H. Morice, b Comfort . . . . .	3
E. Wiener, b Thomas . . . . .	7
J. B. Squires, b Adams . . . . .	4
S. Davis, c Gummere, b Thomas . . . . .	2
W. N. Morice, not out . . . . .	0
Leg-byes, 2; wide, 1; no balls, 2 . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	42

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Yarnall . . . . .	60	17	2	2
Comfort . . . . .	60	13	3	5
Thomas . . . . .	20	5	1	1
Adams . . . . .	18	2	1	1

Yarnall bowled 2 no balls; Thomas, 1 wide.

## HAVERFORD SECOND ELEVEN.

Dr. Gummere, retired . . . . .	19
A. V. Morton, b Squires . . . . .	4
D. H. Adams, c L. A. Davis, b Pfersching . . . . .	23
S. R. Yarnall, not out . . . . .	27
W. W. Comfort, b Martin . . . . .	0
H. E. Thomas, not out . . . . .	8
B. H. Shoemaker, Jr.,	} did not bat.
W. J. Strawbridge,	
F. P. Ristine,	
G. K. Wright,	
G. L. Jones,	} did not bat.
Byes, 3; leg byes, 1; wide, 1 . . . . .	
Total . . . . .	86

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Squires . . . . .	48	24	0	1
Jump . . . . .	30	17	1	0
Miller . . . . .	18	18	0	0
J. A. Morice . . . . .	18	10	1	0
Pfersching . . . . .	12	4	0	1
Martin . . . . .	18	13	0	1

Squires bowled one wide.

## WEST CHESTER C. C. VS. HAVERFORD SECOND.

On May 30, the Second won a game at West Chester from the West Chester first. The victory was largely due to the fine batting and bowling of Yarnall. Hay and A. C. Thomas also made a good stand. The score and analysis follows:

## HAVERFORD SECOND.

C. G. Hoag, b Paxson . . . . .	0
D. H. Adams, c b Paxson, b Willaner . . . . .	6
L. H. Wood, run out . . . . .	0
S. R. Yarnall, b Jacobs . . . . .	34
W. J. Strawbridge, c Haines, b Paxton . . . . .	2
H. E. Thomas, c Willaner, b Paxton . . . . .	2
K. S. Green, b Paxson . . . . .	2
C. B. Jacobs, 1 b w, b Paxson . . . . .	0
G. K. Wright, c and b Willaner . . . . .	5
E. B. Hay, b Jacobs . . . . .	12
A. C. Thomas, not out . . . . .	9
Byes, 3; wide, 1 . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	76

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E. Paxson . . . . .	66	28	2	5
Willaner . . . . .	90	32	5	2
Jacobs . . . . .	26	12	1	2



## WEST CHESTER FIRST.

George Jacobs, b Yarnall . . . . .	1
W. W. Hoopes, c Wright, b Yarnall . . . . .	0
J. F. Hill, Jr., b Yarnall . . . . .	0
E. S. Paxson, c Green, b Yarnall . . . . .	12
A. E. Willaner, c Hay, b Green . . . . .	6
C. S. Paxson, b Adams . . . . .	16
B. W. Haines, b Adams . . . . .	2
W. M. Baird, b Adams . . . . .	4
C. Way, not out . . . . .	4
J. N. Guss, c Hay, b Yarnall . . . . .	0
H. R. Palmer, b Yarnall . . . . .	0
Byes, 1; wides, 1 . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	47

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Yarnall . . . . .	75	15	5	6
Green . . . . .	42	15	2	1
Adams . . . . .	36	15	0	3

## WAYNE JUNIORS VS. HAVERFORD THIRD.

On the 18th of May, the third eleven played for the first time this season, winning an easy victory over the Wayne Juniors on the latter's grounds. L. H. Wood was the highest scorer for Haverford, making 35 runs, while C. B. Jacobs, with 16, was the only other with double figures. F. Elliott, with 12, was the only Junior who obtained double figures. The score:

## HAVERFORD.

C. B. Jacobs, l b w, b Nuflin . . . . .	16
W. A. Estes, run out . . . . .	0
B. Cadbury, b Nuflin . . . . .	0
L. H. Wood, b Nuflin . . . . .	35
E. B. Hay, b Nuflin . . . . .	0
A. C. Thomas, b Nuflin . . . . .	3
S. Bettle, Jr., b Chatham . . . . .	7
E. Blanchard, not out . . . . .	6
J. H. Scattergood, b Nuflin . . . . .	0
G. Beyerle, b Nuflin . . . . .	3
R. Huey, c and b Harbert . . . . .	0
Extras . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	80

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Nuflin . . . . .	72	28	2	7
Harbert . . . . .	51	31	1	1
Chatham . . . . .	18	9	0	1

## WAYNE JUNIORS.

J. Rose, c Cadbury, b Estes . . . . .	8
J. Chatham, b Thomas . . . . .	3
A. Nuflin, b Thomas . . . . .	0
F. Elliott, c Beyerle, b Estes . . . . .	12
H. Trayle, b Estes . . . . .	9
A. Harbert, c and b Thomas . . . . .	0
F. Gibbs, b Estes . . . . .	0
C. Harbert, c and b Thomas . . . . .	0
C. Howson, c Beyerle, b Estes . . . . .	0
H. Conkle, not out . . . . .	0
H. Finley, c Cadbury, b Estes . . . . .	0
Total . . . . .	32

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	36	8	1	4
Estes . . . . .	35	24	0	6

## U. OF P. FRESHMEN VS. HAVERFORD THIRD.

The first defeat for Haverford this season was met by the third eleven, on the home grounds, on May 26. The top scores for Haverford were made by L. H. Wood and E. B. Hay, while to J. R. McClure, G. H. Remington and W. Pepper was due the greater part of the score of 80 for the U. of P. Freshmen, which with a margin of two gave them the game. The score:

## HAVERFORD THIRD.

H. E. Thomas, run out . . . . .	0
L. H. Wood, b Morgan . . . . .	43
C. B. Jacobs, b Roberts . . . . .	6
G. K. Wright, b Roberts . . . . .	0
F. P. Ristine, b Roberts . . . . .	0
E. B. Hay, b Roberts . . . . .	14
B. Cadbury, run out . . . . .	6
C. C. Taylor, c and b McClure . . . . .	0
S. Bettle, b Roberts . . . . .	0
A. C. Thomas, not out . . . . .	0
J. H. Scattergood, c and b McClure . . . . .	0
Byes, 7; wides, 2; no balls, 1 . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	79

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Roberts . . . . .	78	32	3	5
McClure . . . . .	39	14	1	2
Morgan . . . . .	37	22	0	1

## U. OF P., '96.

F. Frayley, Jr., b A. C. Thomas . . . . .	0
J. R. McClure, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	22
T. Roberts, Jr., c Bettle, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	5
G. H. Remington, c A. C. Thomas, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	23
F. C. Morgan, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	4
W. E. Pepper, Jr., b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	14
T. Colfelt, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	4
E. C. Wale, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	0
J. Colfman, b H. E. Thomas . . . . .	2
J. P. Remington, not out . . . . .	0
Byes, 3; wides, 3 . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	80

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	81	36	4	8
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	42	29	1	1
C. B. Jacobs . . . . .	24	9	1	0
B. Cadbury . . . . .	6	0	1	0

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

S ELDOM, if ever, has cricket been carried on at Haverford with such enthusiasm and success as during the present spring. Not only have the players done credit to their training, proving their prowess by a long series of victories, but also those who do not play have shown unusual interest in the game, attending the matches with great faithfulness and vindicating cricket, as far as we are concerned, from the accusation of being slow and uninteresting. This increased interest is due, of course, largely to the fine playing of the first and second eleven, as well as to the opportunities for practice afforded by the third. There is, however, another factor in the result, which has more influence on non players than might at first be imagined, that is the despised "tiddley-push." Almost any day groups of fellows may be seen here and there on smooth grassy plots practicing bowling and batting or playing single wicket, learning the principles of the game and, as an old player said, gaining a respect from their own failures, for the ability of the regular cricketers.

Several times regular matches between "footless" teams, chosen from men who have never taken part in class games have been played, to the great delight of the participants and the intense amusement of spectators. By this means all have been enticed into the sport, so that now there are not above two or three men in college who have not played cricket in some form or other. THE HAVERFORDIAN is glad to encourage any movement which will tend to sustain interest in cricket, especially one which will afford exercise and amusement to those who otherwise get little. There is a possibility also that new material may be developed or brought to light; already, indeed, several successful "pushers" have indicated a desire to take shed practice next winter.

WHILE "footless" cricket has had such a great vogue, tennis has not been neglected, the courts being generally well filled. The action of the Tennis Association, last fall, in securing courts seems to have been justified by the constant use made of them, and by the disuse of the private grass courts, which were formerly so difficult to secure and keep in order. Since the latter have been so largely abandoned, it would be well, perhaps, for the Association to obtain a few more courts to accommodate its members. A good grass court would be very welcome, for there is a charm in playing on the green turf which one entirely misses on the hard, glaring clay courts.

---

It seems strange, now when all the natural beauties of Haverford are at their best, and out-door sports are in full swing, that so many students should be leaving college for the summer, merely because their examinations are finished. The attractions of library and cricket field ought to be sufficient to keep them here, even if it was not their duty to remain to commencement. Of late years comparatively few have remained to give the Seniors a good send-off; formerly, on the authority of an alumnus, it was the only proper thing to do. We trust there will be an improvement in this matter in the future.

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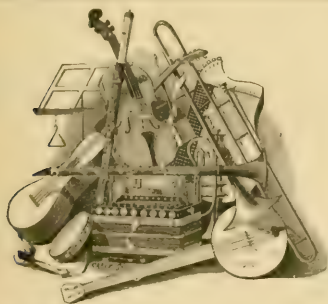
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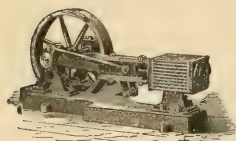
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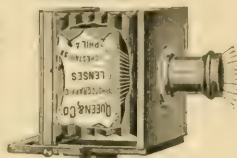
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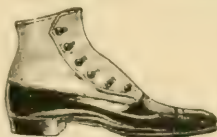
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JULY,

# HAVERFORDIAN.

1893.

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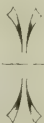
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# The Haverfordian.

Vol. XV.

HAVERFORD, PA., JULY, 1893.

No. 3.

The Haverfordian.

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LAST month was distinctly the month for commencements, classdays and reunions, and we must confess that we draw a breath of relief now that it is over. When we think of the amount of "feeling of duty" that has been called into play by "friends of colleges," and such kindly disposed people, in attending the commencements, which have all, it seems, taken place on the hottest days possible, we mop our faces from sympathy. When too, we think of the amount of dutiful laughter which the friends of classday performers have had to provide, when we think of the good old yearly jokes which have had their summer airing, the witty (?)

sallies at the professors, at which the performers are hugely delighted and the professors feel uncomfortable, the personal jokes which either no one sees but the class, or are *so* pointed and personal in character that the audience is rather shocked than amused, but at which they laugh because that is what they are there for,—when we think of all this, we are sorry, forsooth, but might feel worse if we did not know that we should see an exactly similar performance next year.

Haverford's class day was assuredly better than the general run of class days, and such characteristics as we have spoken of were of course conspicuous only by their absence in '93's performance here. Commencement, showing more the serious side of the class, passed off very well, too; excellent work done by the speakers, plenty of people, and plenty of heat. The class certainly cannot complain of a lack of warm feeling displayed.

Of course for the HAVERFORDIAN all this yearly performance is rather an old story, and we, who never have to say good-bye, who, notwithstanding the men who come and men who go, keep going on forever, look on unmoved at these sacred rites. The HAVERFORDIAN is not going to have any commencement or class day, and is not to endure any separation.

It is only, however, as the HAVERFORDIAN that we look on with this cold-blooded indifference.

When we fall back a little into our personal feelings, we are indeed more im-

pressed by the solemnity of the occurrences of the last month, with the sadness of bidding farewell to college life and to the friends we have made, with all of whom we probably shall never be united at one time again.

But the connection with college is not to be broken when we leave it. The close interest of the alumni in Haverford shows how little this has been the case with most of her sons, and the class reunions, than which we can imagine nothing pleasanter, are an institution which the graduating class should take care at once to insure.

We were indeed so much impressed by the account of the class of '78's reunion, which was published last month, that we feel we must say a word showing our admiration of what they did, and of the example they set to other classes. When we see a class after fifteen years' separation, uniting almost to a man, with college spirit as strong as it ever was, full of determination to keep up its organization, full of determination to help its *alma mater*, we appreciate the force of those ties which the time at college has formed.

There are so many ways in which the alumni as classes can help the college, which they should, and we are sure would be glad to do. Year after year we watch the men go out, not thinking at the moment so much of Haverford as of the interests opening before them. When, however, year after year we see so many gather together again with their fondness strengthened by time rather than weakened, the influence of the years spent here is shown, and we are proud to see the tokens of interest and affection which here and there appear, and which Haverford welcomes with as much pride in thinking that her men so love and remember her, as with appreciation of the real needs which such displays of generosity may fill.

IT seems fitting, on the eve of another foot-ball campaign, to roughly summarize our prospects, and glance at the advantages and difficulties among which we shall find ourselves next September.

The association will enter the season in somewhat better condition, financially, than in preceding years. The training promises to be excellent; and so one of the important factors of a successful season, resolves itself in our favor. The field, although it is probable that a large part of the college is still in ignorance of the fact, has, during the last few weeks, been decidedly improved, and what heretofore has proved a very serious obstacle to satisfactory practice has been removed. As to players, the losses of the team will be more severe than usual, and the places of several of those who have left will be very hard to fill, but while the team will undoubtedly be weaker than before in some positions, it will with equal certainty gain strength in others. New players will be supplied by the incoming class and will be developed from among the men already in college.

On the whole the prospects for next fall are encouraging. But this year more than ever before, hard, earnest work will be necessary.

The trainer and the team must have the full and enthusiastic support of the entire college. The mistakes of last season should serve to correct similar tendencies in the work of the coming year. The practice must be less spasmodic, the supply of men for the second more regular. Other teams are not invincible, and in foot-ball, as in all other games, steady, earnest work tells materially in its results. Exceptional opportunities will be offered the college, both in training and equipment, and if advantage is not taken of them, it will, to say the least, be exceedingly discreditable.



THE HAVERFORDIAN takes great pleasure in publishing in this number the essay which was successful in winning the "Class of 1870 Prize in English Composition," that on "Prose and Poetry," by Franklin Whittall, '93. We are only sorry that we are unable to publish some of the other essays which competed for the prize as their excellence certainly deserves attention.

#### PROSE AND POETRY.

SYDNEY LANIER, writing somewhere of the origin of poetry, proposes the theory that the rude measure of the ancient ballad and epic recitals is due to the influence of strong feeling on the minstrels who first composed and sang them. Enthusiasm, excitement, indeed all deep emotion shows itself in hard, quick breathing; and it is easy to imagine that the singers of the Greek and German Epics, inspired by the spirit of the heroic deeds they were describing, shared, themselves, in the fervor of enthusiasm, which their recitals must have aroused. In this way, rhythm, according to the proposition of Lanier, owes its origin to the regularly recurring periods which the inspiration and respiration of the breath naturally give to the expression of deep feeling in language.

When, with the introduction of writing, these songs of the minstrels which had been handed down by tradition, took shape as the beginnings of poetry, literature received its first impulse, and from that time developed in two main directions: as poetry proper it was brought to a high metrical perfection in Greece, where the poet declaimed in the public contests, subject to the critical judgment of a finely musical people, whom it was his constant endeavor to satisfy; in the literature of Reason and History, on the other hand, the governance of the ear was subordinated to the demands of the intellect, and so readily admitted the

roughness of prose which at first took small account of rhythm. With the rise of Rhetoric, however, the desire to please men for the purpose of persuading them, prompted the cultivation of a style agreeable in sound as well as logical in meaning; prose then took on some of the music of poetry, and among the Romans gained a very noble, and beautiful measure of its own.

This prose rhythm, called by Stevenson the rhythm of the phrase, should be carefully distinguished from the rhythm of poetry; prose rhythm has no system of accented syllables, but follows the divisions of the thought, and finds its law solely in the guidance of the ear; the rhythm of poetry is derived from verse-metre, and depends entirely on accent, ordered, but not absolute in sequence, and variable in degree.

Some prose writers unconsciously fall into metrical form when mastered by intense feeling, but this only emphasizes the impossibility of introducing the measure of verse into prose writing. The greatest works of poetry, on the other hand, have combined the two rhythms; there may be found in them, quite distinct from the verse, and following the rise and fall of the thought, a second concealed, but delightful cadence. Without identifying the two, poetry interweaves and harmoniously conducts them together, and from this union of melodies gains a fine degree of musical sweetness. Shakespeare offers a good example: in his early poetry end stopt lines, in which the thought is interrupted with the verse, largely preponderate; but in his later works such interruptions occur with less and less frequency. His best poetry is unchecked in its flow of thought, and when a bit of prose is introduced, the ear perceives no discord, for the prose rhythm continues although the metre is wanting.

It may be said then that the element of music in poetry is due originally to the

influence of strong feeling on the men who first chanted heroic deeds in song; and that while the growth of both prose and poetry has contributed to widen the gap between the two branches of literature, it is in poetical form that the most permanent and significant qualities have been developed. Furthermore, these characteristics are in turn due to the influence of music on poetry, or rather to the development of music in poetry, and it is interesting to note that this development has been coincident with the rise of true poetic and artistic feeling.

Far more important and intricate, however, than the development of musical form in literature, has been the growth and increasing power of imaginative writing. Thought first consisted in the perception of things and events; then, just as the power of inference emerged in the process of reasoning, the imagination began to expand and increase in the growing faculty of comparison,—the ability to perceive likenesses and differences in things. The outcome of this was the figure of speech, which is the distinguishing characteristic of imaginative writing.

The earliest literature is the gathering together of songs and ballads into epic poetry and the hearty lyric poetry of experience. Then comes descriptive poetry and history; and finally, philosophy and the subtle lyric poetry of the soul, which are almost wholly works of the imagination and reason. Corresponding to this rough outline of progress in literature, certain changes have taken place in the use of figures of speech. Metaphor, such as "whale's path" for the sea, "war-hedge," used of a line of battle, "God's candle" for the sun, and others so often found in Anglo-Saxon poetry, indicate the first basis of comparison to have been that of use or function. Just as events and actions first occupied men's thoughts, so things were

compared in the uses they were put to or intended for, and by the work they performed. Then, following the rise of descriptive writing, figures were conceived founded on likeness of appearance, in color, shape, or size. This class is by far the most comprehensive. All these figures of action and appearance, however, were based on experience, and appealed to the imagination only through the intelligence. But in time the sensibilities gained such power and fineness that the appeal was made to the imagination directly through the feelings, and the comparison was suggested to and appreciated by the imagination before the intellect at all understood it. Through some such process as this was developed at last the true poetical figure which is based on a comparison in the character or nature of the things compared, and is quite inappreciable to the sense except through its effect on the feelings.

Take, for instance, Shelley's simile of the sky-lark:

"Thou dost float and run:

Like an unbodied joy, whose race has just begun."

There is suggested in this no likeness of appearance certainly; and one fails even to understand the similarity of the floating and running of the lark to the race of the unbodied joy; yet we appreciate the power of the figure and recognize that the conceptions of the soaring sky-lark and the immortal springing joy affect us in the same way and stir in our hearts the same emotions.

Broadly stated, this tendency to the use of figures based on a comparison in the spirit of the things and in their effect on the feelings, is the peculiar characteristic of poetry, and distinguishes it from prose as much as does its more complex forms of rhythm. In poetry the subjective interpretations of things and the impressions they produce in the consciousness, are compared without reference to the things themselves;

in prose the comparison is made in the appearance or use of objects, and the first condition is that it be understood. The comparison in both cases is true, only in prose evidently and materially so, while in poetry it is so ideally, and often involves a formal contradiction. This is seen more clearly in a further elaboration of the distinction between the two classes of literature. Poetry is essentially imaginative writing and makes its appeal to the imagination, while prose is directed primarily to the understanding. Prose must be clear, never unexplained or unexplainable; in poetry we expect the improbable, and recognize that we are in the world of fancy. Without wishing to analyze closely the foundations of fact in the poetic conception, we are content if it be rightly constructed and appear to us beautiful; we behold the thought as a fair picture, and are satisfied to know that it is formed only of the pigments of the imagination; prose we must explore and assure ourselves that the structure is real, substantial and perfect.

To illustrate the formal nature of comparison in prose, take some description by Mr. Ruskin, than whom few prose writers are more imaginative or prolific in the use of figures. He writes in "Modern Painters" of alpine foliage and forests, and says much of the mountain pine: "The pine rises in secure resistance, self-contained; nor can I ever without awe stay long under a great alpine cliff, far from all house or work of men, looking up to its companies of pines, as they stand on the inaccessible juts and perilous ledges of the enormous wall in quiet multitudes, each like the shadow of the one beside it, upright, fixed, spectral as troops of ghosts standing on the walls of Hades, not knowing each other, dumb forever." In the passage from which this is taken, Mr. Ruskin desires to convey the spirit of the pine forests, which has produced in his own breast a deep feeling

of solitude and awe, and the only complete simile he uses is one of appearance, chiefly. "The pines stand upright, fixed, spectral as troops of ghosts standing on the walls of Hades, not knowing each other, dumb forever." This comparison, without doubt, appeals in part primarily to the feelings, and in virtue of such appeal, it is so far poetic. Compare it however with this verse of Keats, in his ode to *Psyche*:

"Yes, I will be thy priest and build a fane  
In some untrodden region of my mind,  
Where branched thoughts, new grown with pleasant pain,  
Instead of pines, shall murmur in the wind."

Here there is just enough likeness of appearance suggested in the use of the word "branched" to establish the comparison. In the same poem Keats writes:

"And in the midst of this wide quietness  
A rosy sanctuary will I dress  
With the wreath'd trellis of a working brain,  
With buds and bells, and stars without a name;  
With all the gardener Fancy e'er could feign,  
Who, breeding flowers, will never breed the same."

In this, one can only *feel* the fitness of the

"Wreathed trellis of a working brain  
With buds and bells, and stars without a name."

Mr. Ruskin, however, it cannot be denied, does occasionally make use of similes which have nothing whatever to do with shape, size, or color; which appeal mainly to the feelings, and but little to the intelligence. In his description of an alpine sunrise, he writes: "Wait a little longer, and you shall see those scattered mists rallying in the ravines and floating up towards you, along the winding valleys till they crouch in quiet masses, iridescent with the morning light, upon the broad breasts of the higher hills, whose leagues of massy undulation will melt back into that robe of material light until they fade away, lost in its lustre, to appear again above in the serene heaven like a *wild, bright, impossible dream*, foundationless and inaccessible, the very bases vanishing in the unsubstantial and mocking

blue of the deep lake below." This image of a dream is almost as immaterial as Shelley's "unbodied joy." In another place he pictures the "glittering pinnacles" of St. Mark's in Venice, "mixed with white arches, edged with scarlet flowers,—a confusion of delight \* \* \* \* until at last, *as if in ecstasy*, the crests of the arches break into a marble foam, and toss themselves into the blue sky in flakes and wreaths of sculptured spray." This is readily appreciated, for we have been accustomed to think of the sea as expressing human emotions, and especially such phases of feeling as rage, fury, calm or peace, but it is none the less an appeal mainly to the imagination. It is in such places as these that Mr. Ruskin is most poetic, and this quality is gained largely by the character of the figures he uses.

In the two chief elements of all literature, then, poetry and prose may be broadly distinguished; they differ fundamentally both in the expression of thought and in the character of the thought itself. Although, on the one hand, prose writing in the progression of sound, must be melodious and pleasing to the ear, it falls far short of the music and intricate harmony required by poetry; and, on the other hand, while the poetical thought is appreciated and enjoyed in the first instance by the imagination and may be understood, if at all, only through the feelings, the truth of prose makes its appeal primarily to the intelligence.

It is possible that poetry becomes a fit medium for the embodiment of the imaginative conceptions which are peculiar to it, by reason of its music, which is ever the language of the soul; there seems, indeed, to be a close and natural relation between fine harmony of sound and spirituality of thought. It follows from this that prose, as it falls short in musicalness is incapable of properly conveying the finest conceptions and impulses of the soul, which are, indeed,

never quite intelligible to reason; and similarly no writer will be able to express the highest poetical thought, however clear and beautiful his conceptions, who cannot compose true poetical verse.

To some such distinction as this the investigation of musical form and imaginative thought in literature has brought us, and in the writings of Mr. Ruskin the conclusion reached is well shown. Mr. Ruskin is a highly imaginative writer of prose; in his best work he embodies much of the beauty of poetry. Yet he never reaches the height of poetical fancy, nor does he often succeed in touching the imagination without first satisfying the understanding. In fine, he well illustrates the fact that one kind of thought requires prose, and for another poetry is the necessary medium; that between the two there is an impassable gulf fixed, and that though prose may with advantage borrow from poetry, or poetry from prose, they are essentially separate in form, substance and intention.

#### CLASS DAY.

CLASS DAY was placed earlier than usual this year, occurring Friday, June 16. The day was damp and cloudy, so that the usual early reception on the lawn was given up, but at eight o'clock, when the exercises began, Alumni Hall was filled by the friends of '93, among whom ladies were decidedly in the majority. A large double sheet in the form of a theatre program, with numerous sham advertisements, was distributed and served to explain the jokes made at the expense of the various fellows. It also contained, under the semblance of a synopsis of the play, an obscure indication of the program.

Mr. Rhoads, as president, welcomed the friends of the Class and then introduced the historian, Mr. Brown, who read a very amusing and interesting account of the doings of the Class and its members since



the Freshman year. The prominence of the Class in athletics and its action in abolishing hazing and instituting other reforms gave ample material for his tale.

Mr. Hoag, who was then introduced, read the class poem, briefly and wittily characterizing the several members of the Class in appropriate style and metre. Mr. Whitall, "the Seer," then gave the prophecy, picturing in an ingenious and imaginative manner the Class gathered at some future period for an excursion to the "Island of Past Pleasures."

Mr. Wescott made a very successful "Presentor," seeming perfectly at home in his somewhat difficult position. Calling up the members of the Class, one by one, he presented them with gifts, while explaining the peculiar appropriateness which had led to the selection of each award. The favored recipients responded as best they could, many of them with considerable wit. A number of kittens, given to one of the fellows, aroused a great deal of amusement by repeatedly interrupting the "Presentor" with their loud mews. One member of the Class, on account of his love for Italian music, received a hand-organ, of which he made immediate use, playing "Comrades." The Class joined in the song, but the irregularity of the instrument and the vain attempts of the Class to keep time led to more mirth than harmony.

Mr. Estes now spoke in behalf of the Class and presented the Spoon to Mr. Roberts as a token of the esteem which the Class had for his noble and popular qualities. Mr. Roberts thanked the Class for this honor, the highest which it could confer.

The president of the Class now invited its guests as well as the students to a reception in Founder's Hall. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was spent in spite of the inclement weather.

#### COMMENCEMENT.

**A**LUMNI HALL was crowded to overflowing on the morning of June 20, the occasion of the Commencement exercises of the class of '93. Mr. T. Wistar Brown opened the exercises by reading a portion of Scripture. President Sharpless then addressed the audience and reviewed the college year. He said the college had been very homogeneous. The sense of developing powers is necessary to make the four college years truly the happiest of a man's life. This year, he said, had not only been a year of outward prosperity for the college, but the student character had had room to grow towards that ideal which our college has set before it. The library has been further benefited, so that a permanent fund of \$2000 a year for the purchase of books, is now at its command.

Our need of larger buildings is illustrated by the condition of the library. One building, however, has been added this year—the unique cricket shed. Subscriptions have enabled the college to add facilities in the classical and mathematical departments, and to offer, in the coming year, courses in federal and municipal government and current social problems. But colleges, after all, are for developing men, and must be judged by their annual product. The members of the graduating class are up to the best standard of Haverfordians of the past. Their relations with the professors have grown more pleasant with the four successive years. They will preserve affectionate recollections of the grounds, the halls, their fellow-students and professors, and grateful thoughts of the services rendered them by their college.

After the announcement of honors and prizes, Charles James Rhoads spoke on the Homeric Question. The topic, he said, is an old one, but new light is being continually thrown upon it. For long years there

has been a bitter controversy between English and German critics as to the authorship, date and composition of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. The German critics hold that the Homeric poems are a piece of patchwork put together from scattered lays. English critics, on the other hand, believe in a Homer, the author of the *Iliad* and possibly of the *Odyssey*.

Wolf, about a century ago, by his hurried preface to his text of the *Iliad*, laid open the Homeric Question. His theory, that adopted by most German critics was, that, seeing writing was unknown, and there is a limit to the human memory, the poem was a combination of lays altered at will by the rhapsodists until they were pieced together by direction of Pisistratus. In refutation of this theory, it is denied that writing was unknown in Homer's time. Recent discoveries and other facts lead to the belief that writing must have been known for several centuries before the time of Psammetichus. It is, again, unlikely that the rhapsodist changed the text at will; for how could a single rhapsodist make a general change? Further, Wolf's theory as to the collection made by Pisistratus is now generally considered a tradition. The critics further are at great pains to show that the poems were woven together by some gifted poet, yet detect inconsistencies much more easily explained on the supposition that they were mistakes of the original author.

Wolf's theory has been variously modified—notably by Mr. Grote and Mr. Leaf, the latter of whom believes the poem originally consisted of 3400 lines, and that the rest was added later. Mr. Arnold points out that the most beautiful parts of the whole poem belong to these so-called additions; and he denies the possibility of there being so many great poets of the "grand style" at the same time. The invocation of the Muse does not finally settle this point any more than Milton's

invocation is a strict statement of the subject of his poem. Mr. Jebb inclines to the German critics. Mr. Gladstone is strong for one Homer. Mollendorf thinks Homer is the outcome of a long period of literary development.

From these premises, the conclusion may be drawn, until further light is given us, that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were composed by one or, at most, by two poets of supreme genius, and were committed to writing in an age when the surrounding peoples were using that art with a familiarity approaching our own.

Wilbur Albert Estes next spoke on "Alfred the Great."

The condition of England in 871, critical in the extreme, was calculated to make the strongest shrink from the task of rule. What qualities had Alfred to fit him for his work? He had improved by careful training the strong body and sound mind which nature had given him, and had learned the great secret that strength and wisdom proceed from God alone. Thus qualified, Alfred went forth and fought for seven long years—and when finally defeated, retired to Athelney for meditation. But it was not long before he burst forth again with united forces and defeated the Danes at Athelney. Alfred now turned to struggle against the darkness of his people. It was great indeed. A writer of the time says, "Virtue had so utterly disappeared that no nation could compare with them in villainy." But Alfred's courage and patience were again rewarded. His reform of the military system, and his equal dispensation of justice, restored confidence and security, and the West Saxons were transformed. But Hastings, casting a covetous eye on England, disturbed his reforms. Alfred rose once more, and struggling with great courage against the invaders, drove them back.

From this time on we have the unique picture of a king who, laying aside the

crown of military glory, dedicates himself to the uplifting of his people from moral darkness. He writes, translates, sends expeditions to foreign lands, reforms the church, and at length dies, leaving a name which historians linger over with delight. His life should be a constant stimulus to us in these days. "So long as I have lived, I have striven to live worthily," he said on his death-bed. The prevailing thirst for gold, drunkenness and political corruption are enemies no less real to us than the Danes were to Alfred. Everyone who would say with Alfred, "I desire to leave to the men who come after me a record of me in good works," must struggle as Alfred did faithfully against the evils around.

The subject of the next oration was, "The Influence of the English Gilds," by Franklin Whitall.

The primitive family system of the Anglo-Saxon tribes, based on the feeling of kinship form the origin of the English Gilds. The outcome of this feeling of kinship can be distinguished in the family union proper, the Comitatus and the sacrificial assembly. From the last of these probably came both the formation of the Gilds and the name itself, "Gild," meaning originally a sacrificial meal made up of common contributions and then coming to mean a society.

The object of the oldest religious Gilds of Exeter, Abbotsburn and Cambridge were the performances of religious worship, and service, the care of sick, poor or infirm Gild brothers and the protection of the members. Their guiding principle was, "If one misdo let all bear it, let all share the same lot." The aim and end of these religious Gilds was pre-eminently a charitable one. That of the Frith Gild (Peace Club) and Merchant Gild were rather public interest. The former Gild, as the name implies, was originally formed for the purpose of preserving peace. As in time the

community became a town the Gild embraced all the citizens.

The growth of new societies was stimulated by rivalry with the old aristocratic Gilds. The development of trade brought still further rivalry till in some cases to avoid conflict the Gilds united into one central organization, which protected the members and directed industries. As trade developed after the Norman conquest, new Gilds sprang into existence, many of them by king's charter. In all cases the Gilds strove for greater privileges in return for services they rendered the penniless kings.

The Gilds of the fourteenth century may be broadly classed into Merchant and Craft Gilds, social and religious Gilds; the former more especially for business interests. Gilds entirely for a religious end, such as the celebration of a sacred mystery, or worship of a patron saint cannot be distinguished until after the Reformation. Such were the "Gild of Corpus Christi," "Gild of the Assumption," "Gild of John the Baptist." The saints were worshiped by the placing of candles on their altars.

Most of the pageants and processions which formed a prelude to the English drama, notably those of York, were in the hands of Gilds. Other special objects for which Gilds were formed were the maintenance of an altar, the ringing of bells, the keeping of records or minstrelsy, or the support of a church. Two striking characteristics expressed by the by-laws of all the Gilds are the respect for law and the endeavor to attain moral worth. The tendency of the old Gilds was to grow aristocratic, proud and selfish, and in time they came to exercise a petty tyranny over the craftsmen. The latter, however, obtained a share of jurisdiction over their own affairs, and finally, after a struggle of two hundred years, citizenship came to be bound up in one of the craft Gilds. The Gilds, it has been seen,

from the first fostered the growth of a free spirit.

The master's oration was delivered by Walter Morris Hart, who took for his subject "A Plea for the Tramp."

With cricket, the first game at Haverford, and foot-ball and base-ball in the second place, walking is naturally not popular. The reason, perhaps, is that in walking there is no attempt to beat anyone, no competitive element. Nor does the tramp, like the wheelman, wage constant warfare with time and space. He who walks much quickens, perhaps, his sense of humor—at any rate he sees much to amuse him. But the main reward of the tramp is the studies in color he obtains. If he walk in spring he will see the blushing maples and trees bursting into green; if in summer, he will have all shades of green; in autumn, red and gold; in winter, harmonies in blue and gray. And even in the blazing sun on a dusty road the tramp reaps his pleasure, while the common crowd are pitying. In spring it delights him, for he is by nature an idler, to sit on a wall and watch the Sunday crowd in hot and uncomfortable attire strut or ride by till his shadow has stretched across the road, and he must home through the quiet evening.

The tramp who loves to take his stroll, as he has been advised to do, alone, is a philosopher. He says happiness is to wander on and on in peace—to wander on till, forgetful of the outer world, he has become a part of his surroundings. The walker is thus a return to nature.

After the awarding of degrees, Dr. Henry Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, addressed the graduating class. He said that he intended to depart from the old custom, and speak to the students on the question of how best to approach their future calling. He had, he said, those particularly in mind who intended to devote themselves to the

calling of literature. This calling brings with it a need of consideration.

Politicians are always subject to criticism—often to severe criticism, but men are more loth to criticise poets. Tennyson resented it as an insult. His majesty in this respect contrasts unfavorably with Shakespeare's humility. A writer should always take criticism kindly, for literary pride may become a deadly enemy. In the plastic arts the Greek nation created a type, while the Dutch created an ideal character. The difference between the Greek and the German art is the difference between a dream and an inner vision; and this dream or ideal is not within the reach of the Germanic race. Their goal is idealistic Realism or Universalism, as typified in Shakespeare.

Dr. Wood wished that every student of literature might be a student of Greek; for though we can never realize Greek literature, still "we all are Greeks who seek for beauty."

The sanctification necessary for this search for beauty must show itself in work; and in respect of work Dr. Wood stated that a course of philosophy was necessary to every student of literature. He cited the case of Schiller, who spent long years in the study of Kant, and Goethe's living influence on the whole course of German philosophy; for Goethe was a logician and arrived at his discoveries after a long train of induction.

Shakespeare was also in a manner scientific, but he utters a universal affirmative, where science has only a particular affirmative at her command. Shakespeare raises the truth of his delineation to the  $n^{th}$  power. In concluding, Dr. Wood said that Haverford students had time to think as well as to study, and was confident that the students then completing their course had assimilated some of the broad literary feeling which has always emanated from the college.



The names of those who received honors, and their subjects are: General honors, Francis F. Davis, Charles James Rhoads; first honors in Mathematics, Francis F. Davis; second honors in Astronomy and Mathematics, George Lindley Jones; second honors in Modern Languages, Charles Osborne; second honors in History and Philosophy, Walter Winchip Haviland; second honors in Physics, Edward Rhoads; second honors in Engineering, William Sansom Vaux, Jr.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

Ex '72. Charles S. Howland and family have just returned from Europe on the steamer Teutonic.

'90. On Saturday evening, June 17, the Class of '90 held its annual reunion at the Merion Cricket Club.

'92. Charles G. Cook will be an Instructor in Bridgewater College, Va.

'92. Benjamin Cadbury will go into business with Haines, Jones and Cadbury Company, Philadelphia.

'92. Stanley Rhoads Yarnall expects to go into business with John Winston & Co., subscription publishers, Philadelphia.

'92. Nicholson, West, Muir, Cary and M. P. Collins were present at the class day exercises of the Class of '93, held on Thursday evening, June 16.

'93. The following facts have been learned about the outgoing Senior Class:

Bailey will return to college next year and will be assistant in the library.

Wescott will study law at the University of Michigan.

Estes will teach classics in Vassalboro, Maine, at the Oak Grove Seminary.

Haviland will be an Instructor in Mathematics at Guilford College, N. C.

Woolman will enter the electrical business in Philadelphia.

Carroll B. Jacobs expects to study law.

Rhoads will go into business with the Girard Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia.

Vaux expects to study at the University of Pennsylvania next year.

Brown, Whitall and Hoag go to Harvard to take post-graduate courses.

Ex '93. Thomas Sovereign Gates took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and also honors in course in Finance and Economy at the University of Penna.

Ex. '93. William Mortimer Crowther took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania at the graduating exercises held June 16. He also took honors in the course in Finance and Economy.

The following Haverford men took the degree of Bachelor of Law:

Edward Brooks, Jr., '88; Charles Henry Burr, Jr., '89; Samuel Prioleau Ravenel, Jr., '89; Joseph Howard Rhoads.

#### '88's Reunion.

The Class of '88 held their fifth annual reunion on the evening of June 17, at the Merion Cricket Club. The following members of the class were present: W. D. Lewis (lawyer); F. C. Hartshorne (theological student); G. B. Roberts (David Williams & Co.); J. W. Sharp, Jr. (general manager of Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co.); J. T. Hilles (Pottstown Iron Co.); J. C. Corbit (Haines, Jones & Cadbury Co.); C. R. Wood (R. D. Wood & Co.); Edward Brooks, Jr. (lawyer); F. W. Morris, Jr. (Morris, Wheeler & Co.); R. J. Morris (Pottstown Iron Co.).

Letters were read from H. S. England, who is studying law in Wilmington; H. V. Gummere (Harvard); M. B. Stubbs (Illinois Zinc Co.); J. E. Johnson, Jr. (designer for Straight Line Engine Works,

Syracuse, N. Y.); F. J. Orbison (electrician); R. M. Janney (Pennsylvania Iron Company).

The average earnings per annum of those present being taken was \$2145.00.

A class poem by H. S. England, which is printed below, was read.

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POEM

Read at the Reunion of the Class of '88, Haverford College, 17 June, 1893.

Can it be five summers have hastened by  
 Since we left old Haverford? Who could know it?  
 There's the same old light in each youthful eye,—  
 And surely there 're no gray hairs to show it!  
 So it seemed to me as we gathered here,  
 And met old faces and clasped old hands,  
 That life in her progress from year to year  
 Forever broadens, uplifts, expands—  
 That we ever advance on the billow's crest,  
 And each new day is of all the best.

We all remember when life was young  
 The joys that the fields and the brooklets brought—  
 The strange, new songs that the wood-birds sung—  
 The wonderful houses the wood-bee wrought;  
 Ah, all day long it was e'er the strange,  
 The bright, the joyous, we found in glee,  
 And childish fancies would grandly range  
 Till we stood, tired out at our mother's knee;  
 Then we sunk to sleep on her loving breast,  
 And felt that childhood's days were best!

Then here in college, where first we met  
 And formed these friendships that ne'er can wane,  
 O who can our victories e'er forget,  
 Of iron muscle and subtle brain?  
 How our lives grew strong and we felt the thrill  
 Of manhood's courage our hearts inspire;  
 And the visions that still all the future fill  
 With great endeavor and high desire,  
 Were born in us then, and of these possessed,  
 We know that our college days were best!

And now in the battle of man with man  
 Our hearts beat high and our thews grow strong,  
 We strike as only a young man can  
 Whose strength is tireless, whose hope is long!  
 And who observing the strife can say  
 What each of us yet shall at length attain?  
 For deep in his heart at the close of day,  
 Hear! Love doth whisper a low, sweet strain,—  
 With a dear girl close to his bosom pressed,  
 By Jove, *he knows* that these days are best!

But he thinks of days that the future keeps,  
 When earnest effort success shall crown,  
 And into his visions at times there creeps  
 An echo, at least, of deserved renown:  
 And he thinks with hope that is blent with pride  
 Of love and of happiness yet to be—  
 Of a loving wife by the husband's side,—  
 And a childish form on the father's knee—  
 And he prays, "God grant I may thus be blest,"  
 And the days to be shall still be best.

—HOWELL S. ENGLAND.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. Gifford and family will spend the summer at China Lake, Maine.

Prof. Ladd will spend his vacation in the West, and expects to reach the Pacific coast before returning next fall.

The incoming Freshman class promises to be larger than that of last year. About thirty members are expected.

Prof. A. C. Thomas, Prof. F. Morley and Dr. F. B. Gummere, together with their families, will be at West Falmouth, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Woodcock sailed on June 10th. He expected to play his first game in England on the 19th with the Leicestershire team.

Those who expect to attend the Northfield Conference, July 1st to 12th inclusive, from Haverford, are W. W. Comfort, '94; C. Collins, '94; F. P. Ristine, '94; C. H. Cookman, '95; E. B. Hay, '95; J. S. Evans, Jr., '95; J. H. Scattergood, '96; W. W. Hastings, P. G.

As is the custom at Haverford, the Sophomores gave the Freshmen a spoon as a souvenir of their "baby" year; Mr. Goodman, president of '95, in presenting the spoon made a few remarks, to which Mr. Lester, '96, responded, saying that he hoped the friendly relations between the two classes might continue to exist through the three remaining years as they had this year.

'Ninety-five won the deciding game of cricket for the class championship on Friday, June 9. The Juniors went to the wickets first, but no one reached double figures and their last wicket fell for 27 runs. The Sophomores then went in, and after Lippincott had made 19, Morris 17, Hay 16, and Blanchard 14, not out, 90 runs had been scored. Stokes with 4 wickets, and Greene with 5, did the best bowling for '94; A. Morris with 6 wickets, and Lippincott with 4, did the bowling for '95.

Directly after the commencement exercises, F. Whitall, president of the cricket association, delivered a short address from the porch of Founder's Hall, giving a review of the past season in cricket, and announced that the prizes had been awarded as follows: First eleven, Cope prize bat, to J. A. Lester, with an average of  $100\frac{1}{2}$ ; Congdon prize ball, to J. Roberts, with an average of 8 9-26; class of '85 fielding belt, to W. W. Supplee. Second eleven, class of '85 prize bat, to S. R. Yarnall, with an average of 20; class of '85 prize ball, to S. R. Yarnall, with an average of 4 5-11; class of '85 prize belt to C. G. Hoag. The class ball was again awarded G. Lippincott, as captain of the '95 eleven. The improvement bat was awarded to D. H. Adams, the Freshman making the most improvement during the year; and the Shakespeare bat was given to J. A. Lester, with an average of 18. The prize offered by M. N. Miller was awarded to G. Lippincott, with an average of 19. Scrub bats: class of '93 bat to first eleven man making best average in scrub games, was awarded to G. Lippincott, with an average of  $9\frac{3}{4}$ ; Faculty bat to second eleven man, awarded to S. R. Yarnall, with an average of 8; Woodcock's bat to third eleven man, awarded to F. P. Ristine, with an average of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ .

The records of the teams may be seen by the following:

	WON.	DRAWN.	LOST
First Eleven . . . . .	11	0	2
Second Eleven . . . . .	5	1	1
Third Eleven . . . . .	2	0	1

The prizes for those members of the Junior class who have carried on the most advantageous and systematic course of reading during their Sophomore and Junior years, were awarded, the first of \$60 to F. C. Rex, the second of \$40 to J. A. De Cou. There were five competitors.

The class of '70 prize for composition was awarded to F. Whitall, '93. There were ten competitors, among whom F. C. Rex, '94; C. G. Hoag, '93; E. Wescott, '93, and L. A. Bailey, '93, received honorable mention. The judges were well pleased with Mr. Whitall's work, as it showed very careful preparation.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as instructors at Haverford for the ensuing year: Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Instructor in Political Science; Rufus M. Jones, A. M. [Hav. '85], Instructor in Philosophy; and J. A. Babbitt, Yale '92, Athletic Director.

The college has received money for extending its courses in Political and Social Science. These courses will be conducted by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Johnson.

The elections of associations were as follows: Cricket Association—President, F. J. Stokes, '94; vice-president, A. P. Morris, '95; secretary, J. S. Evans, Jr., '95; treasurer, G. Lippincott, '95. Ground Committee—President, *ex-officio*, W. W. Comfort, '94; G. Lippincott, '95; A. P. Morris, '95, J. A. Lester, '96.

Athletic Association—President, F. H. Conklin, '95; vice-president, E. Blanchard, '95; secretary, H. Brinton, '96; treasurer, C. H. Cookman, '95. Ground Committee—F. P. Ristine, '94; E. B. Hay, '95; E. Blanchard, '95; F. Coca, '96.

Since the close of college, C. J. Rhoads, S. W. Morris and A. P. Morris have been playing on the Merion First Eleven, Lippincott has been playing for Germantown, and Lester for St. Davids.

### CRICKET.

Merion, First, vs. Haverford, First.

The college eleven lost its first game this season, at the hands of Merion, on the grounds of the latter on June 3d. Haverford gave away many runs by bad fielding; and though Baily and Lohmann were hard to get away, lost many opportunities at the bat. For Haverford, S. Morris was not long in scoring his 32, and Rhoads batted well at the end, but could get no one to stay with him. For Merion, Baily, though badly injured, batted well for his 29 not out.

Below is the score and analysis:

#### MERION.

S. B. Lohmann, c Supplee, b Lincoln . . . . .	4
H. P. Baily, not out . . . . .	29
F. Thomas, c and b Lester . . . . .	16
A. H. Thomson, b Woodcock . . . . .	0
W. E. Bates, b Woodcock . . . . .	0
N. Etting, c Supplee, b Lippincott . . . . .	24
Guest, c Lester, b Lippincott . . . . .	3
F. Baily, b Woodcock . . . . .	0
P. Thomson, b Woodcock . . . . .	12
S. Earl, b Lippincott . . . . .	3
H. C. Thayer, c Woodcock, b Lippincott . . . . .	4
Byes 6; leg byes 3; wides 3 . . . . .	12
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>107</b>

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
A. P. Morris . . . . .	36	18	3	0
Lippincott . . . . .	61	27	1	5
Roberts . . . . .	18	7	0	0
Lester . . . . .	48	25	3	1
Woodcock . . . . .	60	18	3	4

#### HAVERFORD.

Woodcock, c F. L. Baily, b H. P. Baily . . . . .	4
S. Morris, b H. P. Baily . . . . .	32
J. A. Lester, ct Thayer, b Lohmann . . . . .	6
F. J. Stokes, b Thomson . . . . .	2
J. Roberts, b Thomson . . . . .	0
G. Lippincott, b Lohmann . . . . .	16
C. J. Rhodes, not out . . . . .	13
W. W. Supplee, b H. P. Baily . . . . .	1
A. V. Morton c and b Lohmann . . . . .	8
A. P. Morris, b H. P. Baily . . . . .	0
Byes 2; no balls 2 . . . . .	4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>86</b>

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H. P. Baily . . . . .	132	40	6	5
A. G. Thomson . . . . .	48	17	3	2
Lohmann . . . . .	83	21	5	3
Guest . . . . .	6	4	0	0
Baily 2 no balls.				

#### RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Merion . . . . .	17	52	53	53	84	86	86	93	103	107
Haverford . . . . .	4	19	32	37	56	70	71	71	85	86

Delaware Field Club vs. Haverford, First.

The college first eleven journeyed to Wilmington on June 10, and succeeded in blotting out the defeat of last year by pulling out of a draw with seven wickets to spare.

The crease was very hard and the Field Club players, who batted first, had no difficulty in topping the century. Going in with less than two hours remaining for play, our first five men won the game, all obtaining double figures but Rhoads. The winning runs were made in the last over. The score follows:

#### DELAWARE FIELD CLUB.

Zuill, ct Supplee, b Roberts . . . . .	21
Reinhardt, ct Comfort, b A. Morris . . . . .	9
Hilles, ct A. Morris, b Roberts . . . . .	23
Pike, ct and b Roberts . . . . .	15
Bringinghurst, ct Lester, b Roberts . . . . .	14
Smith, b Roberts . . . . .	4
Johnston, b Stokes . . . . .	4
Lea, not out . . . . .	4
Le Maistre, b Roberts . . . . .	0
Homewood, b Morris . . . . .	3
Bayard, b Morris . . . . .	0
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; wides, 2 . . . . .	12
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>109</b>

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Morris . . . . .	12	6	12	3
Lippincott . . . . .	8	0	20	0
Comfort . . . . .	3	2	4	0
Lester . . . . .	7	1	15	0
Roberts . . . . .	9	2	27	6
Adams . . . . .	2	0	4	0
Stokes . . . . .	5	2	10	1

#### HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

S. Morris, ct Reinhardt, b Lea . . . . .	19
C. J. Rhoads, ct Reinhardt, b Homewood . . . . .	2
J. A. Lester, not out . . . . .	42
F. J. Stokes, 1 b w b Hilles . . . . .	16
G. Lippincott, not out . . . . .	17
Wides, 8; byes, 6; leg bye, 1 . . . . .	15
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>111</b>



J. Roberts, D. H. Adams, W. W. Supplee, A. Morris,  
A. V. Morton, W. W. Comfort did not bat.

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Homewood . . . . .	60	1	32	1
Hilles . . . . .	54	4	24	1
Lea . . . . .	48	2	28	1
Pike . . . . .	24	0	12	0

## RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

D. F. C. . . . .	12	51	56	89	94	99	99	99	109	109
Haverford . . . . .	5	47	81							

## Germantown I. vs. Haverford I.

On June 17 Haverford played at Mannheim, with a team two men short—lacking the strong support of Lester and Supplee. An easy victory for Germantown resulted. R. D. Brown and J. N. Henry made the stand of the day, the former scoring 106; the latter 37. The score follows:

## HAVERFORD.

C. J. Rhoads, c Noble, b Brown . . . . .	11
G. Lippincott, c Henry, b Brown . . . . .	8
F. J. Stokes, c H. I. Brown, b Noble . . . . .	12
S. Morris, b Brown . . . . .	15
J. Roberts, c H. I. Brown, b Comfort . . . . .	29
F. Whittall, b Comfort . . . . .	0
A. P. Morris, c Henry, b Brown . . . . .	3
S. R. Varnall, c and b Brown . . . . .	7
A. V. Morton, not out . . . . .	8
Byes . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	95

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. I. Brown . . . . .	25	11	29	5
Noble . . . . .	12	2	36	1
Comfort . . . . .	11	5	17	2
Duhring . . . . .	3	0	5	0
R. D. Brown . . . . .	2	1	6	0

## GERMANTOWN.

R. D. Brown, b Morris . . . . .	106
J. N. Henry, c Stokes, b Roberts . . . . .	37
W. W. Noble, not out . . . . .	27
F. W. Kilsten, b Morris . . . . .	1
E. T. Comfort, run out . . . . .	9
Byes . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	181

The others did not bat.

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. Morris . . . . .	15	2	50	2
G. Lippincott . . . . .	10	2	55	0
S. R. Varnall . . . . .	37	0	15	0
J. Roberts . . . . .	10	0	48	1
Rhoads . . . . .	2	0	12	0

## University of Pennsylvania vs. Haverford College.

On June 19, at Haverford, was played the game to which all Haverford men have been looking since our victory over Harvard on May 26. The game was a success in every way, for the day, although very warm, was perfectly clear, and brought out a good-sized crowd of spectators.

Captain Henry, of the U. of P., won the toss and chose to bat, R. D. Brown and himself opening the defense. Singles came very fast from the bowling of Morris and Lippincott, the two batsmen being expert in the art of stealing runs.

When the score was in the neighborhood of the half century Brown was let off by Supplee at long leg, and the total showed 83 before the same man was clean bowled by A. P. Morris. Runs came more slowly with Burr at one end, and soon Henry was neatly taken at the wicket off Roberts, who was bowling a very good length. Burr placed his leg in front of one of Lester's, and with the exception of Brockie, who played very prettily for 21, the rest of the team succumbed in rapid succession to Morris and Roberts.

When it became Haverford's turn to bat, S. Morris and C. J. Rhoads went in first. Morris, after punishing several loose balls, let himself out at one on his off stump with the usual result—the telegraph board showed but 20, which was discouraging, but Lester and Rhoads redeemed the situation for the next two hours, by carrying the score from 20 to 133. Rhoads played a beautiful innings with but two chances, and was loudly applauded for his 61. Stokes and Lippincott were each dismissed by the first ball from Bissell, while Lester increased his score to 73 before being out, l. b. w. to Bissell. Supplee and Roberts proved to be a good combination for Haverford, and by them the score was passed and the game won, which gave the college the championship after many years of unsatisfactory ties.

Supplee was finally bowled by Perot, and the stumps were drawn with Roberts and Whitall still batting, and with the score at 186. Had the whole team batted the total would doubtless have been carried well beyond the second century, as the bowling was getting wilder every over.

Too much credit cannot be given to Rhoads and Lester for their splendid stand which practically put the result out of doubt, and to A. Morris and Roberts for their steady and effective bowling. The score follows:

U. OF P.		
R. D. Brown, b A. P. Morris . . . . .	46	
J. N. Henry, c Stokes, b Roberts . . . . .	31	
C. H. Burr, l. b. w., b Lester . . . . .	11	
W. H. Brown, b Roberts . . . . .	0	
R. L. Martin, b Roberts . . . . .	11	
A. H. Brockie, b Roberts . . . . .	21	
E. Brooks, b A. Morris . . . . .	0	
R. L. Perot, b A. Morris . . . . .	8	
W. L. Aiken, b A. Morris . . . . .	2	
E. P. Bissell, not out . . . . .	2	
J. C. Newlin, c Lippincott, b A. Morris . . . . .	0	
No ball, 1; wide, 1; byes, 14; leg byes, 9 . . .	25	
Total . . . . .	157	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morris . . . . .	76	40	1	5
Roberts . . . . .	78	40	3	4
Lippincott . . . . .	42	34	1	0
Lester . . . . .	30	18	0	1
Morris, 1 wide; Lippincott, 1 no ball.				

HAVERFORD.		
S. Morris, b R. D. Brown . . . . .	9	
C. J. Rhoads, run out . . . . .	61	
J. A. Lester, l. b. w., b Bissell . . . . .	73	
F. J. Stokes, c Martin, b Bissell . . . . .	0	
G. Lippincott, c Martin, b Bissell . . . . .	0	
J. Roberts, not out . . . . .	15	
W. W. Supplee, b Perot . . . . .	16	
F. Whitall, not out . . . . .	5	
A. P. Morris, } A. V. Morton, } did not bat. S. R. Yarnall, }		
Extras . . . . .	7	
Total . . . . .	186	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. D. Brown . . . . .	144	85	2	1
Bissell . . . . .	72	36	2	3
Martin . . . . .	48	34	0	0
Perot . . . . .	36	12	2	1
Henry . . . . .	30	12	3	0

# RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

U. of P. . . . .	83	85	85	110	120	135	146	150	157	157
Haverford . . . . .	20	133	133	133	156	186				

## Baltimore vs. Haverford.

On June 21 a team nominally representing the Haverford first eleven went to Baltimore to play the cricket eleven of that city. As is usual in the case of the game with Baltimore, the team was short three men, and even those who did play were not all regular first eleven players. Thirteen men had promised to go, and it was very disappointing to find so few at the train. It would seem best that in the future the match with the Baltimore be played at Haverford, or else some arrangement be made to have the team's traveling expenses paid.

Losing the toss, Haverford was forced to take the field. In this department they were necessarily weak, having only two bowlers and but ten men to field. However the best Baltimore batsmen were quickly disposed of, but towards the last several good stands occurred, so that the total reached 92.

Haverford then attempted to bat. Both Rhoads and S. Morris fell victims to the wild bowling of Patterson in the first over. Lippincott played well for 18, but no one else could reach double figures, and the seventh wicket fell for 41. In the follow-on, matters were not improved. Lippincott again was the only man to reach double figures, and the game was lost by an innings and 14 runs.

In the bowling department, A. Morris did excellent work taking six wickets for 31, while all the Baltimore bowlers made low averages. The score:

BALTIMORE.		
L. K. Mallinckrodt, b A. Morris . . . . .	5	
A. D. Atkinson, b Lippincott . . . . .	1	
J. E. Carey, c A. Morris, b Lippincott . . . . .	11	
H. B. Cole, b A. Morris . . . . .	13	
Oldham, b A. Morris . . . . .	8	
J. Glenn, Jr., b A. Morris . . . . .	0	
G. S. Andrews, c Sirawbridge, b Lippincott . . . . .	1	
F. S. Patterson, b A. Morris . . . . .	3	
F. J. Levering, b Lippincott . . . . .	11	
Taylor, not out . . . . .	11	
K. W. Mallinckrodt, b A. Morris . . . . .	18	
Byes, 5; leg bye, 1; wide, 1; no balls, 3 . . .	10	
Total . . . . .	92	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
A. P. Morris . . . . .	66	1	31	6
G. Lippincott . . . . .	60	0	50	4

Lippincott bowled 1 wide and 3 no balls.

## HAVERFORD.

## First Innings.

C. J. Rhoads, c Carey, b Patterson . . . . .	0
S. W. Morris, c K. Mallinckrodt, b Patterson . . . . .	0
G. Lippincott, b Mallinckrodt . . . . .	18
F. Whitall, c K. Mallinckrodt, b Patterson . . . . .	6
A. P. Morris, c L. Mallinckrodt, b Patterson . . . . .	9
A. V. Morton, l b w b Mallinckrodt, 3 not out . . . . .	3
W. J. Strawbridge, b Mallinckrodt . . . . .	0
W. Thayer (sub) not out . . . . .	5
Byes . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	41

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

## First Innings.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Patterson . . . . .	32	0	20	4
L. Mallinckrodt . . . . .	30	0	10	3

## Second Innings.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Patterson . . . . .	46	1	14	5
L. Mallinckrodt . . . . .	30	0	16	2
Taylor . . . . .	12	0	5	0

## Merion Second vs. Haverford Second.

On June 3, the Merion and Haverford second elevens played a drawn game on the college grounds. Merion retired when eight wickets had fallen, for a total of 130. Haverford had obtained 39 runs for nine wickets when stumps were drawn. Winsor was top scorer for Merion, and Adams for Haverford, with 35 and 11 runs respectively. The score follows:

## MERION SECOND.

F. W. Morris, Jr., b Yarnall . . . . .	2
J. B. Longacre, c Adams, b Yarnall . . . . .	12
G. N. Pepper, c Strawbridge, b Yarnall . . . . .	8
G. Seeger, c Hoag, b Adams . . . . .	15
A. C. Craig, c Green, b Adams . . . . .	19
A. L. Bailey, c Strawbridge, b Adams . . . . .	2
T. Newhall, c Strawbridge, b Adams . . . . .	3
N. L. Bailey, not out . . . . .	21
J. Winsor, c Hay, b Green . . . . .	35
F. McAllister, not out . . . . .	6
J. H. Maurice, did not bat . . . . .	
Byes, 0; leg byes, 1 . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	130

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
Yarnall . . . . .	101	31	2	3
Green . . . . .	56	25	1	1
Adams . . . . .	72	30	1	4
Comfort . . . . .	24	28	0	0

## HAVERFORD SECOND.

D. H. Adams, c Seeger, b McAllister . . . . .	11
C. G. Hoag, c and b Craig . . . . .	3
W. W. Comfort, c Bailey, b McAllister . . . . .	4
S. R. Yarnall, b McAllister . . . . .	0
L. H. Wood, b Seeger . . . . .	0
W. J. Strawbridge, b Maurice . . . . .	1
K. S. Green, run out . . . . .	1
H. E. Thomas, c b Maurice . . . . .	9
E. B. Hay, not out . . . . .	2
G. K. Wright, b Maurice . . . . .	0
A. C. Thomas, did not bat . . . . .	
Byes, 1; leg byes, 1; wides, 4 . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	39

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	R.	W.
McAllister . . . . .	64	14	2	3
Craig . . . . .	56	7	2	1
Seeger . . . . .	24	1	2	1
Newhall . . . . .	16	2	1	0
Maurice . . . . .	24	3	1	3
Pepper . . . . .	16	4	0	0

Wides—Newhall, 2; Seeger, 1; Craig, 1.

## Moorestown First vs. Haverford Second.

On Saturday, June 10, the Haverford second eleven defeated Moorestown by a score of 73 to 64. Dr. Gummere, with 20 runs to his credit, was top scorer for Haverford, Whitall and Green also batting well for 12 and 14 respectively. Riehle bowled quite a remarkable over for the visitors, taking three wickets on three successive balls. E. L. Ritchie and Atkinson, with 18 and 11 runs, were the only men on the Moorestown team to secure double figures. The score:

## HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Dr. Gummere, b Roberts . . . . .	20
F. Whitall, run out . . . . .	12
W. J. Strawbridge, b Riehle . . . . .	2
L. H. Wood, c sub, b Riehle . . . . .	5
S. R. Yarnall, c Atkinson, b Riehle . . . . .	0
C. G. Hoag, c Roberts, b Riehle . . . . .	0
H. E. Thomas, b Riehle . . . . .	9
K. S. Green, c Stokes, b Riehle . . . . .	14
E. B. Hay, c Atkinson, b Riehle . . . . .	4
G. K. Wright, c L. Ritchie, b Roberts . . . . .	7
A. C. Thomas, not out . . . . .	0
Totals . . . . .	73

## THE HAVERFORDIAN.

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Roberts . . . . .	61	29	4	3
Riehle . . . . .	60	44	1	6

## MOORESTOWN.

C. F. Atkinson, c and b Yarnall . . . . .	11			
H. D. Walton, c Hay, b Yarnall . . . . .	6			
D. R. Ritchie, b Green . . . . .	6			
J. S. Stokes, b Yarnall . . . . .	3			
A. S. Riehle, b Green . . . . .	0			
E. L. Ritchie, b Yarnall . . . . .	18			
B. Cadbury, c Thomas, b Yarnall . . . . .	4			
W. M. Perrine, c Strawbridge, b Green . . . . .	4			
B. F. Thomas, b Yarnall . . . . .	6			
N. H. Nicholson, c Thomas, b Green . . . . .	0			
N. Roberts, not out . . . . .	0			
Byes, 4; leg byes, 2 . . . . .	6			
Totals . . . . .	64			

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Yarnall . . . . .	97	27	6	6
Green . . . . .	96	31	4	4

## H. C. G. S. vs. Haverford III.

The third eleven defeated the grammar school eleven, Thursday afternoon, June 8. The Grammar School team went to the wickets first, but were soon disposed of for 59 runs, Winsor, Auchincloss and McVitty alone reached double figures. The Third then went to bat. Jacobs and Wood were bowled for 4 and 12 respectively, and Ristine and Hay made a stand, scoring 72 between them, when the stumps were drawn.

## H. C. G. S.

J. Winsor, c Hay, b Thomas . . . . .	26			
T. S. Newhall, c Hay, b Alsop . . . . .	5			
A. Montgomerie, run out . . . . .	0			
A. K. Dickson, b Alsop . . . . .	0			
L. Downing, c Scattergood, b Thomas . . . . .	0			
W. Auchincloss, c Hilles, b Thomas . . . . .	14			
W. Montgomery, b Thomas . . . . .	0			
A. McVitty, not out . . . . .	10			
J. L. Evans, c Taylor, b Thomas . . . . .	0			
F. Sharpless, c and b, Thomas . . . . .	1			
I. H. Pratt, c Jacobs, b Thomas . . . . .	0			
Extras, byes . . . . .	3			

Total . . . . . 59

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
W. K. Alsop . . . . .	66	20	3	2
S. C. Thomas . . . . .	62	36	3	7

## HAVERFORD THIRD ELEVEN.

C. B. Jacobs, 1 b w, b Winsor . . . . .	4			
L. H. Wood, c Auchincloss, b Newhall . . . . .	12			
F. P. Ristine, not out . . . . .	44			
E. B. Hay, not out . . . . .	28			
G. K. Wright, . . . . .				
A. C. Thomas, . . . . .				
W. K. Alsop, . . . . .				
E. Blanchard, . . . . .				
C. C. Taylor, . . . . .				
J. H. Scattergood, . . . . .				
W. S. Hilles, . . . . .				

did not bat.

Extras: byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 3 . . . . . 10

Total . . . . . 98

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. Winsor . . . . .	48	38	0	1
T. S. Newhall . . . . .	72	34	4	1
W. Auchincloss . . . . .	24	16	1	0

## Germantown Second vs. Haverford Second.

While the first eleven were being defeated at Manheim, the Germantown second administered the same treatment to the second eleven on the college grounds. The visitors batted first; and by the hard hitting of Perot and Bissell, scored 132. Both of these gentlemen, however, had lives before scoring a run. Haverford then went to bat, but could do nothing with the bowling except Hoag who played carefully for 11, and Wright who hit hard for 14. The fielding of Haverford was very ragged, with the exception of that of Hoag.

## GERMANTOWN SECOND.

A. H. Brookie, b Adams . . . . .	0			
H. W. Middleton, Jr., b Comfort . . . . .	0			
L. Martin, b Adams . . . . .	10			
R. L. Perot, c Strawbridge, b Adams . . . . .	44			
E. P. Bissell, c Hoag, b Adams . . . . .	37			
C. E. Verkes, b Adams . . . . .	11			
W. S. Young, b Adams . . . . .	17			
J. W. Wister, c Conklin, b Comfort . . . . .	0			
H. W. Farnum, b Adams . . . . .	9			
H. L. Cark, not out . . . . .	0			
Byes, 2; wides, 1; no ball, 1 . . . . .	4			

Totals . . . . . 132

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
D. H. Adams . . . . .	98	64	1	7
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	66	41	2	2
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	30	22	1	0



## HAVERFORD COLLEGE SECOND.

W. J. Strawbridge, c Verkes, b Bissell . . . . .	0
H. E. Thomas, run out . . . . .	0
C. G. Hoag, b Bissell . . . . .	11
W. W. Comfort, b Bissell . . . . .	4
D. H. Adams, c Middleton, b Bissell . . . . .	1
L. H. Wood, b Bissell . . . . .	3
E. B. Hay, c and b Martin . . . . .	1
B. Cadbury, b Martin . . . . .	0
G. K. Wright, b Martin . . . . .	14
F. H. Conklin, b Bissell . . . . .	0
A. C. Thomas, not out . . . . .	0

Totals . . . . . 34

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E. P. Bissell . . . . .	25	8	0	6
H. Middleton . . . . .	12	11	0	0
L. Martin, 3d . . . . .	12	15	0	3

The averages made by the members of the three elevens are shown in the following table:

## BATTING AVERAGES.

## First Eleven.

	No. of Innings.	Not out.	Highest Score.	Total No. Runs.	Averages.
J. A. Lester . . . . .	12	6	103*	603	100 1/2
Woodcock . . . . .	6	1	53*	172	34 2/3
F. J. Stokes . . . . .	13	3	51*	239	23 1/3
S. W. Morris . . . . .	12	0	54	255	21 1/4
C. J. Rhoads . . . . .	10	1	61	145	16 1/2
J. Roberts . . . . .	11	3	29	126	15 1/4
G. Lippincott . . . . .	9	1	20	113	14 1/8
W. W. Supplee . . . . .	7	0	28	68	9 2/3
A. V. Morton . . . . .	6	1	26	47	9 2/3
F. Whitall . . . . .	8	2	21	52	8 2/3
C. G. Hoag . . . . .	1	0	7	7	7
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	1	0	7	7	7
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	2	0	7	8	4
A. P. Morris . . . . .	7	3	9*	16	4

\* Not out.

## Second Eleven.

	No. of Innings.	Not out.	Highest Score.	Total No. Runs.	Averages.
Dr. Gummere . . . . .	5	1	107	184	46
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	7	2	34	100	20
B. H. Shoemaker, Jr. . . . .	1	0	13	13	13
F. Whitall . . . . .	1	0	12	12	12
D. H. Adams . . . . .	7	0	23	68	9 2/3
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	3	3	9*	9	9
K. S. Green . . . . .	6	0	14	33	5 1/2
E. B. Hay . . . . .	6	2	12	21	5 1/4
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	8	1	9	35	5
G. K. Wright . . . . .	7	1	14	20	4 2/3
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	4	0	10	18	4 1/2
C. G. Hoag . . . . .	7	0	11	31	4 2/3
A. V. Morton . . . . .	1	0	4	4	4
L. H. Wood . . . . .	4	0	5	8	2
W. J. Strawbridge . . . . .	7	0	4	9	1 2/3
C. C. Taylor . . . . .	2	0	2	2	1
B. Cadbury . . . . .	3	0	0	0	0
C. B. Jacobs . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0
F. H. Conklin . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0
W. C. Webster . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0

\* Not out.

## Third Eleven.

	No. of Innings.	Not out.	Highest Score.	Total No. Runs.	Averages.
F. P. Ristine . . . . .	2	1	44	44	44
L. H. Wood . . . . .	3	0	43	90	30
E. B. Hay . . . . .	3	1	28*	42	21
C. B. Jacobs . . . . .	3	0	16	26	8 2/3
E. Blanchard . . . . .	1	1	6*	6	6
S. Bettie, Jr. . . . .	2	0	7	7	3 1/2
B. Cadbury . . . . .	2	0	6	6	3
G. Beyerle . . . . .	1	0	3	3	3
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	2	1	3	3	3
W. A. Estes . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0
J. H. Scattergood . . . . .	2	0	0	0	0
C. C. Taylor . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0
R. Huey . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0

\* Not out.

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

## First Eleven.

	No. Innings.	No. Balls.	R.	M.	W.	Averages.
Woodcock . . . . .	2	102	33	5	6	5 1/2
J. Roberts . . . . .	12	484	217	27	26	8 9/16
A. P. Morris . . . . .	13	824	293	49	31	8 1/2
J. A. Lester . . . . .	10	418	174	10	20	8 1/2
G. Lippincott . . . . .	12	508	233	18	24	9 1/2
F. J. Stokes . . . . .	1	30	10	2	1	10
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	2	42	20	3	1	20

## Second Eleven.

	No. Innings.	No. Balls.	R.	M.	W.	Averages.
S. R. Yarnall . . . . .	8	553	147	21	33	4 5/8
K. S. Green . . . . .	7	313	116	11	17	6 1/4
D. H. Adams . . . . .	6	296	150	3	18	8 1/4
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	4	86	33	5	3	11
W. W. Comfort . . . . .	4	174	101	5	7	14 2/3

## Third Eleven.

	No. Innings.	No. Balls.	R.	M.	W.	Averages.
W. A. Estes . . . . .	1	35	24	0	6	4
H. E. Thomas . . . . .	1	81	36	4	8	4 1/2
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	3	140	73	5	12	6 1/2
W. K. Aslop . . . . .	1	66	20	3	2	10

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

THE July number of the HAVERFORDIAN marks the close of another college year, and it is suitable at such a time to mention the successes in which the college has participated. The actual close of the term came with a blaze of glory, for by our defeat of the University of Pennsylvania we have at last won the intercollegiate cricket cup, a trophy which no student now in college has ever seen. In every way, as our readers know already, the cricket season has been a success, and with this brief but significant comment we can drop the subject. Our other college associations are, we trust, in responsible hands,

though we shall much miss the stalwart men of '93 who have stood for the college on field and platform. They have gone to their separate and varied callings, probably never again to meet as a unit, but we feel sure that they will heartily support the efforts of us who are left, whenever opportunity may offer.

If some of us were asked what we considered the greatest improvement on the college property made this year, we should answer that the cricket shed was. The value of the new shed can only be fairly estimated after a winter's trial, but it is easy to see that playing there will be paradise compared with playing in the old one.

It rained on class day and was hot on commencement, and in this manner the weather fulfilled its usual program. But despite this deplorable fact—that is, the rain—a large audience was present to hear the Seniors give each other a farewell crack, and the whole performance, besides being very amusing in parts, was, to use the phrase of a sedate professor, “perfectly respectable.” Of course, this is a great

recommendation and comfort to those who have their doubts about the propriety of such occasions.

---

Among the new courses to be offered next year, undoubtedly those of the greatest general utility are the new courses in political science, municipal government, and kindred subjects, to be in the hands of prominent Philadelphia lawyers. In addition will be appreciated by a few men, some new electives in the engineering course and an elective course for classical students in Italian. The fact that these subjects are called for, if even by a few, marks the development of the departments.

---

But athletics is not the only department in which the college has been blessed. The fund for the increase of our library has been handsomely enlarged, and this fact will emphasize more clearly still the need of a new audience hall. At every entertainment which is given now-a-days our guests are crowded, on account of the cramped accommodations, and worse still the books are fighting with men for the permanent possession of Alumni Hall.



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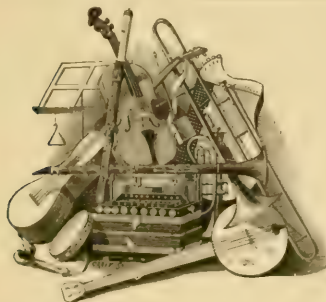
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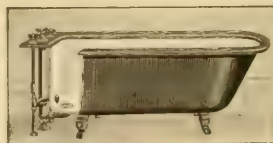
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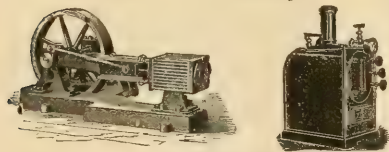
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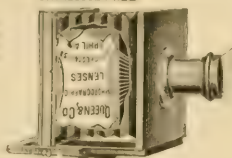
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1893.

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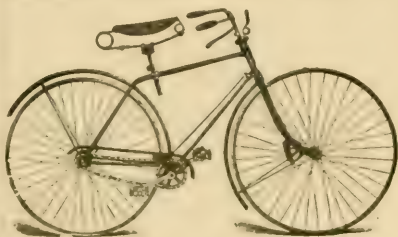
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# The Haverfordian.

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The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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THE college certainly appears to be getting into running order much earlier than usual this year, for as we go to press, in looking over the different departments, both in studies and athletics, the work seems to be almost as regular as though we had had no vacation whatever. This is probably due to the promptness with which everybody appeared at the opening on September 20. In one evening, in the twinkling of an eye, so to speak, the new professors were introduced to us by the customary pleasing ceremony in the collection room, the new men were introduced into the pleasantries of college life, under the careful guidance of the Sopho-

mores, and everything had quieted down to steadiness and regularity.

When we think of it, this gratifying condition of affairs seems rather surprising, considering the exciting nature of the summer just passed. What with the World's Fair, the "hard times," the railroad accidents and the hurricanes, there has been enough commotion to stir up the minds even of Haverford students.

Every year changes are to be noticed at Haverford, and this year is no exception to the rule. The additions to the faculty and the changes in it were foreshadowed last spring in our columns, but we can be more definite in regard to the subject now, of course.

Professor Sanford's position as Professor of Latin has been filled this year by Dr. W. P. Mustard, who comes to us from a professorship at Colorado College. Dr. Mustard is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and has received the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins.

Dr. H. S. Pratt, who graduated from the University of Michigan, and has since received his Doctor's degree in Germany and studied at Harvard, will take Dr. W. S. Hall's place as Instructor of Biology.

Rufus M. Jones, M.A., Haverford, '85, the editor of the *Friends' Review*, will be the Instructor of Philosophy, having charge of the departments of Logic and Psychology.

Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., will occupy the position of Instructor in Political Science. Dr. Johnson is a graduate of the University

of Wisconsin, and has received a Doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, besides studying for several years in Germany.

Lastly, J. A. Babbit, Yale, '93, will have charge of the athletics of the college throughout the year, while for the fall season, H. W. Hamlin, Yale, '92, has been engaged to coach the foot-ball team.

We publish a list of the new students on another page.

The HAVERFORDIAN, though it seems to be very tardy, appearing as it does nearly a month after the opening of college, extends a very hearty welcome to new professors and new students, and wishes them all a most successful year.

OUR readers have from long experience come to expect from us at the beginning of the year, editorials forcibly advocating the continued use of caps and gowns and often actually begging for support in the literary societies. But we have at last come to a point where we can no longer encourage the Freshmen very strongly to provide themselves with gowns since these seem fated never to come into general use and become rarer as the years go on. Neither can we hope to infuse much life into the societies in their present form, for all our efforts have had at least but temporary effect and the societies remain as dead as ever. It seems wrong, however, that these organizations, one of which dates back nearly fifty years, to Haverford's earliest days, should be lightly abandoned.

Of the two the Loganian, so long identified with the college, has the best chances for revival. Unlike the Everett-Athenæum, it occupies, in its sphere of debate, a place filled by no other agency of the college. Its cumbersome rules and often uninteresting subjects for discussion have stood in its way in the past but, now that the former have been dispensed with, the latter obsta-

cle can be more easily overcome. Formerly questions of general interest were either not brought up or else the ignorance of the debaters on the subjects in hand was so dense that little progress could be made. At present, however, when so many of the students are devoting such a large share of their time to the study of civil government and economics, good subjects and intelligence to discuss them ought not to be lacking, while the virtual abandonment of the other society, concerning which we will now speak, would give more time for preparation.

The Everett-Athenæum, as we have implied above, is concerned with work to which most of the upper classmen are devoting as much time as they can well spare, considering the numerous calls made upon them and the unfortunate custom of deserting college on Saturdays. Yet, as we have said, it would neither be right nor seemly for us to give the society up entirely for we owe it both to our predecessors and successors to maintain old institutions which some day, we hope, may be instilled with new life. There is, moreover, an office which the society might discharge and has, in fact, already discharged with a large measure of success: the providing of entertainments and also, perhaps, the securing of lecturers. Though it seems useless to try to work up a literary program every other week, more ambitious attempts might be made at longer intervals with benefit to all concerned, such as the presentation in a simple manner of farces or short plays, written or arranged by the members. Such attempts have, in the past, met with good success in proportion to the effort expended upon them and have the merit of turning our literary efforts in a new direction.

Among other things, it has been suggested that the society should arrange for a course of lectures, giving free entrance to its members while defraying the expense



from the admittance fees of outsiders. This perhaps is a little more than they could successfully attempt, but the plan may be worth consideration. We offer these suggestions merely as such, without any very definite plans in our minds, or any desire to impose our opinions on the students, even if it were in our power to do so. We are ready to aid this or any other plan which promises to establish the work on a firmer and more practicable basis.

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IT is with some reluctance that the HAVERFORDIAN again takes up the time-honored, but somewhat time-worn subject of the second eleven. The team this year will have an excellent field, good training and equipment, and fairly good material to draw from. But more essential to a successful season than any of these is good practice. A team accustomed to but feeble opposition in its daily work, enters a game against a strong eleven heavily handicapped. Unless their full powers of endurance, science, and pluck are severely tested each day, the players will be below the mark in these requisites at critical times.

A suggestion that the student-body of Haverford was in any degree indifferent as to the outcome of the season's work would be received with a storm of righteous indignation. But the lack of spirit thus far displayed in this most important matter would almost seem to warrant the truth of the imputation. The students have raised money to equip their team well; the college has gone to considerable expense in the improvement of the field; and the alumni have provided liberally for the training. But all these may almost be said to go for naught if the practice is deficient. Why stop half-way in the making of a victorious eleven, and render fruitless the earnest efforts of friends of the college for the improvement of its athletic standing?

Every man who can stand up in the line and block should be on the foot-ball field each day. And this duty should be paramount to all minor considerations. The lot of the scrub man is not an easy one. But a place on the first is not altogether a bed of roses. And all Haverfordians, we are certain, will respect the man, whether he be on the 'Varsity or second, who sacrifices a share of his own leisure and convenience for the good of the college.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN takes this opportunity of expressing its hearty cooperation with the workings of the Young Men's Christian Association of the college. Just now every new man is asking himself, "What association of the college shall I join?" While we deem it advisable for each one to support as many as possible, feeling that an interest in all the college affairs is broadening, yet we are sure that the Young Men's Christian Association should receive the support of all.

This Association is the only one which connects us with every other college of the United States, and besides is the only one in which class distinctions and jealousies are entirely laid aside. Here are possible those close companionships between members of the different classes which not only tend to arouse a common interest in college affairs, but are an important factor in each man's training for his future life. Besides knowing the importance of a broad development, we feel that no man seeking to grow intellectually and physically, should neglect the spiritual side of his nature.

For these reasons we hope that each man will see the necessity of identifying himself with this Association.

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WE hope to have in our next number an appreciative notice of Professor Morley's new book, "A Treatise on the Theory of Functions."

## THE HERMIT OF WALDEN POND.

**I**N a hut of his own building, which stood on the shore of a little pond near Concord, Mass., there dwelt in 1846-47 one of the most peculiar and interesting characters that the history of American literature affords. Henry David Thoreau was born July 12, 1817, was graduated from Harvard in 1837 without honors, and, after what in the estimation of his friends and acquaintances was an aimless existence, died May 6, 1862, at the age of forty-five years.

It has been the lot of few men to be so little understood as Thoreau. His farmer-neighbors, who had known him from his childhood, saw in him only an habitual trespasser of their manors,—a species of wild animal, as it were, that was better acquainted with their back pastures, their woods and their bogs than they were themselves; a "Jack-at-all-trades," who, when the necessities of life compelled him to pursue some kind of labor, could be a manufacturer of good lead-pencils or an accurate and reliable surveyor of land. Similarly, with the single exception of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the literary worthies of Concord in whose society Thoreau moved, regarded him as the very embodiment of eccentricity, —a man whose contempt of his fellows and their social institutions fell little short of absolute cynicism and misanthropy. Let the following extract from the journal of Nathaniel Hawthorne for the year 1842 suffice to show exactly the nature of the appreciation of these persons for Thoreau:

"Mr. Thoreau dined with us. He is a singular character,—a young man with much of wild, original nature still remaining in him; and so far as he is sophisticated, it is in a way and method of his own. He is as ugly as sin, long-nosed, queer-mouthed, and with uncouth and somewhat rustic, though courteous manners, corresponding well with such an exterior. . . . For several years

back he has repudiated all regular modes of getting a living, and seems inclined to live a sort of Indian life, as respects the absence of any systematic effort for a livelihood. He has been for some time an inmate of Mr. Emerson's family, and, in requital, he labors in the garden and performs such offices as may suit him."

As we have intimated above, and as is intimated in this extract from Hawthorne, Emerson was the first to see in Thoreau those pre-eminent qualities which all the rest were compelled to recognize later. Thoreau was indeed a member of Emerson's household for a number of years; it was upon Emerson's property that the famous Walden Hermitage was erected; it was Emerson who performed the last solemn rites over Thoreau's dead body; it was to Emerson that Thoreau owed much of his literary success, as it was to Thoreau that Emerson was indebted for much of his appreciation of nature.

From the time that Thoreau was a Sophomore at college until the last year of his life, he kept a daily record of his deeds, his thoughts, and his observations upon natural phenomena. In fact, as early as his first year at college, when only seventeen years old, he had conceived the idea of keeping a journal, and had advocated it in the following manner in one of his college forensics:

"If each one would employ a portion of each day in looking back over the time which has passed and in writing down his thoughts and feelings, in reckoning up his daily gains, that he may be able to detect whatever false coins may have crept into his coffers,—not only would his daily experience be increased. . . . but he would be ready to turn over a new leaf, and would not continue to glance carelessly over the same page without being able to distinguish it from a new one."

He practiced what he preached, and from that time forth his pencil and note-book

were his constant companions. A study of this journal serves to throw much new light upon the life and aim of Thoreau, as well as to correct many erroneous impressions which a perusal of "Walden" is liable to make upon him who reads no further. One thing made especially evident by such study is, that the life of Thoreau easily falls into three distinct periods, viz., (1) The ante-Walden, or formative period; (2) the Walden, or ascetic period, and (3) the post-Walden period, or that of full development.

After graduating from Harvard, Thoreau tried teaching for awhile, but with indifferent success. So much did he love his native village that when it was suggested to him to leave home to seek his fortune in distant parts, he is said to have wept most bitterly at the mere thought. He remained, therefore, in Concord, and worked intermittently at his father's trade of making lead-pencils; but although he proved a competent workman, and took out a patent for an invention pertaining to his art, steady routine labor was, nevertheless, so extremely distasteful to him that he worked only as necessity compelled him to do so.

Making pencils and surveying land were insufficient to satisfy the longings of his great heart. A higher something enticed him. He knew not where to look for it. He could not find it in society; that was too artificial. He could not find it in books; they were too unsympathetic. Gradually he turned away from the duties of the shop and impelled by his restless, melancholic yearning, sought consolation in nature. He began his interminable walks. In the course of time there was no nook, however secluded, that he had not discovered; no secret of the forest that he had not penetrated; no mystery of the rivers and ponds about Concord that he had not fathomed.

We are accustomed to hear it asserted of Thoreau that he was a born lover of Nature. No doubt he was—at least he possessed an

inherent capability of appreciating to a greater degree than most men, the beauties of Nature. Yet we cannot help feeling withal that at this period of his life, they were for the most part sealed to him. Nature was to him like a book written in a strange tongue; he may perhaps have been able to guess at the meaning of a sentence or two here and there, but the contents from "Preface" to "Finis" were for the most part not understood. That keen appreciation of Nature which is so conspicuous in "Walden" and the "Excursions" was not yet fully developed, at the time of which we are now writing.

Thoreau says somewhere in "Walden," "I long ago lost a hound, a bay horse, and a turtle-dove, and am still on their trail. Many are the travelers I have spoken with concerning them, describing their tracks and what calls they answered to. I have met one or two who had heard the hound, and the tramp of the horse, and even seen the dove disappear behind a cloud, and they seemed as anxious to recover them as if they had lost them themselves."

In this parable Thoreau is doubtless referring to this period of his life, as it was then that he was engaged in his most active search after his ideal. At first he was not successful; he sought in vain for bread, he found only stones. He walked unceasingly, and, to use his own phrase, "like a camel, which is the only animal that ruminates as it walks." His journal entries for these years consist of the results of his open-air meditations. They reveal to the reader every phase of his disposition, every emotion of his longing soul. Now with a touch of melancholy, he grieves over what seemed to him the irrecoverable loss of many of man's nobler instincts through the influence of civilization; now incensed at the thought of men's artificial relations with each other, he breaks out into vindictive, and oftentimes paradoxical

speeches against their social institutions: "As for these communities, I think I had rather keep bachelor's hall in hell, than go to board in heaven." (March 3, 1841). "This long series of desultory mornings does not tarnish the brightness of the prospective days. Surely faith is not dead; only society has degenerated. This lament for a golden age is only a lament for golden men." (April 5, 1841). "No true and brave person will be content to live on such a footing with his fellows and himself as the laws of every household now require. The house is the very haunt and lair of our vice. I am impatient to withdraw myself from under its roof as an unclean place. There is no circulation there. It is full of stagnant and mephitic vapors." (March 19, 1841).

Still, his was not a hopelessly cynical disposition. While no doubt he did experience a feeling of utter disgust for the objects against which he railed, his bitterest statements were more the result of his love for the paradoxical and his pleasure in shocking the prejudices of others, than of an irreconcilable hatred. This he himself confesses in a later journal entry: "I find that I have used more harsh, extravagant and cynical expressions concerning mankind than I intended. . . . I find it difficult to make a sufficiently moderate statement. My friend asks me for a paradox, an eccentric statement, and too often I give it to him." (March 12, 1854). His sarcasm is always such as one might expect to be said of those who are still pursuing their phantom horses and hounds, by one who knew from sad experience how vain the chase is.

However, with all his raillery and apparent testiness, his ideal still lay as far away as it ever had. With all his meditation and perambulation, with all that hoard of facts about nature that he had acquired by his endless walking, he still failed to find

that for which his soul most yearned,—a healing balm for his heavy heart. He expresses very beautifully the condition of his mind during these years in the opening chapter of "Walden:"

"So many autumn, aye, winter, days spent outside the town, trying to hear what was in the wind, to hear and carry it express! . . . At other times watching from the observatory of some cliff or tree, to telegraph any new arrival; or waiting at evening on the hill-tops for the sky to fall, that I might catch some thing, though I never caught much, and that, manna-wise, would dissolve again in the sun." "Finally," he says, "finding that I must shift for myself, I turned my face exclusively to the woods, where I was better known."

And so to Walden Pond he went. The story of his life there, together with his reasons for adopting it, are all well known to everyone. He withdrew from intimate relations with the world, in order that he might "transact some private business with the fewest obstacles." It was no cynical fanaticism that led him thither; there is abundant evidence all through the pages of "Walden" of a prevailing gentleness and good nature. It was not hatred for the society and customs of men; he spent a portion of each day amongst his friends and acquaintances in the village. It was not an untamable instinct in the man that drove him to the wilderness, and compelled him to adopt primitive methods of gaining a livelihood; even the deepest and wildest pine forests of Maine could not keep him long absent from Concord. Those who charge him with desiring notoriety, and hence style him "a rural humbug," are cruel and unjust in their appreciation of his motive.

He had a higher and nobler motive than any of these. He meant to find out, if it were at all possible, a solution to the vague and puzzling questions which the



meditations of the first period of his life had aroused; to live, as it were, within the very embrace of Nature, and thus shunning all contact with civilized life, to learn if she, his chosen goddess, could guide him to the great highway that led on and upward to his ideal. We shall see the result of his experiment.

Up to the time of his Walden adventure, as we have said above, he had been given to constant walking and meditation. But his meditations had always been too abstract and introspective. Men and nature had never been closely associated in his thoughts. We do not mean to assert that, prior to the Walden epoch, he had not acquired the habit of keen observation into natural phenomena, nor to qualify in the slightest degree the acuteness of his judgments respecting mankind. He had only failed to perceive the great harmony that exists between the phenomena of the human mind and the daily happenings in the realm of nature. This was the great lesson that two years of retired and ascetic life in the Walden hermitage taught him. Having made this grand discovery, he left Walden finally September 6, 1847. Of this event he speaks thus in "Walden":—

"I left the woods for as good a reason as I went there . . . I learned this much, at least, by my experiment: that if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours. He will put some things behind, will pass an invisible boundary; new, universal and more liberal laws will begin to establish themselves around and within him; or the old laws will be expanded and interpreted in his favor in a more liberal sense, and he will live with the license of a higher order of beings. In proportion as he simplifies his life, the laws of the universe will appear less complex, and solitude will not be soli-

tude, nor weakness weakness. If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them."

He came back into civilized life with more sympathy with the errors and shortcomings of his fellowmen. He knew now that his ideal could never be attained; that the golden age could never more return; that there was a work for him in the present, and henceforth he would devote himself to that:—

"I would fain communicate the wealth of my life to men, would really give them what is most precious in my gift. I would secrete pearls with the shell-fish and lay up honey with the bees for them. I would sift the sunbeams for the public good. I know of no riches I would keep back . . . It is hard to be a good citizen of the world in any great sense, but if we do render no interest or increase out of that talent God gave us, we can at least preserve the principal unimpaired."

It was with such sentiments as these that the hermit of Walden Pond began what we have designated the third period of his life. With a natural modesty that was strengthened by habit, society never became to him much more endurable than it had been before. His attitude towards it, however, became more sympathetic, and social and political questions occupied more and more of his attention. His journal exhibits less intro-contemplation; he found topics of greater interest in men and things.

The issues which led to the Civil War engrossed his closest attention. Always a firm believer in universal equality, he was enraged at the thought of human slavery, and deemed every means designed to abolish it perfectly legitimate and upright, whether they agreed with the laws of the statute-books or not. "The only government that I recognize," said he in his eulogy of Captain John Brown, who was his hero

above all other men, "and it matters not how few are at the head of it, or how small its army—is that power which establishes justice in the land." Indeed, so bitter was his hatred of slavery that he actually underwent imprisonment rather than pay a tax which he suspected went to support it in South Carolina.

On other questions his attitude was none the less pronounced. With a true Quaker instinct derived from a Quaker ancestor, he had a most decided prejudice against war, and deemed it an evil only to be excused when it was employed to exterminate a greater one—slavery. In literature, he exhibited excellent taste, reading only the best to be obtained. "Read not the 'Times,'" said he, "but the 'Eternities' books which are *books* are all you want, and there are only two or three in a thousand." As a critic, he was most happy in his estimate of an author or a work. His diary abounds in short pithy criticisms of various books, and he published quite a lengthy article upon the genius of Thomas Carlyle. As a writer himself, it must be said of Thoreau that, had he not been so impatient with the restrictions of verse, he would have been a poet of no mean rank. His nature was such, however, that he could not live within the narrow limits of poetry; he demanded the same license of speech that he did of thought. He found it in prose, and there he excelled. As regards his philosophy, let us quote his own words: "I am a mystic, a transcendentalist, and a natural philosopher to boot." It is certainly no fable, that of all the celebrities that laid claim to the title of Transcendentalist, he alone deserved it. All the rest, even at the high tide of their enthusiasm, were fatally artificial. He alone was naturally capable of continuing indefinitely to live according to the standard adopted by that famous school.

Thoreau's genius was of a rare type. The closest counterpart to be found in English literature is Izaak Walton; in American, Walt Whitman. Few such men are born of a century. They come amongst us unheralded, live a little while with us as strangers, and then, departing whence they came, make their true worth first felt when they are no more. Geniuses like Thoreau are indigenous to the soil from which they spring; they cannot be transplanted. The air of other hills and dales is fatal to them. They require the peculiar conditions of their native places to develop their inherent capabilities to the point of usefulness. A Thoreau would have been impossible without a Walden Woods. He needed not a Nile or an Amazon; his own little Assabet was a sufficient source of inspiration. The Bandusian fount itself could not have been more placid, or have furnished waters more sweet and refreshing than the blue depths of Walden Pond. All the magnificence of the tropics came to naught in comparison with the autumnal tints of the stately trees about the shores of his little lake. In and about Concord, he found everything to which his soul had aspired; there it was that he had been born, and there it was that he wished to die. One evening, it was the sixth of May, 1862, a feeble flickering light went out in Concord; now it shines with increasing brilliancy in a bright ethereal firmament,—an object of respectful veneration to all true worshippers of Nature.

#### THE LITTLE SHOES.

(Translated from the "Contes à Ma Soeur," of Hégésippe Moreau.)

ON the fifth of January, 1776, which was Epiphany, a little scene was enacted on the quarter-deck of the French ship *Héron* of enough interest to merit the telling. All the officers, whose duties did not call them elsewhere, were walking up and down upon the deck, talking and smoking, when a young midshipman, mounting

the steps which led from the captain's room, appeared and cried :

"Hats off, gentlemen ! behold the queen !"

And nevertheless Marie Antoinette had not quitted Versailles ; by the aid of the Asmodeus or of the *second sight* of the Scotch Highlander, you might have seen her at that very moment in a corner of the Palace, free from etiquette, her great enemy, acting a comedy in the midst of her household, receiving her cue from the Count d'Artois and having for prompter the Count de Provence, her brothers-in-law. She was filling the principal rôle in the *Dévin du Village*, and was singing :

J'ai perdu mon serviteur,  
J'ai perdu mon bonheur,

words that she has since had occasion to repeat many times without singing ! that poor queen who has already fallen in history, and who will ere long fall in the drama, just as poetic, just as beautiful as Mary Stuart and at the same time far purer.

Who could be then the usurper who there, twelve hundred leagues from Versailles, took up the sceptre which the legitimate queen had laid aside a moment for the shepherd's crook ?

Let us hasten to say that there was in this no knavery nor high-treason. The royalty that the crew of the *Héron* saluted was only the innocent and fleeting royalty of Twelfth Night. It had just fallen, by the kindness of fate, to a beautiful little creole of Martinique, a relative of the captain who, under the care of an old aunt, was going, like the Virginia of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, to foilow up, in the metropolis, vague hopes of happiness and fortune.

And it was a pity, in truth, that the young queen was only a queen in jest, because she acquitted herself of her new and high duties with a readiness and grace which Catherine II. or Maria Theresa would have envied.

"On your knees, fair page," said she to the young midshipman, who had led her

out, "do you not see that I have dropped my glove ?" "Come hither ! My Council of Ministers, and do not laugh, gentlemen, for the matter under discussion is grave. I love my people, do you understand, and I wish my people to love me ; it must be decided whether, to attract their homage to my feet, a blue or a white rosette on my shoe will be the most becoming." "I do believe that my chief physician is blowing puffs of smoke into the face of his sovereign, under the pretence of incense !"

And a thousand such innocent sallies, a thousand childish, coquettish sayings at which all these good sailors laughed with such good heart that their big pipes went out in their hands, forgotten.

But of all these, the one who seemed to enjoy most the triumph of the lovable child was an old Breton sailor, Pierre Hello by name, whose face had fewer wrinkles than wounds, who, that very day had received a medal of honor, tardy recompense for his long service ! and whom, on this account, the captain had just admitted to his table, to a meal presided over by the two creole ladies, his relatives. Marie-Rose, for such was the little girl's name, had long wondered at the tales of Pierre Hello's brave deeds. She had complimented him and made much of him, and the heart of the rough old man, new as yet to such emotions, had beaten as strongly beneath these caresses of the child as at the reception of his medal of honor. It was he alone who waited upon her ; it was also he alone, or nearly so, who watched over her ; for the aunt of Marie-Rose, a good old woman nailed to her chair by the gout, passed the whole day absorbed in the reading of Saint Augustine, only interrupting it at intervals to say : "Here Minette ! here Marie-Rose !" when she saw the cat running into the hold after a mouse, or her niece on the deck after a ray of sunshine. But brought up like most daughters of

planters in the greatest independence, Marie-Rose did not listen, or feigned not to hear. Sometimes she climbed up the ladders and swung on the ropes, and then Pierre Hello looked at her from below, ready, had she fallen upon the deck, to catch her in his strong hands, as he would have caught a tired out bird, or to rescue her from the waves if the wind had thrown her into the sea. Sometimes she amused the idle crew by her songs and by her dancing, and then Pierre Hello, attentive, seemed to find intelligence to understand verse, and taste to feel her grace. The next day after Epiphany and her short-lived royalty, the dear child appeared sad and thoughtful and the old sea-wolf stood before her, uneasy and silent, like a poodle which sees its master weeping. She could not help replying by a confidence to this compassionate, inquiring look. An old fugitive negress, who passed for a witch, for whom Marie-Rose had often carried bread into the woods, had made a strange prediction to her, which filled her mind with misgivings. She remembered almost the very words: "Good little mistress, I have seen in the clouds a great condor mounting very, very high with a rose in his beak. You are the Rose. You will be very unhappy; then you will be a queen, then will come a great tempest and you will die."

"I was queen yesterday," she added, "and I am only awaiting now the storm which is to carry me away."

"Have no fear," replied Hello; "if mishap comes to the *Héron*, you will only have to seize the end of my sash, there, like that, and with the aid of God and my patron (a great saint, you know, because he walks on the water without sinking, and that, on the word of a sailor, is a very great miracle), you will get ashore as easily as a schooner in tow of a three-master."

Marie-Rose, a little reassured, paid the devotion of the honest fellow by singing

him a ballad which no one had ever yet heard. It contained her adieus and laments when her departure was decided upon, which a young creole, her neighbor, had put into verse and set to music for her.

\*       \*       \*       \*

Las ! j'en pleure déjà la perte.  
 Adieu donc, pour la mer déserte  
 La rivière des Trois—Ilets  
       Si verte,  
 Où, dans ma barque aux blonde filets,  
       J'allais !  
 Adieu : les vents m'out entraînée,  
 Ma patrie et ma sœur aînée !  
 La fleur veut mourir où la fleur  
       Est née,  
 Et j'étais si bien sur ton cœur,  
       Ma sœur !

But there is an age when all griefs pass by lightly and easily, when the melancholy of the evening dries in the morning like the dew; and Marie-Rose was of that age. The next day she was dancing again; days, weeks rolled on without this capricious gaiety wearing away; but it was not the same with the little shoes. The last bound of a farandole left hardly a shred. Unfortunately the wardrobe of these ladies was light; they were going to Paris, and had thought it their duty to await the advice of Fashion in her Empire before renewing it. Soon Marie-Rose was reduced to sitting motionless beside her aunt, hiding her bare feet under her dress, and moving her head and body with a feverish need of activity, but not daring to risk a step, like that Daphne of the Tuilleries whose body is still alive after her feet have taken root. The little queen was weeping there, a captive, as in an enchanted tower, awaiting a passing knight who would deliver her.

This knight passed, it was Pierre Hello, "Leave such beautiful little feet unprotected," said he, with an accent of indignation, "one would needs have only two farthings worth of heart!" But if the poet has said: "Indignation makes verses," he did not say that it could make shoes.



Pierre Hello, reflected, tapping his forehead and scratching his head while moving from one cheek to the other, in his mouth, that morsel of tobacco that sailors are in the custom of chewing, in short, his *quid*. It is an ugly word, but you must excuse me, there is only one to express the thing, and that thing is too important when it is a question of seamen's habits, for a conscientious narrator not to mention it. The quid is to the thought of the sailor what the hand is to the clock; when the thought goes the quid turns. He had posed a question to himself, very difficult for a novice at mathematics; *to make something of nothing*, a problem which God alone has been able to solve.

"A piece of leather! my pipe and my medal for a piece of leather!" said he, with the desperate energy of Richard III., crying, "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" Certainly, all the fishing lines of the crew would have been very quickly thrown into the sea if they had known the story of Don Quixote, and dared to hope they would have a hand as lucky as Sancho Panza, who, throwing his hooks for trout, caught some old shoes. He sought, he hunted, he ferreted; his hand went everywhere that a mouse could go.

At length he uttered a cry of joy, a cry like that of Harpagon finding again his casket, or of Jean Jacques Rousseau feasting his eyes on his periwinkle. This was not a flower, this was not a treasure that Pierre Hello had just found. It was something more precious; on my faith, it was a boot; the boot of a soldier killed in some sea fight. It had rolled, no one knows how, into a corner of the hold. Since that time it had remained there, mourning the death of its twin sister, drowned in the sea or buried in the belly of a shark, and believing, indeed, like the rat of La Fontaine, that things of here below would look upon it no more.

But Pierre Hello decided otherwise. With the help of his dagger, which served him both as awl and knife, he pierced, and he cut so well that he made in less than an hour—I should like to say that he made a pair of shoes, but respecting the truth, I do not dare. What he made was neither exactly a pair of shoes nor boots, half-boots nor pumps, neither sock nor buskin, Turkish slippers nor moccasins; this was, in the art of boot-making, an original work, fantastic, romantic, a thing without name; but, indeed, this thing without name would serve very well as a defensive armor between the epidermis of the human foot and the floor. Honest Hello ran immediately to the cabin of Marie-Rose, where, after having with great difficulty and despite the shouts of laughter of the little girl, encased and laced her bare feet in these grotesque boots, he arose, crossed his arms triumphantly upon his chest and said: "There!" And an hour later the bayadère was dancing again, dancing with a weight on each foot to the applause of her "pit," won this time by a double title, for there was in this dance the merit of art combined with a feat of strength. It was Mlle. Taglioni and Mme. Saqui in anticipation and on two legs. At length, after a long passage, the lookout cried: "Land!" And it was a scene truly touching, that of the parting of the sailor and the little creole.

"I shall always think of you, and I shall keep your shoes as a remembrance and a relic," said Marie-Rose, to console Pierre Hello, who was brushing a tear out of his eye with the back of his rough hand. "Oh!" replied he, shaking his head, "you will go to Paris where new friends will make you forget poor Hello, whom you will never think of again."

"Always," she repeated, as her aunt called her away.

He followed her a long time with his eyes; and even when he could hear her no

longer, she kept repeating, as she waved her handkerchief to him, "Always, Hello, always!"

Pierre Hello could not know if the little girl kept her word, for he very rarely went ashore, and he was killed in the American war. As for Marie-Rose—

But here across my history, the great flood of the French Revolution passes, a strange flood, for which it is difficult to find a name. Pactolus with its golden sand; Simois, dyed with blood; Eurotas with its laurels. Its noise and its depth would make you dizzy. Give me your hand, sister; close your eyes, and let us leap across it.

There! behold us fallen into the midst of the Empire, and we are at Malmaison, the retreat of the noble and unfortunate Joséphine, the widow, by a legal separation, of Napoleon, yet living, but still empress, and still the idol of the French people, for they too had wedded her in heart, and they had never consented to divorce.

In her apartment, seated at her piano, she was listening, smiling, to some of the young women who attended her, who were timidly begging permission to play at "charades."

"Certainly, my children," answered Joséphine; "and I will give you the costumes. Thanks to the generosity of the emperor, my wardrobe can abundantly furnish them. There, see what Marchand has brought me just now." And she pushed back carelessly with her foot a fur-lined robe stretched on the carpet. The garment was so beautiful that Mademoiselle S.-R., the youngest of her fair suitors, could not help clapping her white hands in admiration, and crying:

"Oh, how fortunate your majesty is!"

"Fortunate," murmured Joséphine, "fortunate!"

She seemed to dream for a moment, and her fingers unconsciously wandered over the keys of her piano, drawing from it some notes of a ballad which we already know:

"La fleur veut mourir où la fleur  
Est née,  
Et j'étais si bien sur ton cœur  
Ma sœur!"

Then, shaking off the memories which oppressed her, she rose: "Let those who love me follow me; come, see and choose your costumes." And leading the young and merry crowd, she entered her wardrobe. All the young girls opened their startled eyes like the son of the wood-cutter, as he descended for the first time into the cave of Ali-Baba. There were there gauzes so light that they would have taken flight, like bits of spider-web, had it not been for the weight of the precious stones with which they were trimmed; there were Spanish mantillas, Italian mezzaros, Turkish gowns, still scented with the perfumes of the harem and the powder of Aboukir; and, finally, Madonas' robes, so beautiful that the virgin of Loretto herself would not have put them on on any occasion but the day of the Assumption.

"Take them, children," said the good empress, "and enjoy yourselves. I give over to you all these pretty things which make you open your eyes so wide, all except one thing for that is too sacred to be touched by any one." Then, seeing at these words all their eyes sparkling with curiosity:—

"I can, however, let you see this treasure," she added.

I will leave you to picture for yourself, sister, what pranks imagination, which is so powerful a mistress at fifteen years, played in all these childish minds.

What could this wonderful thing be, which it was forbidden to touch when they were handling so freely so many wonders? A robe the color of the rainbow, of the moon, or of the sun, as in the "Peau d'Ane?" That bird's egg, which according to the Arabic stories, is a diamond and can render itself invisible? A fan made of the wings of a genii of the Alhambra? The

veil of a fairy, or rather some work still more precious, ordered by the emperor from one of his familiar demons, *the little red man, or the little green man?* What was it then?

At length, taking pity on the impatient curiosity which she herself had just aroused with an innocent malice, Joséphine rummaged in a corner of her imperial wardrobe and drew out of it—

It was this time, sister, neither a gift of Napoleon, nor the work of a genii; it was the work and the present of the Breton sailor, Pierre Hello, the shoes of Marie-Rose.

For,—you have already divined it,—the Empress Joséphine and the dancing girl with the bare feet are only the same person and the same heart. When the sword of Bonaparte began to cut up Europe like a great cake, Joséphine-Marie-Rose Tascher de la Pagerie, fortunate this time, had her turn and reigned. She reigned long, but behold one day suddenly a great tempest arose in Europe; the snows of Russia ascended of themselves, to fall again like a white shroud on our soldiers; the four winds blew upon us avalanches of enemies, and then in France with the flashing of the sabre, and the cannon, and under the dull roar of battle, there were earthquakes as heavy as those of the Antilles.—When at length, our sky became clear, the prediction of the negress was accomplished entirely.—The great condor, thunderstruck, had let fall the rose, and the creole girl of the Trois Ilets, twice queen, was dead in the tempest.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'39. Dr. Hartshorne, late editor of the "Friends' Review," left September 7 with his daughter to spend the winter in Japan.

'42. Dr. James J. Levick, who died suddenly during the Summer vacation, was one of Philadelphia's most prominent physi-

cians. "His early education," says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, "was completed at Haverford College, and soon after this he began the study of medicine under the supervision of the late George B. Wood. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and soon built up a large and lucrative practice which he retained until his death.

Dr. Levick was an authority on historical subjects, especially on the early settlers in Pennsylvania. He was identified with the Welch Society, and became one of its most prominent members. The Welsh mottoes which adorn the Bryn Mawr Hotel were devised by Dr. Levick, who spent part of two Summers in Wales securing historical data. In disposition he was markedly social, was a good entertainer, and a true and loving friend."

His loss to the profession and to the world at large will, we are sure, be deeply felt.

'65. Robert B. Taber and Reuben Colton, '76, are the only Haverford members of the University Club of Boston.

'69. Henry Wood, Ph. D., is Honorable President of the Graduate Club of Johns Hopkins University.

'82. J. Henley Morgan was married to Miss Ida M. George, August 30.

'85. Rufus M. Jones, A.M., has accepted the editorship of the "Friends' Review," lately made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hartshorne.

'86. T. Wade Betts, who died June 20, was a successful architect in Washington, D. C.

'87. The engagement of Lieutenant E. B. Cassatt to Miss Emily Phillips is announced.

'88. Allison W. Slocum, A. M., has returned from Berlin and has accepted the Professorship of Mathematics at the West Chester State Normal School.

'89. Wilson Longstreth Smith was married to Miss Frances Evelyn Busiel at Laconia, N. H., September 21.

'90. H. P. Baily was married to Miss Anna Smith in Philadelphia in the early part of September.

'92. John W. Muir was chosen to play in the first of the cricket matches with the Australians.

The following men have visited college since it opened, September 20: Yarnall, '92; John Stokes Morris, '91; A. V. Morton, '93; C. J. Rhoads, '93; J. M. Steere, '90; John Blanchard, '83.

'93. John Roberts is in the Lehigh Valley Railroad offices.

'93. G. K. Wright is a reporter on the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

J. A. Lester, '96, has been ill and has not as yet been able to resume foot-ball practice.

George Dean, '95, was recently awarded a medal by Congress for his bravery in saving a young man from drowning this summer.

The Post Graduates this year number six; the Seniors, twenty-one; the Juniors, twenty-three; the Sophomores, twenty-two; and the Freshmen, twenty-five, making a total of ninety-seven.

Among the many other improvements made to the campus and buildings, a bright coat of paint was given to Founders' Hall, and new wainscoting was put in Barclay Hall.

Coach Hamlin, on the opening day of college, had the first eleven out, and a scrub game of short halves was played.

Mr. Babbitt, athletic director, has taken the "scrub" foot-ball team into his charge, and will try to have more systematic work done this season.

At collection on Wednesday evening, September 20, President Sharpless, after giving a few words of advice to the Freshmen and other new men, introduced the new members of the Faculty, who responded with short speeches.

During the summer the foot-ball field was graded and the club-house renovated, which was much appreciated by the members of the team.

After collection on Wednesday evening, September 20, the Sophomores, as is cus-

tomary, rushed the Freshmen in front of Barclay Hall. The two classes met directly opposite the doorway, and since both forces were well marshaled, the rush was a long and exciting one.

A meeting of the Foot-ball Association was held on Friday evening, September 22. Speeches were made by Coach Hamlin (Yale, '92), Mr. Babbitt (Yale, '93), and Mr. Webster, '95. The purpose of the meeting was to lay before the association the need of having a large second eleven out each day. The treasurer reported that the association was in a good condition financially, there being about seventy dollars in the treasury.

The first meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Friday evening, September 22. Almost all of the new new men were present, and the plans of the association were laid before them by the president, W. W. Comfort, '94. After the devotional exercises, an informal reception was held in order that all present might become better acquainted with each other.

Foot-ball games have been arranged as follows:

Saturday, September 30th, the Germantown Cricket Club, at Haverford.

Saturday, October 7th, Warren Athletic Club, at Haverford.

Saturday, October 14th, Steelton Foot-ball team, at Harrisburg.

Saturday, October 21st, Johns Hopkins, at Haverford.

Wednesday, October 25th, the College Department of University of Pennsylvania, at Haverford.

Saturday, October 28th, Franklin and Marshall, at Haverford.

Saturday, November 4th, Bucknell, at Haverford.

Wednesday, November 8th, Temperance Athletic Club, at Haverford.

Saturday, November 11th, Dickinson, at Carlisle.

Saturday, November 18th, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg.

Saturday, November 25th, Swarthmore, at Haverford.

The following are the new students at college this year:



## GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Kirk, Mahlon F., Bangor, Iowa. Major subject, Chemistry (Penn Fellow).

Spaid, Arthur R., Concord, W. Va. Major subject, History (Wilmington Fellow).

Wilson, E. M., Lenore, N. C. Major subject, English (Guilford Fellow).

SENIORS: Haughton, J. Paul, Bryn Mawr, Pa. JUNIORS: Brown, Saml. H., Germantown, Pa. Leeds, John B., Seal, Pa.

SOPHOMORES: Brecht, Saml. K., Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Dewell, Geo. H., Banyall, N. Y.; Haines, T. Harvey, Westtown, Pa.; Hartley, Albert D., Camden, N. J.

FRESHMEN: Burns, Wm. J., Haverford, Pa.; Barns, Jesse B., Milford, Mass.; Beidleman, Prescott B., Little Rock, Ark.; Chalfant, Thos. M., Kennett Square, Pa.; Collins, Alfred M., Philadelphia, Pa.; Darlington, Morton P., Norway, Pa.; Dean, Morris B., Cincinnati, O.; Detwiler, Frank H., Norristown, Pa.; Edwards, Earnest, Hastings, Neb.; Howson, Chas. N., Wayne, Pa.; Hume, John E., Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacobs, Francis B., West Chester, Pa.; Jones, Benj., Doe Run, Pa.; McAfee, Robt., Philadelphia, Pa.; McCrea, Roswell C., Norristown, Pa.; Maxfield, Francis N., Amesburg, Mass.; Nason, Chas. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rhoads, Wm. G., Germantown, Pa.; Rodney, Warren B., Broomall, Pa.; Thatcher, Frank W., Florence, N. J.; Towle, Clifton A., Winthrop Centre, Me.; Field, Elliott, Wayne, Pa.; Thomas, Ed., Haverford, Pa.; Watkins, James C. T., Baltimore, Md.

A Sophomore-Freshmen contest in field sports will be held directly after the foot-ball season closes, in order to arouse an interest in, and to develop the men in this department.

Prof. E. W. Brown has republished in separate form his paper on "The Elliptic Inequalities in the Lunar Theory."

Macmillan & Co. have just published "A Treatise on the Theory of Functions," by Professors James Harkness, of Bryn Mawr, and Frank Morley, of Haverford. This work has been eagerly looked forward to, and will fill an important want in the mathematical world.

A meeting of the College Corporation will be held on Tuesday, October 1, at

which reports will be submitted by the president, secretary and treasurer.

## FOOT-BALL.

MANHEIM vs. HAVERFORD.

THE college team started the season well on the home grounds, Saturday, September 30, defeating Manheim.

The Germantown players were good individually, but in their team work was lacking, a feature which showed plainly in our men as the result of Mr. Hamlin's coaching. Haverford started with a good gain by Lippincott, which was followed by advances by Thomas and Blanchard, until a touch in goal was forced on Manheim, which, however, did not affect the score. Within a few minutes Thomas crossed the line for the only touch-down, from which Hamlin kicked the goal.

Both sides played hard the rest of the half, but the only feature was Church's run to Haverford's ten-yard line, where, on a fumble, the ball went to Haverford, and the half was then over.

A dispute arose over the length of the second half, and twenty minutes was settled on, but the Germantown umpire took the somewhat doubtful liberty, in league with the Manheim captain, of carrying the play on to thirty minutes. However, no scoring was done by either side. Haverford's line showed up well by forcing Manheim to make four downs when within five yards of the goal line at one time.

The collegians felt much satisfaction with the snap and hard rushing of the college team.

HAVERFORD. POSITIONS. MANHEIM.

Strawbridge . . .	right end . . . . .	Fagan
Alsop . . . . .	right tackle . . . . .	Watt
A. Morris . . .	right guard . . . . .	Taylor
Kirk . . . . .	centre . . . . .	Smith
Wood . . . . .	left guard . . . . .	Woodruff
Orbison . . . .	left tackle . . . . .	Davis
Scattergood . .	left end . . . . .	Valentine
Lippincott . . .	quarter back . . . .	Middleton
Blanchard . . .	right half back . . .	Huidekoper
Thomas . . . . .	left half back . . .	Church
Hamlin . . . . .	full back . . . . .	Williams

Referee was Mr. Babbitt and umpire was Mr. Carpenter, of Germantown.

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

THE editor of this department of the HAVERFORDIAN will this year, as in the past, write of whatever strikes him of interest in the college world; whether this interest be confined to one little corner at Haverford or not is immaterial just now. It is possible that the style of treatment will be somewhat rambling, and in no sense will these columns have the dignity of the stately editorial, and perchance will not express always the sentiment of the student body, as a college paper should do in its editorials. The thoughts, then, will be first individual, and we crave for them the reader's indulgence in the hope that he may find something of interest, and assuring him that he is thus being spared an unbearable affliction of intercollegiate taffy which, in a hot state, is smeared on the editor's pen and slung in all directions at the college world, hitting one "Student" here and another "Mercury" there, and "Monthlies" everywhere. And in exchange for this liberal dispensation of taffy, some more is slung back next month, and all the "exchange editors" pat each other on the back, and think after all that life is worth living, because they can have such nice things said about them in print. The writer himself has had the pleasant sensation, but having become convinced that much of it is vanity of vanities and intended only for private use, he has determined only occasionally to let the public share the delight of our exchange department.

The infusion of Yale spirit, if Mr. Babbitt will pardon the expression, as applied to the mild enthusiasm which has taken hold of our out-door sports this Fall, is most refreshing. It is an unwonted sight to some of us who have been here longest, to see men going into the gymnasium at this time of year to work voluntarily in the evenings, and to hold successful hare and hound runs in the afternoons; more than this we even see as we go to press that an interclass contest on the track has been arranged for '96 and '97 by our enthusiastic athletic trainer. This contest will, we reasonably think, bring out some good sprinters, indeed some good cross country running has already

been done, and it will be our own fault if, in view of all this progress our Spring sports next May are not more interesting than they have been in the past.

One cannot truthfully say then that the outlook in athletics is discouraging this year. The foot-ball men will soon give accounts of themselves, and we want to urge thus early the resurrection of a base-ball team next spring. We understand a former captain of the Penn College team is with us as a graduate, and if Supplee returns it would not be hard for any one of us to fill out a team which would be a credit to Haverford. Arrangements might be made even to use one of the cricket sheds for a cage later in the winter, though some of our cricketers may be tempted to put their feet on this proposal.

What seems to be a most valuable contribution to educational literature has just been received by us from Messrs. Ginn & Co., publishers. "Graduate Courses" is the name given to this booklet by the Harvard Graduate Club, which has had most to do with its preparation, although similar organizations at Cornell, Yale and Johns Hopkins have assisted in the work.

At a meeting of these affiliated graduate clubs held last April, it was resolved to issue an address which should have reference to two great needs: First, "uniformity in the requirements for the doctor's degree," and, second, "the facility of university intermigrations." The other institutions which are treated in addition to those above named are: Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Princeton. The information regarding each consists of a brief sketch of the institution, together with a complete list of all graduate courses (to be carefully distinguished from courses in any school as that of law or medicine). In connection is given some valuable information of the professor in charge, and the number of hours a week the course requires.

The book is arranged so logically that it is sure to be a help to any man in college expecting to take graduate work anywhere in the East, and we shall take pleasure in placing it in the library, where all such can consult it.

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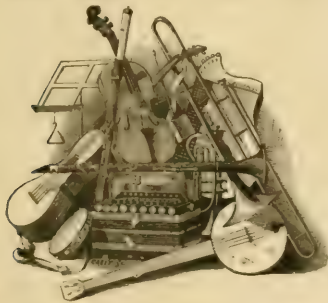
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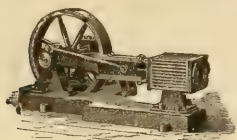
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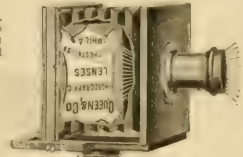
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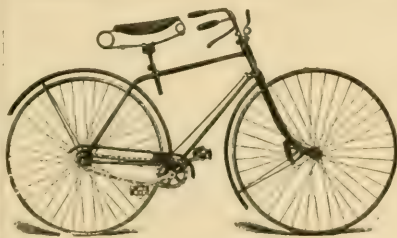
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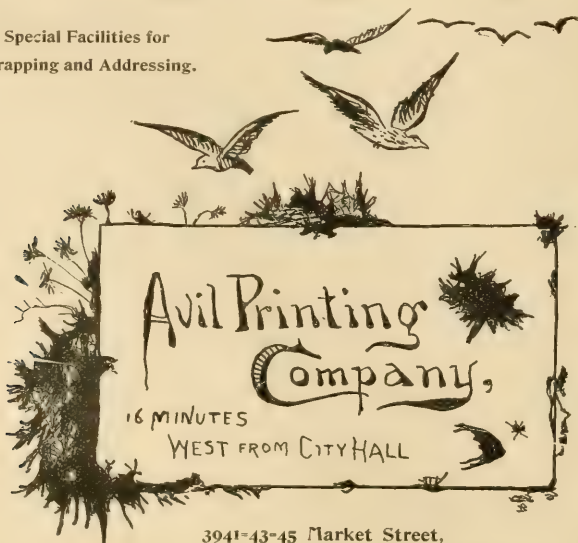
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
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# The Haverfordian.

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## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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BEFORE the next number of THE HAVERFORDIAN appears, the time will have come for all new men to join the cricket association, and begin shed-practice. It seems to us that the Freshmen have thus far hardly realized the important part which they must play in Haverford athletics. There have not been half the number of Freshmen playing on the foot-ball scrub team as there have been in past years, and yet plenty of them would have been able to play if they had early realized the importance of doing so.

Now cricket is a game which, even more than foot-ball, must have the entire college body behind it. There are such heavy

expenses incurred by the purchase of implements, that it is necessary that '97 follow the lead which has been set by her predecessors, and join the cricket association en masse.

Every new member of the association has the benefit of shed-practice from Thanksgiving until Christmas at least under the training and supervision of Arthur Woodcock, and any fellow who is used to ball-playing will find encouragement in his improvement at the end of this time. All those who show any ability are chosen to continue practice and eventually to play on one of the college teams.

In conclusion we emphasize the fact that it is the duty of every man who enters Haverford to support cricket, and the best way he can do it is to play himself. Seldom indeed does a man make the college team who does not start in his Freshman year, and many are those who in the past have regretted their failure to do so.

IN the report, recently submitted to the Board of Managers by the President, he, in making comparisons between Haverford and other colleges, mentions the relative unimportance of politics and sociology in the former; but continues by saying that this want has been met for the ensuing year by the introduction of two new courses in these sciences. We are glad to see that the upper class-men have felt this want, and are now availing themselves of the opportunity which has been given them through the efforts of the alumni. Upon the college

man of to-day rests the welfare of the nation of the future, and he should feel the importance of this responsibility and therefore prepare himself to meet the perplexing questions which arise in a government entirely in the hands of the people. Even if politics is not to be his profession he should nevertheless have a knowledge of these sciences in order to become a good citizen. The courses have the advantage of being alive with interest, since history, as it is making, is the foundation of the study. And we feel that THE HAVERFORDIAN voices the sentiment of the college, in expressing its appreciation of this innovation, and in hoping that the courses may become a fixture in the curriculum of the future.

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COLLEGE editorials have in so many cases degenerated into mere protests against abuses or appeals for reform that it seems almost an innovation to give to them occasionally a laudatory character. Yet such is the purpose of this article, and THE HAVERFORDIAN hopes, without instilling the germ of conceit into the minds of its readers, to tell them of a point wherein excellence, or rather improvement, has become visible.

To start with the subject in its mildest phase we will endeavor to draw a contrast between this and previous seasons from a foot-ball point of view. Most of us will remember the enthusiasm of last years' foot-ball meetings, and the wonderful meagreness of the second elevens which appeared on the field on the following days. However much pleasure and profit we may have drawn from these manifestations of a deep-rooted college spirit, none of us can regret that the cause which brought them forth has at least in part, disappeared. For although the members of the second eleven as well as the first, still appear to have an unconquerable aversion to rainy days and

muddy weather, and although there is still ample room for improvement in other directions, the support tendered the team is undoubtedly steadier and more enthusiastic than in former years. The second eleven has, within the past few weeks, improved vastly in its offensive work; and if its defensive play can be made as strong, it bids fair, before the season ends to give the first harder practice than it has been able heretofore to obtain.

But lest the knowledge of these facts should cause a cooling of the healthy spirit already aroused, THE HAVERFORDIAN deems it wise to add a few qualifying words. The month of November is by all odds the most critical period in the development of an eleven. It is during this stage that teamwork is perfected, and the finishing touches put upon the method of play. From this time on until the end of the season, the presence of a strong second upon the field becomes absolutely necessary. The men who have until now been giving practical proof of their college spirit by their work on the scrub should not only appear with increased regularity themselves but should endeavor to persuade others to follow their example. From now until the twenty-fifth of November every stroke will tell, and the hardest and most earnest sort of work is imperative.

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AS has been the practice for the past few years THE HAVERFORDIAN this fall offers certain prizes for literary work, open to all students. There has been some excellent work brought out in the past in this way, and we hope that this year the results may be equally satisfactory. THE HAVERFORDIAN is always ready to print anything of merit that comes before it from the student body. This fact alone should be enough to call forth some attempts, but in the hope of giving an added stimulus to literary effort, which we



feel cannot hold too important a place, we offer these prizes.

For the best essay or short story there will be a first prize of \$10, and a second prize of \$5 for the second-best. Contributions must be handed in on or before January 20, 1894, the competition being open to all students except those on THE HAVERFORDIAN board.

A prize of \$5 will also be given for the best college song, not exceeding four stanzas in length, and the contributions for this must be received before the Christmas vacation.

We hope that there will be many contestants for both these prizes. One's power cannot be known unless they are tried, and no one can fail to appreciate the good that is done by the effort alone, whether the *prize* is won or not. The short story has never been worked up very successfully in the past and in this line we should be glad to see some good efforts, for in this day of fiction the well-written short story is far from unimportant or unsuccessful in the world of literature.

Of course there will be no awards unless the work is up to a high standard of excellence, but from our experience in the past, we feel pretty sure that there will be good enough work to satisfy the strictest judges.

#### A NOTICE TO ALUMNI.

IT has been the desire of the Cricket Association for some time, to create more of an interest among the students in the past history of cricket at Haverford. Many fellows come to college with no knowledge of the history of cricket nor of its long existence at this place. To promote such an interest and at the same time to decorate the ante-room of our new cricket shed, it has been proposed to make an effort to secure any photographs of Haverford athletic teams which may be

extant, without confining the subject to cricket teams only. In cases where the owner does not care to let his photograph go as a permanent loan, it might be possible to have it reproduced.

Some success has already attended the efforts made in this direction, but we take this means of requesting the alumni to look over their old portfolios and let us know if they have anything to contribute. Any photographs which should be lent, or given outright will be well framed and carefully looked after.

Communications may be addressed to Francis J. Stokes, '94, the president of the cricket association.

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#### THE LAST OF VENDEE.

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A Story of 1793.

AMONG the many civil wars which history records, there are few which furnish such a field of interest for the student as that waged in France in 1793, between the new-born Republic and the peasant-royalists of La Vendée. There are still fewer in which critics, with whatever feelings they may view the great upheaval of which this war was one of the later throes, so unanimously sympathize with one side. History can point to few wars in which such hideous cruelty was shown on the one hand, and to none in which such cruelty was for so long repaid by scrupulous regard for human life and the laws of war.

It was natural, even necessary, that there should have been in France, as there was, a general conflict between the old ideas and the new; but this war was the death-struggle between the oldest ideas and the newest; rampant atheism and Republicanism attacking, and driving out the peasants' loyalty to the king, and his deep and un-rooted questioning belief in God. The following story was written to illustrate in some degree the tremendous enthusiasm which

the Republican felt for the new régime, and his belief that the consummation of an ideal state lay in the near future; and, on the other hand, the tendency of the simple peasant, living as he did, apart from the world, and the excited heart of France, to uphold and to fight for everything he had received from the past—land, aristocracy, God, and the king.

So much has been written on the subject of the methods adapted by the Vendéans to defend their country, and on the character and work of their noble leaders, as to render further remark here superfluous.

In October of 1793, the many-counselled Barrère had declared in Convention, "La Vendée exists no longer." Paris, prompt to catch every whisper from this oracle of truth, was effervescing with joy. Her scum boiled over into the public squares, where it danced in rags to shouts of "Vendée is no more." No more would her brave sons march away westward, muttering revenge and extermination, only to disappear in the labyrinth of the Bocage. The Phoenix was at length extinct. Many times had he risen in pristine strength from the consuming fire. Often, to the surprise of Paris, had he flashed up in stinging sparkles of determined resistance. But he was now down-trampled, drowned in blood, breathless and impotent.

So thought the scum of Paris.

But the same sun that gazed upon her, and her whirl of joyful rags, saw, unknown to the great city, in the woods of the Bocage, two men, as ominously they sat together, meditating revenge.

Paris knew them.

She had met them in the battle-field. The truth of that fame had been proved upon her, which reported Stofflet to be the most rigid of commanders, most authoritative of Vendean chiefs. Charrette's dogged determination was in part known to her; but

was not to be fully seen, till three years later, when his single-handed struggle with France was to cease, and, brought down by bloodhounds, dusty, bleeding and faint, he was led to his death through the cursing crowds of Nantes.

This man it was who at the beginning of the war, had forbidden any prisoner to be slain under pain of death.

The same spirit was present with the other leaders. It was said that the glory of Lescure was unstained by human blood. His men only once heard him swear,—when they had murdered behind his back a prisoner, whom he himself had taken in the act of discharging a musket at his bosom.

Larochejaquelein was shot by two grenadiers to whom he had just given quarter. D'Elbée, covered with wounds, but calm and forgiving in mind, was dragged from his retreat in Noirmoutiers and massacred. The peasants reported Cathelineau's death with the words, "The good Cathelineau has restored his spirit to Him who gave it to avenge His glory." Lescure was fatally wounded in the battle of Chateau-Gonthier. Dying, as he did, with the fortunes of war trembling in the balance, after a victory which made a vigorous and decided step imperative, he must have felt keenly the soldier's deep sorrow, at leaving forever the scene of his victories, dear to memory. The strong joy of life was now to cease for him. The flying autumn leaves, driven from their summer home, were hastening to their last, long habitation in the mould. Yet his last words would not have come ill from the mouth of a Christian martyr; when, his young wife standing by the bed of death, and his chamber windows open to the sweet influences of the declining year, he bade farewell to her, and to the world, and his pure soul flew forth to its reward. But now a change had come.

The work of Stofflet and Charrette was now to avenge.

They had seen their homesteads in flames and their fields laid waste, the rural life of a simple peasantry cruelly stamped out. They had seen devotion to a monarchy made venerable by eight centuries, rewarded on all occasions with death. They had seen the peasant's deep, almost superstitious belief in God, go down before the rampant spirit of aggressive irreverence. Finally, most maddening of all, they had seen the beautiful humanity of the Vendean leaders, repaid by the exquisite atrocities of Carrier. Blasted hopes, a ruined cause, a murdered king, an insulted God. It was this that had transformed men who had entered upon a war—to them a sacred war, with all the depths of religious feeling, into mere instruments of vengeance.

They were, however, to some extent controlled by one man in whom some milk of human kindness still remained.

One Delaroche had flitted, an uncertain figure, here and there throughout La Vendée, during the later stages of the war.

It was whispered that he was of noble blood. He now definitely assumed the command of the forlorn resistance, and, though possessing little authority over the revengeful soldiery, was generally obeyed with respect by his lieutenants. He had his headquarters in the depths of the woody Bocage, at no great distance from the sea.

Meanwhile, the month of rejoicing had scarcely closed in Paris, when she was once more stirred into wrath, and longing for further revenge, by the news of the defeat of a detachment of 3000 men, who, in fancied security, had remained in the village of Villun, and had been surprised and annihilated.

It was Delaroche again, who, quickly gathering his peasant army, had, by a sudden attack, stormed the town and put the republican garrison to death.

In the general burst of wrath and indignation which ensued, there stepped forward

one who professed himself able and willing to rid France of this rebel, and demanded merely 2000 men to follow him.

In the latter reign of Louis XV., there had flourished in Paris a wine merchant, by name Marceau. Diligent in business, he had prospered in his trade, and had become a wealthy merchant. With the accession of Louis XVI., when change, much of it violent, could be seen in the near future, Marceau, though retired to the quiet of St. Denis, was drawn into public affairs.

Sanguine and confident, he was not eager to struggle against the current of the times, already setting swift and strong towards the fatal vortex of blood. His money, with his consent, was devoted to public use, his household broken up, and of his four sons, one now served under his father, two were on the frontier, and the eldest had not been seen or heard of since 1789, in which year he left his home, disappearing toward the north.

Marceau himself became in succession a member of the National Guard, a member of the Legislative Assembly, a recruit in the army of the interior, and the time of which we speak, found him risen to the rank of lieutenant.

This was the man who now stepped forward. November found him at the head of 2500 men, on the road to Orleans.

Passing from that city down the banks of the River Loire, by the middle of the month he was entering the Bocage.

Of great personal courage, and ardent in his love for the new régime, Marceau had allowed his fiery enthusiasm to get the better of his judgment as a soldier, and had not sufficiently prepared himself for the leadership of this dangerous enterprise. In truth, he knew less of the nature of the country he was marching through, and of the method of defence practiced by its inhabitants, than any of the leaders who

had fought and fallen in the Bocage before him.

He now found himself entering a country unlike anything he had ever seen before. He had just traversed the sunny province of Orleanois, and had seen in late autumn the joyous vintage of Anjou; but here succeeded a sombre land, with interminable woodlands, having within them tracts of pasture lands, enclosed by high hedge rows. On entering this region, houses and villages were generally found in ruins, but after two days' march the woods grew thicker, the dwellings less frequent, and few of them were demolished.

Mile after mile through the gloomy and monotonous woodlands progressed the column of the army. Mile after mile, melting in the misty distance, stretched the damp and silent woods, or the hedgerows, sometimes high and overgrown, like rows of thick set trees. Marceau had now traversed the Bocage for two days. The third opened on country of the same kind, but with woods darker and apparently more deserted. On this day's march the woods increased in denseness, and though there was in no part any great continuous forest, thick and entangled woods became more frequent. At noon the army was traversing a district of close under-wood, which seemed as though it had never been touched by the hand of man.

Marceau's men began to be impatient. They had marched 400 miles to meet an enemy whose lands they found untenanted and desolate as a wilderness, and whose forces had disappeared. A strange rebellion to come so far to quell! But Marceau's determination was unshaken. "Forward!" he said, "let us reach the ocean though we meet no foe. We shall then have proved that France has no enemy within her borders."

Little did he think that almost within sound of his voice, there thronged, breath-

ing with no noise, dense, silent, beast-like, the enemy he was searching. The Vendéans, hunted like beasts, like beasts had taken to earth; and in their caves, crouching low, were calculating even then by the dull tramp of feet faintly heard overhead, the number of the foe.

In this lone wood, seemingly desolate and deserted, as if no man had ever come there, the damp earth itself was teeming with ambushed warriors. Like an insect colony, humming with intense life and action, where all seems silence and decay, the hollow ground was all alive and populous.

Toward evening, when twilight was making dim and indistinct the woodland way, Marceau was thinking of camping for the night. He imagined himself now not far from the confines of this wooded land. For the soldiers had been cheered now and then during the day by sounds of life; the voices even of wild animals were sweet to their ears.

And listen, even now to the right in the dim shady wood, a wild-cat utters its cry. To the left a wild-cat answers. And—startling and strange—down the right and left came forth with shrill distinctness and go echoing down the forest glades, sounds from yet more of the same, each taking up the cry—a cry, did Marceau know it—full of dread revenge and triumph now to come. Nor was it long before Marceau knew it. The cries came from the ambushed Vendéans, who now had the whole column at mercy. From behind every tree and bush there poured, in deadly musketry. Before long, many of the Republicans were killed. Totally unprepared and surprised, they offered no resistance, and when the musketry fire had ceased and the Vendéans had burst from their rampart of leaves, all was confusion and slaughter.

The commanding voice of Delaroche, who was away reducing a small town, garrisoned by Republicans, was absent.



Stofflet's authority alone could stop the massacre that was going on, and that not before many were slain in cold blood. The few prisoners remaining, among whom was Marceau, were marched, strongly guarded, amid curses and threats, through the dark woods to the hidden quarters of the Vendéans. To Marceau was appointed a small prison, doubly guarded in all its approaches.

Marceau, since the surprise, had become silent. Not morose, for he spoke calmly now and then to the guards who marched beside him, of the wrongfulness of a resistance to the great Republic. His show of enthusiasm was gone, and was replaced by what appeared somewhat like a calm resignation.

Meanwhile, the excited soldiery, wild with victory and intent on further revenge, demanded loudly the life of the prisoners. Charrette, in vain, tried to appease them, referring to the many hundreds who were then lying stark in the open wood; but they were persistent in their demand for blood.

Against Marceau their wrath was great, and they determined if he was not given up to them, to overcome the guards of his hut and massacre him there. In this dilemma, Stofflet and Charrette, after consultation, offered to make the life of Marceau a ransom for that of the other prisoners. This proposition was accepted with joy, and the soldiers demanded its immediate accomplishment.

Meanwhile, fresh from success, Delaroche had arrived. His humane spirit was deeply moved at the excesses of his soldiery, and to avoid more blood, he ratified the action of his lieutenants, and proclaimed that the Republican leader should be shot within an hour. The clamorous soldiery thronging round the condemned man's cell, departed in joy and anticipation, and it only remained to inform the prisoner of the sentence passed upon him.

Delaroche determined to take this duty upon himself. He resolved simply to tell Marceau that he was to die within an hour, and leave him to employ as he would his few short minutes.

On his way to the cell he questioned one of the guards: "Have you heard no cries from this prisoner?"

"No," replied the guard, "we have heard nothing."

"It is not possible that he can have escaped?"

"No, but we have heard nothing. We think, sir, that he is dead from terror, for he must have heard my comrades round his hut, crying for his life."

Delaroche passed on, and stooping, paused, listening before the low door; for still he heard no sound. Half hoping that the bird had flown, he entered softly, and gently closed the door behind him. Turning, in his first swift glance around the cell he saw nothing, for everything was dark and dim. But as his eyes grew accustomed to the darkness, he could see distinctly near the little window the form of Marceau on his prison mattress.

Delaroche started back and stared. He felt a coldness over face and hands. For in the ecstatic face raised towards the little window, and bathed in the tender light of the dying day, he had recognized a likeness to his father, as he knew him long ago in Paris.

Marceau did not move. He was sitting on his mattress still gazing, with hand shading his eyes.

Delaroche spoke: "Sir! did you not hear them demanding your life?"

With a clouded face Marceau turned, and, unastonished at the presence, replied: "Sir! do not, if you please, disturb me."

"Of what then are you thinking?"

"I am thinking of the Future."

"It is well! The future for you is heavy with the unknown."

The ecstatic look, which had lingered till now, passed away at this reference to his approaching death, and a look of fierce scorn succeeded.

"Think you, worldling, that in this hour, I ponder on my own future? It may be prosperous, it may be full of anguish, it may be mere nonentity. That does not concern me now; for I cannot disturb the future of myself. I shall soon learn what it is, and I do not distress myself with idle guesses. I therefore consider that which I am leaving behind, which I shall not see or experience. I think of the future of the world. I see France struggling against the myriads of Europe. I see her brave sons rush from their plows to the death struggle. I see battles won. I see plumed veterans, sons of the sword, scattered in flight by sons of the soil. I see flying armies—terror-stricken camps—silent, death-like, deserted. I see Paris pouring on her foes. I see her legions crossing the frontier. I see France triumphant."

The look of scorn had passed like a cloud, the ecstatic look had slowly returned. He seemed inspired.

"And now I see all calm and still. I hear no cannon roar, no swordsmen clashing together, no cries of death agony. I hear nothing. But yes! I hear the bleating of sheep, and the lowing of cattle, the cries of the sower and of the birds which follow him; and now I hear strokes on anvils, and the deep hum of busy cities. I hear no dreadful tocsin crashing out upon the night, or sound of men hastening to arms. I hear instead the sound of soft sheep-bells; and from the twilight of the valley, the joyful sounds of rural mirth. I see the happy toil of the patient husbandman; I see the shepherds lead their flocks beside the pacing brooks. I see Europe beneath the smile of peace; France her leader and example; France her thoughtful and tender mother. I see that all men live

but for their country. Men are only honored when they love and serve her well."

He paused. He rose, and slowly approaching \* the small prison window, stretched wide his arms in the uncertain light which entered. His words came thick and fast upon one another.

"And look! I see the path she is to tread in coming times. It is not hard to climb. There are no rough places that I see; but all is gentle, smooth and gracious. Beneath the smile of radiant hope, I see no scenes of passion or of blood. They have forever ceased. Upon this pleasant road, all men who journey, bear each others' burdens. It is the shining path of peace, which stretches wide and wider, strewn with all the flowers that art and science give, till far away it melts in vistas dim with glory, the region of her final rule and sway, the goal of all the strivings of the past, where, free and strong, in blameless power, she shall rule the world, a faultless government, a perfect state."

He ceased, and remained for several minutes gazing intently with hands shading his eyes. Delaroche, till now motionless and awe-struck, approached, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, spoke:

"My friend, rouse yourself from this dreaming; you have little time for that. Tell me your name."

The vision seemed to fade, and the light, of common day seemed to succeed. With a weary face he replied:

"I am a patriot, and my name is Jacques Marceau."

"Quick then, Jacques Marceau; if you wish to serve well the Republic, obey me as you would obey your father. Take off those prison clothes of yours."

Marceau dreamily was complying.

"Quicker, Jacques Marceau! one would obey his father more eagerly than that. You work for the Republic."

It was quickly done. Delaroch meanwhile was disrobing himself. "Now, my friend, put on quickly those clothes of mine. Ha! ha! they fit you very well. We are much of a size."

In a minute Marceau stood in the simple regimentals of a Vendean general.

"Now Jacques, my man, stand you there opposite the little window, where this light may fall upon your face. Listen well now to what I tell you. In all that I say, obey me as you once obeyed your father. When once outside this hut, you follow that footpath leading to the wood. Speak not to the guards, though they salute you. When walking, gaze upon the ground, and step quickly, with long paces. And now, Jacques Marceau, take this compass. When in the wood, press on quickly to the northeast, and avoid the villages. If you make good headway you will soon be in country which you know."

Marceau turned to go.

"One thing more, Jacques Marceau, before we part. Are you a father?"

"I have had four sons."

"Do they still live?"

"They are fighting with me for the great Republic."

"All?"

"Truly one, my eldest, left his home and father long ago, when France was beginning to become free, and went into the country of our enemies. A son of mine he is no longer—he ceased to be one when he departed. He has long been dead to me."

Delaroché for a moment bowed his head. But soon he spoke again, in a voice cheerful, though slightly trembling: "Come, my friend, the time draws on apace. It is time for you to go. Do you remember all I have said to you?"

"I remember and will obey."

"Adieu then, Jacques Marceau; may you safely join your three brave sons, who still live for you and France; and the lost

one may you find again in heaven. Adieu! Let us embrace."

Marceau went out in wonder. Night had almost come. There was little light now entering the prison window. Just enough to show a figure, dim and shadowy, on the prison bed; enough to show that in the silence, the figure knelt and prayed.

The woods are looming dark and gloomy; their outline blending itself with the sky. Towards the blackness of their shadow, groups of men are hastening. There is shouting and mad joy of revenge.

Not far within those dark woods, there quickly paced in silence, a lonely man. As he went, he was lost in deep musing; and his face was full of wonder. But he starts, and, listening for a moment, quickens his pace. For he has heard the sound of musketry—the report of a simultaneous discharge. A moment later he sees above the trees thin smoke melting and being twisted away by the gusty wind. Through that sulphurous smoke, soaring in joy and peace above the frenzied crowd, to regions of pure air, the soul of his long-lost son has winged its way.

Paris could now be joyful. Vendée was extinct. France was victorious. Another young life had been sacrificed at the altar of blood, masked as the altar of fair liberty. Not sacrificed in vain; for, though short, it had been long enough to find, and strong enough to prove, that underneath, and far more potent than the tumults of the hour, lies the deep, sacred calm of simple human love.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'84. George Vaux, Jr., has been chosen officer in the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

'85. Arthur W. Jones has lately been made principal of Spiceland Academy, Indiana.

'88. William Draper Lewis, Ph. D., has lately been chosen lecturer on political institutions at the University of Pennsylvania.

'89. The engagement of T. F. Branson, M. D., to Miss Frances B. Garrett, daughter of John B. Garrett, '54, is announced.

'90. Robert R. Tatnall, A. M., is studying at Northwestern University under Dr. Crew formerly of Haverford.

'90. H. P. Bailly played in the second Australian match for All-Philadelphia.

'90. Edwin J. Haley, who is an instructor in State College, played on the college team which gave the University of Pennsylvania a lively game lately.

'90. Henry L. Gilbert is teaching in De Lancey School.

'90. J. M. Steere has just returned from the Bermudas where he went with Samuel Fox, Esq., of Bryn Mawr.

'91. Henry A. Todd is principal of the Hicksite Friends School, at West Chester, Pa.

'91. George Thomas, 3d, has returned to college and is taking a course in metallurgy under Dr. L. B. Hall.

'93. Charles Osborne is professor of mathematics in Wilmington College, Ohio.

#### THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The college tournament for the championship in singles and doubles, which was played during the early part of October, was very successful, and many of the sets were very interesting and exciting, especially, we may note, those between Professor Ladd and Comfort.

The prizes were: The winner of the singles received a racket.

The winners of the doubles each received a cane.

The consolation prize was a racket cover. The scores follow:

#### SINGLES.

##### PRELIMINARY ROUND.

Ristine beat Hay, 6-4, 6-2.  
Wilson beat Field, 8-6, 9-7.  
Engle beat Cookman, 6-2, 6-0.  
Professor Ladd beat Conklin, 6-0, 6-0.  
Professor Edwards beat Green by default.  
Comfort beat DeCou, 6-3, 6-2.

##### SECOND ROUND.

Wilson beat Ristine, 6-1, 7-5.  
Professor Ladd beat Engle, 6-0, 6-4.  
Comfort beat Wood, 6-3, 6-2.

##### THIRD ROUND.

Professor Ladd beat Wilson, 5-7, 6-1, 6-0.  
Comfort beat Professor Edwards, 9-7, 6-3.

##### FINAL ROUND.

Professor Ladd beat Comfort, 6-8, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

##### CONSOLATION.

Field beat Hay, 6-8, 3-6, 6-1.  
Cookman beat Conklin, 7-5, 7-5.  
Green beat DeCou, 6-1, 6-3.

##### SECOND ROUND.

Green beat Wood, 6-3, 6-1.  
Field beat Cookman, 6-0, 6-1.

##### FINAL ROUND.

Green beat Field, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

#### DOUBLES.

Adams	}	beat	{	Leeds,	7-5, 6-
Scattergood				Huey,	
Green	}	beat	{	Prof. Ladd,	2-6, 6-2,
Comfort				Prof. Edwards,	6-1.
Adams	}	beat	{	Bettle,	6-3, 6-2.
Scattergood				Hilles,	
Green	}	beat	{	Adams,	6-3, 6-2.
Comfort				Scattergood,	

#### TRIP TO CHICAGO.

THROUGH the kindness and liberality of a friend of the college, those members of the senior and junior classes pursuing courses in mechanical engineering and electricity were sent to Chicago for the purpose of studying the exhibits of those departments. The party left Haverford on Saturday, October 21, and remained at the fair one week. Professor Edwards accompanied them in



order that he might help them in their investigations, and that a systematic course of study might be taken up. Most of the time was spent within the grounds, and every morning from nine to twelve the party, accompanied by Professor Edwards, was obliged to examine the different mechanical and electrical exhibits. While there, through the kindness of one of the commissioners, they obtained permission to examine the machinery under the electrical fountain. The Board of Commissioners of the Fair also offered the use of one of their steam launches to the party, but on account of the stormy weather they were unable to use it. The following men constituted the party: J. Paul Haughton, W. J. Strawbridge, O. M. Chase, '94; E. B. Hay, A. M. Hay, C. C. Taylor, '95.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Edmund Blanchard, '95, has returned to college from a two weeks' trip to Chicago.

The Swarthmore-Haverford game will be played at Haverford, November 24.

William Haskell (Yale, '92), who coached the Haverford eleven last year, is at present training the team of Tufts college with great success.

The series of four cross-country runs of from three to five miles has been finished. The winners were: first, Coca, '96, with thirteen points, second, Barnes, '97, with ten points, and third, Haines, '96, with six points. Others who gained places in the finish were: Hilles, Brown, Hay, Evans, Conklin, Duell.

At a college meeting, held Thursday evening, October 12, there was passed a resolution restricting the wearing of gowns to the senior class. The seniors then decided to wear the gowns to ethics, to all public meetings, and to collection on Monday evenings. This action was taken to prevent the total disappearance of mortar boards and gowns from the college.

All of the classes have held their annual elections with the following results:

'94. President, D. Shearman Taber, Jr.; vice-president, Kane S. Green; secretary, C. B. Farr; treasurer, Ed. E. Quimby.

'95. President, George Lippincott; vice-president, E. B. Hay; secretary, Joseph S. Evans, Jr.; treasurer, C. C. Taylor.

'96. President Howard F. Brinton; vice-president, L. H. Wood; secretary and treasurer, Samuel Middleton.

'97. President, Elliot Field; vice-president, J. B. Barnes; secretary, C. D. Nason; treasurer, P. B. Beidleman.

Professor M. R. Sanford, sailed a few weeks ago for a year's study in Europe, and will study antiquities at the British Museum, Leipsic, Rome, and Athens.

Library rules have been distributed among the students, in order that all may become better acquainted with them. The following rules are those recently adopted by the library committee, in order to check the promiscuous borrowing of books:

"2. Not more than four volumes at one time are allowed to be taken out, except at the discretion of the librarian.

"3. No borrower, not an officer of the college, or a graduate student, shall retain any book borrowed from the library more than two weeks; but books may be renewed for a like period, if not called for in the meantime by some one else. A fine of three cents per day will be charged for books retained over time.

"4. New books or books in demand restricted to a period of one week or less, at the discretion of the librarian."

The following is a list of the publications of the faculty, for 1892-'93:

GEORGE A. BARTON.—On the Reading of the "Hesperia" in John vi. 4. *Haverford College Studies*, No. 12.

ERNEST W. BROWN.—"The Elliptic Inequalities in the Lunar Theory." *American Journal of Mathematics*, volume xv., numbers 3 and 4.

WILLIAM H. COLENS.—"Double Star Observations," and "Observations of the Partial Eclipse of the Sun October 29, 1892." *Haverford College Studies*, No. 12.

FRANCIS B. GUMPERE.—"Germanic Origins, a Study in Primitive Culture." Charles Scribner's Sons. Articles on "The Society of Friends," and "Cricket," in Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH.—"Parallax of O. Arg., 14320 and Proper Motion and Parallax of  $\delta$  Equulei." Haverford College Studies No. 12.

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS.—An examination of Arthur T. Hadley's Legal Theories of Price Regulation. American Law Register and Review, January, 1893. An article on presumptions in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law.

FRANK MORLEY.—(In connection with James Harkness, of Bryn Mawr College.) "A Treatise on the Theory of Functions." (Macmillan & Co.)

ISAAC SHARPLESS.—"English Education in the Elementary and Secondary Schools." No. xx of the International Education Series. D. Appleton & Co.

The Relation of the State to Education in England and America. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia.

ALLEN C. THOMAS.—The Family of Love or the Familists; A Study in Church History. Haverford College Studies No. 12.

JOSEPH O. THOMPSON.—On the Phenomenon of Fatigue in the Elasticity of Stretching. Read at the Madison meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and published in the Physical Review.

We have been unable for several months to notice the additions to the library so we can now only take notice of a few works which have seemed especially interesting or important to us. Since our last report 519 volumes have been received in the library.

Swedische Volkslieder der Vorzeit—Rosa Warrens.  
Norwegische, Islandische Volkslieder der Vorzeit—Rosa Warrens.

The Cambridge Shakespeare, Vol. IV.  
A Perplexed Philosopher—Henry George.  
Song of Dermot and the Earl—G. H. Orpen, Ed.  
Handbook of Architectural Styles (trans.)—A. Rosen-  
garten.

Parodies, English and American Authors—W. Ham-  
ilton, Ed.

The Poetical Works of Wordsworth with Life, eleven  
volumes—Edited by William Knight, Edinburgh.

Life Histories of North American Birds—Charles  
Bendire.

A set of the Early English Text Society's Publications,  
fifty-eight volumes.

Medieval Lore—Robert Steele, Ed.  
History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy—  
E. A. Freeman.

Historical Basis of Modern Europe—Archibald Weir.  
Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci—fac. with translations.  
Studies in Life and Letters—George E. Woodbury.  
North Shore Watch and other poems—George E.  
Woodbury.

A History of Music—John F. Rowbotham.

Sermons, etc.—H. Clay Trumbull, nine volumes.

The Chaucer Society's Publications, including the Sixth  
Text Edition of the Canterbury Tales, twenty volumes—  
Ed. F. J. Furnwall.

Die Ahnen, Aus dem Mittelalter, etc., eleven volumes  
—Gustav Freytag.

The new books include a large number  
of works on history, economics and  
theology.

## FOOT-BALL.

### Warren: Athletic Club vs. Haverford I.

On the morning of Saturday, October  
7, Haverford I, defeated the eleven of the  
Warren Athletic Club, at Haverford, with  
a score of 32 to 0. The teams lined up at  
10.45, as follows:

WARREN.	HAVERFORD.
Hart . . . . .	right end . . . . . Strawbridge
Carter . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . Alsop
Rothwell . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Wood
Simons . . . . .	centre . . . . . Kirk
Hanley . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Webster
Searles . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . S. Morris
Heck . . . . .	left end . . . . . Scattergood
Prentiss . . . . .	quarter . . . . . Lippincott
Hance . . . . .	right half . . . . . Blanchard
McCartney . . . . .	left half . . . . . Thomas
McDannell . . . . .	full . . . . . Hamlin

Haverford started with the ball, and  
though their V did not gain them much,  
before two minutes had passed, Thomas, by  
a very good run around the end, carried  
the ball to Warren's goal making the first  
touchdown for Haverford, from which  
Strawbridge kicked a goal. Haverford  
played a quick, sharp game throughout the  
half, and the victory was an easy one—for  
Warren's players, though heavy, and good  
enough individually, showed a lack of  
team work, which individual work could  
not make up for. Blanchard made the  
second touchdown—but no goal was  
kicked. Haverford had no trouble in get-  
ting the ball away from Warren, before, at  
any time, they succeeded in effecting any  
great gain, and the half ended with the  
score 22-0, Thomas and Blanchard each  
having made another touchdown, from  
both of which goals were kicked. Thirty-  
minute halves were played.

In the second half Haverford did not score so rapidly. Warren, starting with the ball, did not lose it with the promptness which characterized their efforts in the first half, but finally, in a fumble, Scattergood succeeded in getting possession of it. Hamlin made a short gain, but the ball kept near the middle of the field, first in Haverford's hands, then in Warren's, for nearly twenty minutes, till at length Haverford forced it down to Warren's ten-yard line from which Thomas effected a touchdown. No goal was kicked, but for the remaining four minutes Haverford played more as they did in the first half—making another touchdown (Blanchard) and goal before time was called.

#### Camden vs. Haverford.

The game with the Camden Athletic Club was played on our own grounds on Wednesday, October 11. The game was called at 4.15 p.m. The Haverford team took the ball but could make no headway against the heavy Jersey team, and besides fumbled so badly that Camden was soon able to make a touchdown and goal. Time, five minutes. Score, 6-0.

Haverford then braced up and Blanchard and Thomas succeeded in carrying the ball far into Camden's territory. Our team held the ball there till Williamson, for Camden, made a gain of thirty yards around the end. Then Camden forced the ball over the line. No goal. Score, 10-0.

Haverford gained by the V, while Blanchard and Thomas by fine runs carried the ball to the ten-yard line. Then Blanchard by several rushes through the centre was able to score. No goal. Score, 10-4. Soon after time was called after a twenty-five-minute half.

Camden started play in the second half with the flying wedge, and, on account of bad tackling, immediately made a touchdown. Goal. Score, 16-4.

Haverford could not gain and Camden soon rushed the ball up the field for a touchdown. Goal. Final score, 24-4. Although the Camdens had the advantage during the remainder of the game, Haverford kept them from scoring till time was called. The teams were as follows:

CAMDEN.	HAVERFORD.
G. Bergen . . . . .	right end . . . . . Jacobs
Crump . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . Alsop
Phillips . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Wilson
French . . . . .	centre . . . . . Wood
Rose . . . . .	left guard . . . . . Goodman
Williamson . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . Webster, '95
Peterson . . . . .	left end . . . . . S. Morris
M. Bergen (captain) . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . Conklin
Chesterman . . . . .	right half . . . . . Lippincott
King . . . . .	left half . . . . . Blanchard
Avis . . . . .	full-back . . . . . Thomas, '95
Referee—Mr. Hay.	Umpire—Mr. Hayes.

#### Johns Hopkins vs. Haverford.

On Saturday, October 21, Haverford was defeated by Johns Hopkins on the college field. The result was extremely disappointing, as the work of the college team, at times strong and snappy, was marred by reckless and almost inexcusable fumbling and an impression was created that, had its work been up to its proper standard, the Haverford team would have made a far better showing against its opponents.

The game opened at 3.12 p. m. Johns Hopkins, who had won the toss, and taken the ball, started with a species of flying wedge, which netted them only six yards. Haverford gained possession of the ball on four downs and began to work rapidly toward the visitors' goal, making two gains of seven and five yards respectively. At this point, however, Johns Hopkins secured the ball on a fumble, and carried it to Haverford's 35-yard line, where they lost it. After several bad fumbles the ball was forced to Haverford's 20-yard line. Here the home team seemed to awaken to the situation, for runs by Morris, Evans, Alsop, Lester and Webster netted gains of ten, eight, ten, twenty, ten and five yards successively. Again Haverford lost the ball

which was carried back and forth near the middle of the field, until one of the Johns Hopkins' backs, aided by good interference, made a long run up the field, and was only brought down by Lester when the ball was within three yards of Haverford's goal. A touchdown and goal followed, making the score 6-0. Time 27 minutes. Haverford made two good gains of fifteen and twenty yards when time was called for the first half.

The second half was an exaggerated repetition of the first. Soon after play began Johns Hopkins secured the ball on a misunderstanding as to whether Webster, who was running, had called down before letting the ball slip from his grasp. The ball was carried over Haverford's goal, and another touchdown was scored, the referee sustaining Johns Hopkins' claim in the matter. No goal. Score, 10-0.

Two more touchdowns for Johns Hopkins followed, a goal being kicked for each, making the final score 22-0 in Johns Hopkins favor. Just before the last touchdown Lippincott was injured. He was replaced at quarter by Evans, Dean taking the latter's place at half.

The teams lined up as follows :

Johns Hopkins	Haverford
Harrison . . . . .	Conklin
Marshall . . . . .	Alsup
McCormick . . . . .	Wood
Young . . . . .	Goodman
Cornell . . . . .	Kirk
Strong . . . . .	Morris, '94
Cottman . . . . .	Strawbridge
Taylor . . . . .	Lippincott
Janney . . . . .	Evans
Furnell . . . . .	Webster
Brown . . . . .	Lester

Halves, 30 and 20 minutes.

#### Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford.

On the 28th of October the Haverford team played Franklin and Marshall on the home grounds. The game from start to finish showed that Haverford was too slow for the Lancaster team. The work of the team, however, weakened as it was by the absence of five of its best men, was more

creditable than that of last Saturday, in regard to fumbling, but Haverford has not yet learned the art of interference successfully. Franklin and Marshall started with the ball in a V, a little after three o'clock, and made a slight gain. Then followed gains which were splendidly stopped by S. Morris and Field. Haverford got the ball on four downs, but could not advance and Lester was forced to kick. The ball changed hands several times at this stage of the game, but finally Franklin and Marshall held it, and by steady gains at the end of fifteen minutes their first touchdown and goal resulted.

The Franklin and Marshall backs ran fast around the ends for good gains by interference, which, in not a few cases, was against the rules. The umpire paid no attention to this however, although the home team made repeated protests. THE HAVERFORDIAN would suggest that in future a competent umpire be selected.

Alsup, Field and Dean tackled well and prevented long gains. In fact, Alsup was all over the field, and tackled low and hard. But Franklin and Marshall gained steadily and secured four touchdowns in the first half, from which they kicked two goals.

In the second half Haverford played faster and interfered better, in consequence of which A. C. Thomas made the phenomenal play of the day, running from the twenty-five-yard line to within a yard of Franklin and Marshall's goal. Evans then took the ball in a wedge on the right tackle, and scored the only touchdown for Haverford.

Franklin and Marshall made one more touchdown, from which a goal was kicked and were forced to make a safety. When time was called the ball was nearly in the centre of the field, the score being 28 to 4.

The teams lined up as follows :

E. Field . . . . .	right end . . . . .	Stroup
Alsup (Capt.) . . . . .	right tackle . . . . .	Krick
Wood . . . . .	right guard . . . . .	Stover



Goodman . . . . .	centre . . . . .	Ginter
Kirk . . . . .	left guard . . . . .	Hower
S. Morris . . . . .	left tackle . . . . .	Hartman
Dean . . . . .	left end . . . . .	Skyles (Capt.)
G. Thomas . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . .	Cramer
Lester and Evans . . . . .	left half-back . . . . .	Lantz
A. C. Thomas . . . . .	right half-back . . . . .	Long
Welster and Lester . . . . .	full-back . . . . .	Baker
Umpire, Mr. Keppler. Referee, Mr. Johnson.		

#### Bucknell vs. Haverford.

This game, played on our grounds, November 3, had been looked forward to with interest for some time past. Though the team which Bucknell placed in the field was an exceptionally strong one, the result of the game was a disappointment to the members and supporters of our first eleven.

When the ball was put in play, Bucknell was forced up the field; but when on the twenty-yard line Haverford lost the ball on a fumble. Bucknell worked the ball down, and although Haverford rallied strongly, obtained the ball on a fumble of a kick by our backs, and by short rushes carried the ball over the line for a touch-down; no goal.

Haverford gained fifteen yards in the V, and Blanchard ten through the centre; but the ball was lost on four downs. Bucknell made frequent gains through the line and a run of twenty yards yielded another touch-down; no goal. Haverford made five yards in the V, five more in the wedge; but lost the ball on a fumble. Bucknell failed to gain on two downs, but by a rush through the tackle gained twenty yards, and a run from midfield took the ball over our line for the third time. This touch-down, however, was disallowed for holding in the line. Blanchard made a good gain through the line, but the ball was lost on four downs. Haverford at this point took a brace and forced Bucknell to kick. Conklin fell on the ball after it had been fumbled by our backs, and the half ended with the ball in midfield; score, 8-0.

Bucknell gains fifteen yards in the V, five more through left tackle and five

through the centre. Another run round the right end, and the ball is on Haverford's five yards line, and is carried over in a mass play; goal.

Haverford gains five yards in V; Blanchard ten through guard and tackle, and again five through the centre. The ball goes to Bucknell on four downs. They gain steadily, aided by good interference, and soon score again; goal.

Haverford fails to gain in the V, the quarter-back being downed before the V has moved four yards. Bucknell gets the ball on four downs, but loses on a fumble. Our backs again fumble Bucknell's kick, and the ball is again rushed over our line; goal.

Haverford gains seven yards in the V, and Blanchard and Hamlin make good gains. Blanchard gets through and spoils Bucknell's kick, but is prevented from falling on the ball by holding. Haverford again gets the ball on a fumble of Hamlin's kick, and the ball is kept in Bucknell's territory till time is called with the score at 26-0.

To the spectators the interference of the home team seemed lamentably weak. While five or six of our opponents joined in every play, little assistance was given to our halves in runs around the ends, and still less in bucking the line. The large score made against us can, to a great extent, be accounted for by the absence of anything like team-work from our play.

The home team lined up as follows:

Strawbridge, right end.

Alsop, right tackle.

Wood, right guard.

Goodman, centre.

Kirk, left guard.

S. Morris, left tackle.

Conklin, left end.

Thomas, quarter-back.

Blanchard, right half-back.

A. C. Thomas, left half-back.

Hamlin, full-back.

## HALL AND CAMPUS.

WE are glad to announce that the cap and gown ghost, that has haunted the editors so long, has, apparently, at last been laid, and we hope that the college will so act in the future that it need never appear again.

In spite of all the efforts of the editors of THE HAVERFORDIAN and others, the plan of making the use of caps and gowns general, as was implied in our last number, has been a practical failure. Keeping this in mind, the decision of the Class of '94, supported by the college, which limits the gown to Seniors and makes it the peculiar costume of their class, seems to have been timely and well considered. This solution of the question is the more appropriate, since similar action has been taken in many other colleges, recently; as, for example, at Lafayette, where the Seniors have "voted caps and gowns a great idea."

(In passing we would remark that the "Lafayette" has returned to ordinary, every-day spelling.) Some of the co-educational institutions of the West are also advocating the plan, on the plea that it will give less scope for the display of female vanity on commencement day. But whatever other colleges may think, we believe that all will admit that the plan has so far been very successful at Haverford.

The mention of commencement, suggests the praiseworthy efforts which the Senior Class has made to free itself from the burden of the tedious orations, customary on that occasion. If the managers will consent, the class hopes to simplify the exercises on that occasion somewhat, making them at the same time shorter and more interesting.

While speaking of these odds and ends, we would like to suggest that the wholesale destruction of lamps and windows with firearms is hardly a safe or creditable oc-

cupation. It is barbaric enough to destroy merely for the childish pleasure of hearing the glass break, but it is far worse to idly endanger life and limb.

The *Guilford Collegian* devotes considerable space to Bryn Mawr and Haverford. An article on St. David's Church suggests a point of interest which would make a pleasant goal for some of our walkers. Numerous references show that Professor Haviland is not allowing himself to get into a rut but, in his "impressive style," is advocating foot-ball as well as instilling the mysteries of mathematics.

We have lately received from Ginn & Co., a volume by Professor Charles M. Gayley, of the University of California, entitled "Classic Myths in English Literature." This work is meant to fill the want felt by students who have not pursued the classics, for some clear and well-ordered account of the myths which have had so large a place in English literature. The first few chapters deal with the origin, distribution and preservation of myths, but the main portion of the book is given over to a systematic account of Greek and Germanic mythology. Wherever possible the story is told by selections from English poets and translators woven into the narrative. The commentary at the close refers to all the principal English poems, which make use of the various myths, and contains besides much useful information supplementary to the text. Numerous illustrations, maps and genealogical tables lend additional value to the book. Though meant especially for scientific students, it would well repay any one to read it, for it is impossible rightly to understand English or almost any other literature, without a clear and connected idea of these stories which have been used so long to embody and express beautiful and noble thoughts. The book will be found in the library.

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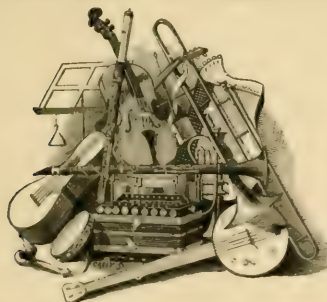
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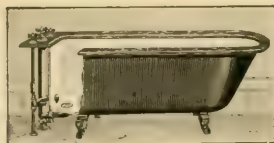
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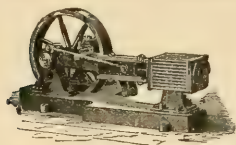
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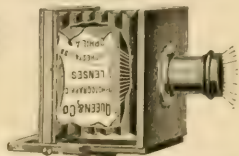
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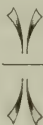
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VOL. XV.

Haverford, Pa., December, 1893.

No. 6.

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THE Haverfordian is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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SELDOM has a foot-ball team met with such numerous and crushing defeats, as the team which has represented Haverford during the past season. As is customary, we proceed to review the season in these columns, and while the duty is not a pleasant one, we feel it to be doubly incumbent upon us in the present instance, on the disastrous close of such an unsuccessful season, to look the matter squarely in the face, to inquire into the reason of our failure, and if we have any suggestions or criticisms to make, to offer them without any mincing of words. We think that the team cannot but feel that it has the sympathy of the whole college, in a defeat which

would have been averted if pluck could have done it. But the causes of our failure were radical; they have been overlooked in the past; but our failure will continue till these causes are removed.

The history of the foot-ball season is briefly this: the first two games, with Manheim and the Warren Athletic Club, were won, the latter by a score of 32-0. Then began a series of defeats, our colors being lowered in succession by Camden, Johns Hopkins, Franklin and Marshall, Bucknell, Dickinson and Swarthmore, in which games we could only score ten points in all, while in none did our opponents score less than twenty.

The season, therefore, can only be regarded as a failure. And now, putting aside all complaints about "hard luck," let us candidly ask ourselves the question, whether we had any grounds to expect anything but a disastrous season. We knew that our eleven was to play teams much superior, as a rule, to our own, in weight and strength, and that we should, therefore, have to rely in the main on good team-work. And it is just here that we make a mistake, in thinking that team-play can be attained by good coaching alone. No eleven has ever attained to a high degree of perfection in team-play which was not composed of well-developed, active and lively men. If the men whom the coach is to work upon are of such a nature as this, his work may be hard, but it is straightforward; whereas, if they are slow and clumsy, his work is trebly difficult, for

beside teaching foot-ball, he has to teach his men to be quick and active—things which ought to have been learned in preceding months, and only can be learned by careful training and practice. The duties of the foot-ball coach, in point of time, come after those of the general athletic director, and if the former has to do the work of the latter, his efficiency as a foot-ball trainer will be minimized.

Had we then at the beginning of this season such material as could reasonably be expected, by good coaching, to yield a winning team. Let us recall a few facts. During the winter interest in general athletics was so nearly dead as to warrant the withdrawal of Haverford from the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association. The winter meeting had to be given up. Foot-ball men put themselves to no pains to prepare for the fall season, and the spring sports served to show nothing but the lamentable want of interest in all indoor and outdoor athletics which could benefit the cricket and foot-ball elevens. We think that in the light of facts like these, the hope, if such there was, of a successful foot-ball season, was entirely groundless.

The fact is becoming more and more emphatically recognized, that in order to produce a really good college team, in whatsoever game, a systematic course of development under qualified supervision is necessary. If track and field athletic interest is dead, how can we reasonably hope for a foot-ball eleven which shall be able to win over teams sent out by larger colleges, where these interests are kept ever alive?

And one word as to the often-alleged lack of college spirit. It is natural that the spirit and enthusiasm with which a college supports its team will begin to flag, as game after game, year after year, brings nothing but the one story of defeat. But let us remember that college spirit is a result as much as a cause, and let us desist

from attempts to reach this *summum bonum* by short cuts, and settle down to *make it* by good hard work.

In the first place, therefore, we impute our failure this year, and during recent years generally, to a lack of systematic training and development. In the second place, foot-ball is, in a sense, a game of secondary importance at Haverford. That is to say, while other colleges are doing work during the winter, which will tell in any game they may play, we are doing work which will tell in cricket alone. And now, what are the remedies for the present state of things?

First, regular and systematic training and development of men under qualified personal supervision, from the time they enter college till the time they leave. College foot-ball is a game for developed men, not a game for the developing of men. The players who are coached by the foot-ball trainer, ought to be such as are physically able to carry out his instructions; otherwise, much of the value of a good trainer is lost.

Secondly, we would most earnestly advocate the revival of field and track athletics. Far from being a matter of hope or expectation, it would be a matter of surprise if a college which ignores such athletics to the extent that Haverford has done in recent years, should be able to put a winning foot-ball team in the field. With cricket as our first game, some kind of preparatory training for foot-ball is absolutely necessary, and the best training is that given by track athletics.

Anyone who was a spectator at the Haverford-Swarthmore game on November 25, cannot fail, we feel sure, to concur in some of the opinions expressed above, as to the weaknesses of foot-ball at Haverford. And while the result of the game must have its discouraging influence, still there is room for hope. We feel confident that earnest and well-directed work will tell in time.



Seldom, if ever, has a pluckier game been seen on our grounds, than that played by the Haverford team on the 25th, heavily handicapped as it was. The game revealed no want of spirit, in the players, at any rate, —it pointed to the want of good hard preparatory work.

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IF there is one thing which we consider it necessary for the man to learn who is just entering college, it is an economy of time, and a knowledge of how to use it most advantageously. If all the time that a student spends in idleness at college were to be devoted to some organized method of amusement and entertainment, how much more there would be to show for all this time!

There are so many fields of activity in a college even so small as Haverford, that a man is losing half his advantages if he does not identify himself closely and zealously with some one of these. Again, it is his duty to help along some of these movements, because if he does not, the college will be the loser. However insignificant a young college man may be at first in his general bearing, still his worth will always be recognized if he throws himself heart and soul into some outside work in which he finds himself interested. Now during the winter there will be numerous interests started which not only ask, but require your active support and financial aid.

It is a good omen that the Freshmen have at last all recognized that their support is necessary to the cricket association. Before this number is issued they will already have been put to work in the shed.

But if the plan of winter sports, glee clubs, banjo clubs and society lectures is to be put through successfully, all must fall in line together and consider themselves responsible. These all go to make up college life, and without them, Haverford or

any other college would be barren in the extreme. Hence such occupations are to be recommended for the good which you yourselves will realize, in the welcome feeling that you have not wasted your time, but by joining with organized effort, you have had your share in the college community of work and pleasure.

There is a time for everything, and by a judicious use of the daylight in winter time, you will feel your evenings almost free to engage in outside literary work or in the gymnasium work, which our instructor has so enthusiastically presented to the student body. So you men we would exhort not to shirk your studies, nor yet to labor under that mistaken impression which others have had before now, that college is a place to study *only*. You are here to develop every side of your being which can be done legitimately.

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THE foot-ball season, which has kept everybody busy in one way or another since the beginning of college, is at length over, and with the close of the out-of-door season proper we expect to see the societies and winter work of a more studious and literary character claim the attention and the support of the students. There will be plenty to do for all, and we hope to see no duties shirked nor opportunities neglected.

December has been for the past few years the time for the literary societies to begin their meetings, and of late years, especially, there has been much serious question as to the form of work most likely to be beneficial and entertaining to the students and practicable for them to undertake. We are glad to see, from what has been done already, that attempts are being made to answer this question in what seems to us a logical and sensible way. From the forms of amusement demanded by the young men of to-day there does

not seem to be any need of providing such as both of these societies have done in the past, or any advantage or profit to be gained from them. In the old lines the work of one would be sufficient. The delights of declamations and essays one week, and of rather unsatisfactory debate the next, seem to have palled on the students, so that membership has dwindled to disgraceful numbers, and what work has been done has rested solely on a hard-pressed few.

The few remaining members of the Everett—Athenæum this year, appreciating the need of change, have decided that the old form of entertainment must be abolished, and a committee has been appointed to attend to the engagement of lecturers for a series of six lectures, to be given after the Christmas vacation; this, as a beginning, the other particulars of their work to be decided later.

From the appreciation with which the lectures at Haverford have been attended in the past, we are sure that students and friends of the college will support this effort. Students by becoming members of the society will, of course, be admitted free to the lectures, while admission fees large enough to defray expenses will be charged to outsiders. The series of lectures will be of as high a standard as any given in the past at the college, and the committee is selecting such subjects as cannot fail to be of interest to all. We cannot see why this should not be successful, and it certainly seems that more benefit will be derived from such forms of entertainment as this than from such as has been supplied in the past.

This change, we hope, will also have the effect of helping the Loganian, for while in the past it was easy to see how students might not feel like working for both societies, now, instead of the weakness consequent upon divided forces there should be

the strength of united effort. There should be plenty ready to join the Everett, to assist the excellent effort they are making, and as many ready to join the Loganian, to help its work by attending the bi-weekly meetings and taking part in the debate, which the council hopes to make of more general interest than heretofore. In thus helping the society the students will help themselves as well, for such work as is to be taken up is certainly helpful to everyone. The Loganian is of such old standing that it would be a pity to see it die out. The training the work gives in acquiring the ability to address well an audience is of the highest importance, and the Loganian meetings afford really the only means at Haverford for getting this training.

The HAVERFORDIAN feels that there should be as much interest in this work as there has been in athletics. Each has its place and time, and as we leave athletics for a few months there can be no better direction for the effort and energy of the college than towards this intellectual training, improvement and entertainment.

#### A PLEA FOR THE TRAMP.

[Master's Oration of 1893.]

IN these days no one can spend five years at Haverford without becoming something of a cricket enthusiast, either as a player or a spectator. Cricket is the one characteristic expression of our out-door life. Foot-ball is of minor importance; base-ball and track athletics are almost extinct. There was another phase of open-air life which belonged to Haverford in the past which I cannot see going the way of base-ball without some regret. This was walking. In our zeal for cricket and foot-ball we forget the pleasures of the tramp, and in a certain reaction of lethargy that comes over us in the winter months we are prone to consider any extensive placing of one foot before the other as "too much like

work." But to the man of peaceful, non-combative disposition there is an enjoyment in this method of passing the time which is to be found in no other way. Indeed, such friendly relations to men and things cannot be otherwise attained. There is no attempt to "beat" any one; the competitive element, the greatest, and often only, stimulus to action in this world of ours, is quite absent. Unlike the man on the bicycle one is not at sword's point with time and space. There is no moiling along the high road, with one eye on the watch and the other on the cyclometer. Your walker's eyes are all for the landscape, and he is something of a specialist in the choice of a grassy fence-corner, where he may sleep away the noon hour in the shade, or, if the season be early, or late, he finds a sunny rock on the south side of an old wall.

The tramp, be he "professional" or "gentleman," is usually something of a humorist, but for the life of me I can't tell whether walking dulls or quickens one's sense of humor. The things that I have laughed at toward the end of a day's walk I recall now with shame and sorrow. I remember deriving the most intense amusement from a distant view of two mules who were standing side by side, pointing away from me, swinging their tails just as a man swings Indian clubs. Up on the outside in a large semi-circle, then each described a smaller circle over the back, then the tails swept down again, crossed in the middle, and so on, time after time. I watched for perhaps half an hour in an ecstasy of delight.

But whether walking sharpens a man's wit or not, it does, if he is at all open to such influences, develop the æsthetic side of his character. Not in the galleries of Munich or of Florence will he find such color studies as abound around Haverford: light and shade, storm or sunshine, skies of gray or blue, exquisite browns and yellows

of autumn, feathery grey of winter woods, delicate green of early spring, glorious sweep of meadowland and pasture: is there not an education in this?—an education where the study is always the same, yet always different and progressive. No matter how conscientiously one has labored in the past, the same road must be traveled again and again. For walking, like washing dishes, can never be done once for all, and it has all seasons for its own.

There is a sort of negative delight even in tramping along a sunny turnpike in the dead of summer. All one's cares disappear in a mist of yellow sunshine; one's brain ceases all labor except that required to count the steps from one refreshing pump under the maples by the farm-house door, to the next in the orchard behind the barn. I become interested in myself as in a perfect machine, and take a fine delight in the soothing, monotonous tramp, tramp, tramp, tramp, up hill and down, all day long, while the perspiration trickles across my glasses and all the landscape dances in the heat.

I find that this sort of thing does not arouse any great enthusiasm in my fellow mortals, and usually find myself doing it alone. Mr. Stevenson (and sooner or later, if one has a word to say about walking, the quotation from *Virginibus Puerisque* is inevitable) says that one should walk alone. I have never been able to decide whether he is right or not; probably he is. There is no doubt that the solitary wayfarer, who has to depend for amusement on roadside sights and sounds, feels more perfectly attuned to the landscape, loses more easily his own conscious identity in the stretches of field and sky. Then the shell of the farmer may be penetrated more easily single-handed. In fact, I have found that much walking alone develops a something in one's face or manner that inspires the tiller of the soil with sufficient good will (or is it pity?) to change him from a laconic

to a singularly loquacious personage. Too often, alas, one seems to be too well or too strangely dressed, one's shoes seem hopelessly insignificant, one's face and hands of a humiliating pallor. In short one is regarded as a curiosity rather than as a man, and CITY seems to be stamped all over one in large letters.

But of a Sunday afternoon in early spring one finds all the country side in its Sunday best, and then one succeeds in harmonizing almost completely with surrounding humanity. For this and for other reasons one then gets the cream of walking. I remember thinking, in early childhood, that Sunday was so called because the sun shone more brightly then than on any other day; I like to think so still. And in early spring all life seems at once more highly and more delicately colored than in summer or autumn. One's imagination, too, responds with unwonted liveliness to the suggestive pale green of the willows and first blush of the maples. . . . On such an afternoon I love to sit, toward sundown, on a moss-grown wall, that I know, at a cross-roads. There I have no concern but to calculate how long it will take my shadow to stretch across the road, and to watch a little part of the world as it takes its Sunday outing. There is a long procession of carriages. A young farmer passes taking "his girl" for a drive behind the colt, dressed in his uncomfortable best, smoking his bad cigar, looking defiantly at the philosopher on the fence corner. His sweetheart sits stiffly beside him; she is warm and unhappy in her holiday disguise. The unwonted gloves and veil are irksome; of more service, perhaps, in concealing, than protecting hands and face, already pretty well browned and freckled by the sun. Her hat is be-ribboned and be-flowered to the last gasp; her gown is of bright red cloth. Altogether, I should not call this "happiness." Nor do I find it in the next carriage, drawn by the

well-groomed bays. Miss Chaperoned Propriety sits grimly beside her mamma, the two staring with well-bred expressionless faces straight ahead at nothing. And what a contrast is poor expressionless James, the coachman, in his top boots, his high collar, with his wooden legs and arms, to his prancing horses. They, at least, find a happiness in breathing the fresh air and feeling the warm sunshine, and dance along the road as if life were worth the living.

I am glad when the procession ends. The sun sinks low in the west, and I am left to the sweet evening sounds of the country. The cattle come tinkling in from the fields and low at the milk-yard gate. I hear the sound of voices across the mellow distance, the meadow-lark pipes up from the pasture, and, as a fitting accompaniment to it all, the comfortable bass of the porkers rises from the pen in the old orchard over the wall. As I walk lazily home I watch the sun over my shoulder setting behind a hill field of winter wheat; and so the afternoon dies.

As I have already said, this is written with no idea of making a proselyte, of turning away the virtuous undergraduate from the straight and narrow path of cricket. After all there can be no real competition between the two, for walking is not a mere sport or exercise, it is a philosophy. It carries with it a whole system of beliefs and ideas. Your ideal walker, for instance, is quite unmoved by the insidious spirit of competition; he is something of an idler; he is not in a hurry to "get" any where; he accepts happily, as part of the game, rain and wind, dust or mud. In short, happiness, he says, is to wander off into the great peace and calm of the country, to lose for a time identity and individuality, to become thoroughly in accord with one's surroundings. The tramp is the individual manifestation of the same force that affected literature a hundred and fifty years ago, that sent men from the ball rooms and



dusty shops and counting houses of London out among the villages and lakes and mountains of England. He is the "return to Nature."

WALTER MORRIS HART.

#### A SKETCH OF A MOTHER COLLEGE.

THERE may be some who, in reading this sketch, will have a more fortunate knowledge of the present state of William and Mary College than has the writer. The incentive for this retrospective paper was a delightful visit to the old city of Williamsburg about the year 1886, before the recent re-opening of the college, and when old Colonel Ewell was still a landmark among the living. Great changes and nineteenth century improvements have doubtless come about in the last decade, but this brief historical sketch may not be less interesting because it lacks the modern touch. For the historical matter the authority was found in some state papers.

Though two hundred years are not reckoned long in the history of an English university, how few are the American colleges that can boast such a past! The college of which I write was conceived two years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Massachusetts; at the time when the germ of this American university began to grow, the Duke of Marlborough was fighting Louis XIV., and Addison was writing his delightful essays for "The Spectator." How far back then the history of the college of William and Mary seems to carry us, and how insufficient for proper treatment is the available space!

Let us compare the early days of "William and Mary" with what is known now as a college—with these mushroom upstarts of the nineteenth century, for, perhaps, by this favorite method of comparison will be best appreciated some passages from the

records of this venerable survivor of two centuries.

First in conception and second only to Harvard in foundation, the history of this college is inseparably linked with the lives of our greatest men during the colonial and revolutionary periods, because until 1799 Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia and the seat of the greatest learning and statescraft south of Philadelphia. Students of history will remember that it was in the famous Raleigh tavern that Jefferson, Henry and Randolph talked treason over their glasses, and it was right there in the same town that Patrick Henry rose in the Virginia House of Burgesses and said something about Cæsar having his Brutus, etc., which everybody knows from his school days. What a stir there was among the Tories then, and how lustily they shouted "Treason!"

A glance at the social aspect of Williamsburg and its then fashionable college will doubtless be the most interesting aspect of its history to a modern collegian. In 1732 Bishop Meade wrote as follows: "Williamsburg was once the miniature copy of the court of St. James, somewhat aping the manners of that royal place, while the old church, graveyard and college chapel, were 'si licet cum magnis componere parva,' the Westminster Abbey and the St. Paul's, of London, where the great ones are interred." The town, or city, as it was sometimes called, is laid out very simply, combining the English notion of one main street, from whence open many lanes and greens, with our sensible American tendency toward right angles. The main thoroughfare was named after the Duke of Gloucester, and, like Pennsylvania avenue at the capital city, it connected two important buildings. At the eastern end was the old colonial capitol, from which stretched the highway three-quarters of a mile long to the western limits of the town, where it "joins on

ye land belonging to ye college," as the State papers show.

Hugh Jones, a professor in the college early in the last century, and evidently an Englishman of the world, who had seen good society, writes in this quaint style: "At the capitol at publick times may be seen a great number of handsome, well-dressed compleat gentlemen. . . . They live in the same neat manner, dress after the same modes and behave themselves exactly as the gentry in London. Thus they dwell comfortably, genteely and plentifully in this delightful, healthful and (I hope) thriving city of Williamsburg." How queer this is! And it shows clearly the close connection which existed between the collegians and the town, even in those early days of American college youth.

We sometimes hear of the sports which were once patronized by the southern gentry, but a father who sends his boy to college in the present day, would smile to find the following restraint laid down in the catalogue: "No student of any age, rank or quality whatever, shall keep any race-horse in ye college, or in ye town, or in ye neighborhood; and furthermore, no student shall anywhere play at ye game of billiards or lay wagers on ye results of ye same."

Nor did the faculty enjoy an untrammelled freedom—some indeed might consider it a serious drawback to entering the field of pedagogics. It 1769, it happened that two of the masters almost simultaneously took unto themselves wives, and moved their residence into the town. The Board of Visitors was highly displeased and issued the following scathing mandate: "It is the opinion of this visitation, that the professors and masters, their engaging in marriage, and the concerns of a private family, and shifting their residence to any place without the college, is contrary to the principles on which the college was founded, and their duty as professors, and that as a

result, the necessary attention which those professors ought to pay to the conduct and behaviour of the students and scholars has been almost entirely interrupted."

Were we to follow the course of events during the present century, we should discover that slowly but surely, William and Mary succumbed to the prestige of her children—the University of Virginia, and Washington and Lee University. When the Southern States seceded and that blasting war broke out, the college closed her doors and ninety per cent of her students joined the Confederate ranks. When the conflict raged hot in the Peninsula, Williamsburg was an important strategic point, and both sides struggled hard for its possession. It was after one of these conflicts that the last and most dastardly destruction of the buildings took place, be it said to the enduring shame of the Federal cavalry concerned in the act.

But it is far from my purpose to leave an impression that this old-time institution, at which we have glanced, is now a heap of charred ruins. Such a picture would be both inappropriate and untrue to the reality. With the aid of some generous people in the Eastern cities, the buildings were again erected for the fifth time, but there were no young men left in the South to come. The faculty was discharged, and with one student old President Ewell was left to ring the chapel bell. Before the recent re-opening of the college, I saw once this white-haired old man sitting at his great desk in the musty old office, talking sorrowfully of the present condition of the historic place, but confident that its future destiny would be both bright and glorious.

How true this prophecy has been made, some readers of this article may know.

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The Thanksgiving holidays extended from Wednesday afternoon, November 29, until Monday, the fourth of December.

## A WALK IN CAMBRIDGE.

ONE'S first impressions of a place are likely, I suppose, to be stronger than any that come later. In the case of my impressions of Cambridge, at least, I think that such will prove to be the case, and that in my idea of it I shall never lose the effect produced on me by the first walk which I took, after I had been here a few days, for the very sake of seeing the town in a leisurely, reflective way. None of my friends were at hand that afternoon to go with me. I tried to find one of them. When I could not, I knew well enough that, after all, I should get more that day from a walk alone.

When I found myself on the street by the Common and had to choose my way, I was inclined to find out Brattle street—a name associated in my mind with both famous men and fine houses—but I overcame this whim; those things should wait till another time; just then what I wanted was Cambridge itself, as ordinary and as human a Cambridge as possible. I happened to choose North Avenue.

It was a fine, quiet, fall day, with the trees splendid in red and yellow, a sort of day which, more than any other, is in harmony with a New England town-landscape. For New Hampshire, give me deep snow without and a well-filled fireplace within; for Pennsylvania, the month of May; but for Beverly, or Concord, or Cambridge, the early fall is surely of all seasons the one most in touch with the spirit of the place.

As I walked up North Avenue, under the arching elms, one row on the sidewalk next the street, and another along the front of the lawns, I felt that now, if ever, I was at the heart of New England. The houses I passed were of various ages and pretensions, but all wore a respectable, comfortable air, and had considerable lawns and trees around them and wooden fences in front. Here and there, along with the rather stately

square French-roofed houses of twenty years' standing, and the plainer and more picturesque houses of an earlier time, appeared a modern house with its broad plate glass and showy handsomeness. Soon I crossed to the left side of the street, to get a nearer view of a thing of real interest. It was a small, white house, with green blinds, and had nearly all the way round a piazza, supported by fluted pillars with Doric capitals. Its architecture showed it to be old and, doubtless, both long ago and now the home of people of brain and heart, but it was its situation and surroundings more than itself that impressed me and kept me so long strolling to and fro before it. It stood upon a steep, grassy bank, some three feet high; an old woodbine hung trailing about every pillar and covered cosily the little overarched door-way at the side; the yard was adorned with apple trees, narrow curving paths, bordered by beds of flowers, a rockery, and several oval and circular plats of various herbs. Not one of these things would a man put upon his place nowadays. We must have sweeping lawns, large shade trees, everything for a handsome effect, where the householders of a former generation were content with their apple trees and little paths. The end of their work was neatness in a jungle of small things, and cosiness along with it, while ours is a free, open splendor which challenges admiration. The charm of this old house lay in its exclusiveness of the outside world; every tree and flower was a barrier and a sign that the home was sufficient unto itself.

I walked on out the Avenue, and soon came to a quaint corner. On my left was the relic of an inn, which called itself in big letters, "Porter's Hotel." It was a gloomy wooden building, and, though probably it could not boast of any great antiquity, it was quite dead, and the floor of the piazza slanted toward the street with a sharp descent.

Not far beyond this ill-natured memorial of the past, I got into the midst of the healthiest, newest life—crowds of children coming out of school. They hurried in all directions, full of spirits, each boy of them shouting to that friend of his who happened to be the farthest away. Apart from the rest, a group of little girls enjoyed a secret together, and some boys in a yard over the fence threw stones at green pears. But I was interested especially in four smaller boys who ran scurrying through the dead leaves in the gutter, with never a thought for philosophy. Life had for them no object, and needed none, but the fun of the flying leaves.

I had walked far enough, if I were to get back by supper time, so I turned down a side street to the left, with the idea of walking across country and returning to college by another road. This street first led me into a settlement of common laborers. It was a poor enough district, yet one could see by the men who went by, driving their tip-carts home for the day, and by the robust children playing about, that the homes were those of well-ordered laborers, and that the people were comfortable and happy compared with millions of men. Fairer life than this there is, however; toward me, moving across the street, came a very old man; he leaned on a cane and drew one foot very slowly after the other, and thought of I know not what. Had he lived in this same poor, narrow world always? If so, he knew more than most of us of what life means, and obscurity.

I was soon past this neighborhood and was crossing a broad pasture of meadow land. The sun was sinking directly in front of me, illuminating wonderfully the rich green of the tufted grass. So I reached a street which led me back to Brattle street, Longfellow's house, the Washington elm, and the University. So short a way it was from the narrow, humble, but, I hope we

may say, happy life of the poor settlement to the great, fair cosmopolitan world—the world of the fortunate few of earth—which we continually forget is not the only world.

CLARENCE GILBERT HOAG.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

'39 The following is from the *Guilford Collegian*: "Nereus Mendenhall, M. D., whose death occurred on October 29, was well known throughout North Carolina as a man of great learning and sterling integrity, pure and simple character, and among the Society of Friends was known as a most influential member as well as a most ardent supporter of the principles of peace. A sketch of his life, written by one who undoubtedly knew him best, will be printed in the November and December numbers of the *Guilford Collegian*. In the November issue will also be an excellent engraving of the Doctor. Both the above issues may be had by sending twenty-five cents to the managers of the *Guilford Collegian*, Guilford College, North Carolina."

'63 Joseph Parrish, who received A. M. *honoris causa* at Haverford, died suddenly of apoplexy, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Saturday, November 11. The poem "Scarlet and Black," was composed by Mr. Parrish in 1878.

'64 Charles Roberts read a paper on "The Homes of British Poets," at P. C. Garrett's residence, Germantown, on Monday evening, November 27. Mr. Roberts has a very fine collection of autograph letters, and read several in connection with his paper.

'81 The engagement is announced of Wm. H. Collins, A. M. to Miss Julia Cope, Secretary of Bryn Mawr College.

'90 Charles T. Cottrell was admitted last Summer to the Rhode Island Bar. This Winter he is continuing his law studies at Harvard.



'90 Henry R. Bringhurst, Jr., was admitted last month to the Delaware Bar.

'90 Henry L. Gilbert is teaching Greek at the DeLancey School, Philadelphia.

'90 T. S. Kirkbride after taking his M. D., at the U. of P. last Spring, is now at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

'90 E. M. Angell graduated from the Minnesota Law School last spring.

'92 Minturn P. Collins has, together with his brother, established the new firm of Collins and Collins, Real Estate Dealers, at 568 Fifth Avenue.

'93 J. M. Okie has entered the wholesale grocery business with the firm of Matson and Gee, Philadelphia.

The class of '92 had its class dinner at the Merion Cricket Club on November 25, the evening of the Swarthmore game. Twelve members were present, while letters were received from others, so that the class had a very pleasant reunion.

The following members of the Alumni were spectators of the Haverford-Swarthmore game on the 25th: '76 J. W. Nicholson, F. H. Taylor; '78 C. S. Crosman, J. M. W. Thomas; '81 W. F. Price; '88 J. W. Sharp; '89 R. C. Banes, J. S. Stokes; '90 J. S. Auchincloss, R. E. Fox, J. M. Steere, W. P. Simpson; '91 G. Thomas; '92 E. S. Carey, S. R. Yarnall, J. R. Wood, W. H. Nicholson, Jr., M. P. Collins, B. Cadbury, R. W. Stone, G. J. Palen, N. L. West, J. W. Muir; '93 A. V. Morton, J. M. Okie, C. J. Rhoads, E. Rhoads, J. Roberts, W. S. Vaux, G. K. Wright, E. Woolman; '94 Benj. H. Shoemaker, Jr., M. N. Miller.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

A meeting in the interest of raising money for foot-ball expenses took place on the evening of November 20. After the subscriptions of individual members had been received, a scheme was started by '05, and afterwards followed by the other classes,

pledging itself for so much as a class. The rivalry between the classes was quite exciting for a time, and the amount subscribed was increased greatly.

The most interesting game between the first XI and the scrub during the season, was the one played on Saturday morning, November 18. Two elevens lined up, and a regular game was played. The second won, having behind the line, Dr. Mustard, Mr. Babbitt and Evans. It was a well fought game, and gave the first splendid practice.

No man at Haverford will have any excuse this winter in finding fault with the apparatus in the gymnasium, although the building itself is far from what we desire and are in need of.

The following is a list of some of the new equipments, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$300: "A No. 1" parallel bars; two samples of best modern chest weights; sculling machine; tumbling mat; Victor chest weight, with rowing and back attachment; complete equipment for basket ball; striking bag with drum attachment; medicine ball; six pairs of Indian clubs; four traveling rings; lunger for tumbling; wrestling machine; wrist machine; a machine for developing batting muscles and form for cricket is in progress of construction; two dozen wands; two dozen dumb-bells; bateau and bouncing board; shoulder and neck machine, with one to sixty pound weights.

President Sharpless announced at collection recently that the managers had made the following changes regarding commencement week:

Senior Class Day, Thursday, June 14, 1894.

Commencement, Friday, June 15, at 10.30 a. m., instead of 11 as formerly.

All students are required to remain until after commencement, unless excused by the president.

Hereafter there will be no student orations at the commencement exercises.

The commencement orator will be chosen by the president.

The managers and faculty also request the Alumni, to make Alumni Day and the annual cricket match with the college XI, on Wednesday, June 13, 1894.

Professors Thomas, Barton and Jones attended the Baltimore Yearly Meeting, which convened the early part of November.

The following is a list of the most important and interesting books added to our library this past month:

- "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge," by different authors. Seven volumes.
- "Music of the Olden Time." Chappell's. Two volumes.
- "Handbuch der Klassischen Altertums-Wissenschaft." Dr. Iwan von Müller. Seven volumes.
- "History of Philadelphia." Scharf and Wescott. Three volumes.
- "Life of J. G. Whittier." W. G. Linton.
- "Religious Forces of the United States." H. K. Carroll.
- "Soll und Haben." Gustav Freytag.
- "Treatise on the Theory of Functions." James Harkness and Frank Morley.
- "Stichometry." J. Rendel Harris.
- "History of the Theory of Elasticity." Isaac Todhunter. Volume two. Part first and second.
- "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity." A. E. H. Love. Second volume.
- "Biographical Essay." F. Max Müller.
- "English Lands, Letters and Kings." Donald J. Mitchell. Two volumes.
- "Hereward, the Wake." Charles Kingsley.
- "The Old South." Thomas Nelson Page.
- "English History for American Readers." Thomas W. Higginson.
- "The Camisards." Charles Taylor.
- "Studies in Contemporaneous Literature." Edmond Scherer.
- "Works of George Peele." A. H. Bullen.
- "Methods of Social Reform." W. Stanley Jevons.
- "From Shakespeare to Pope." Edmund Gosse. Two volumes.
- "A Scientific Treatise on American Foot-ball." A. A. Stagg and H. L. Williams.

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Painters have been at work on Chase and Barclay Halls and both are much improved.

The great event of the foot-ball season—the game with Swarthmore, a detailed account of which is given elsewhere in this number, took place on Saturday afternoon, November 25. The upholders of the "garnet" were present in large numbers, coming

by train, carriage and coaches. Haverford's side presented no mean appearance and her alumni, in large numbers, cheered on the team. The stakes and ropes around the field kept the spectators from interfering with the players and with themselves, and we hope they will be a fixture whenever a game is played in the future.

After the collection, on the evening of November 27, a proposition and offer was made by Mr. Babbitt in connection with members of the faculty, which if carried out in the right way will not only be beneficial to all men in college, but will place Haverford athletics in a position before the alumni and outsiders generally, which they have never held heretofore. The proposition is this: For Haverford to hold mid-winter sports in our own gymnasium and in Alumni Hall about the third week in February. That they consist of the following events: Horizontal bar, parallel bars, tumbling, flying rings, side horse, long horse, fence vault, standing broad jump, running high jump, spring board jump, fancy club swinging, horizontal bar jump. Also exhibition with wands, dumb-bells, and plain club swinging. The offer is a handsome banner, which will be a college trophy for the class winning the most points.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday afternoon in order that the matter might be talked over and that committees from each class might be chosen. It was unanimously agreed to take up the proposition and accept the offer, and the following committee was appointed: Stokes, '94, chairman; Ristine, '94; Comfort, '94; Blanchard, Conklin, Palmer, '95; Lester, Scattergood, '96; Collins, '97. It is intended to make the event a social as well as an athletic one, and the Glee and Banjo clubs will no doubt render music during the evening.

On Tuesday evening, November 28, the senior class was entertained at the home of Professor and Mrs. A. C. Thomas.

The Musical Association held a meeting recently and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Louis J. Palmer, '95; vice-president, H. T. Brinton, '96; secretary, Jesse B. Barnes, '97; treasurer, C. H. Cookman, '95. A committee was appointed to take charge of the Glee Club this year, to consist of the following: F. P. Ristine, W. W. Comfort, '94; L. J. Palmer, '95.

The first of the class games was played on November 28, between '96 and '97. The game was close and exciting, neither side scoring until just before time was called at the end of the second half, when '96 succeeded in winning 6-0.

An Educational Congress of the colleges and schools of the Middle States was held at Columbia College, New York, during the Thanksgiving Holidays. Haverford was represented by President Sharpless, Professors A. C. Thomas and W. C. Ladd.

#### FOOT-BALL.

##### DICKINSON VS. HAVERFORD.

ON November 15 the Haverford team journeyed to Carlisle, and there met their fifth defeat of the season. The Dickinson team, like most of Haverford's opponents, had a great advantage in weight, and this, in addition to their excellent interference, gave them the victory.

Dickinson won the toss and took the ball. A flying V netted them fifteen yards, after which the ball went to Haverford on four downs. Dickinson recovered it eight yards from Haverford's goal, and shortly afterwards Thomas crossed the line for a touchdown. No goal. Score 4-0.

Haverford made six yards in a V, and Thomas was sent around the end for three. Dickinson got the ball on downs and gained to mid-field. Haverford was given the ball for holding by Dickinson. Lester made eight, and Haverford lost the ball on

a fumble. Dickinson gained steadily despite good tackling by Blanchard, and finally Bassett made a long run around the end for a touchdown, to which a goal was kicked. Score 10-0.

Haverford made three in the wedge, and soon afterwards Lester was forced to kick. Dickinson made large gains in V's and line plays until Haverford braced on their own twenty yard line and obtained the ball on downs. To no avail, however, for Dickinson soon recovered it, and pushed a V over the line for a touchdown, from which a goal was kicked. Score, 16-0.

The opening V netted Haverford eight yards, and Blanchard bucked the line for four. Lester kicked behind the goal line, and Dickinson lined up with the ball on their own twenty-five yard line. Thence Dickinson steadily advanced and scored another touchdown and goal.

Shortly afterwards time was called for the first half with the ball well up in Dickinson's territory, the score standing 22-0.

In the second half Haverford took a decided brace. Goodman replaced Webster at centre, and before the half was ended Kirk and Dean went on to relieve Hastings and Alsop. The style of play was almost the same as in the first half except Haverford used her end plays to more advantage.

Haverford at the start pushed the ball well down into Dickinson's territory, but lost it on four downs. The ball remained at the centre of the field for a time, but Dickinson used her V for greater gains advancing to within two yards of Haverford's goal when Lester, securing the ball on a fumble, skirted the right end and ran the length of the field for a touchdown. Goal. Score, 22-6.

The flying V netted Dickinson twelve yards, but she soon lost the ball on four downs. Haverford forced the ball beyond the centre, but was forced to kick.

Dickinson getting the ball, soon forced into the field for a touchdown. Goal. Score, 28-6.

Haverford's V gained fifteen yards, and time was soon called with the ball in Dickinson's territory.

The interference of Haverford was better than in any other game this season and all the men played a hard snappy game, but were outclassed on account of the weight of their opponents. For Dickinson, Bassatt and Beall played the strongest game, while Blanchard, Thomas and Alsop advanced the ball most for Haverford.

The teams lined up as follows :

DICKINSON.	HAVERFORD.
Bassatt . . . . .	left end. . . . . S. Morris
Ford . . . . .	left tackle . . . . . A. Morris
Bechtel . . . . .	left guard . . . . . (Kirk) Hastings
Hockman . . . . .	centre . . . . . (Goodman) Webster
Taylor . . . . .	right guard . . . . . Wood
Beall (Capt.) . . . . .	right tackle . . . . . (Dean) Alsop
Natrass (Edwards) . . . . .	right end . . . . . Field
Lincoln . . . . .	quarter-back . . . . . Strawbridge
Vail . . . . .	left half back . . . . . Thomas
Thomas . . . . .	right half-back . . . . . Blanchard
Morrison . . . . .	full-back . . . . . Lester

Referee, Mr. Cleaver, Dickinson. Umpire, Mr. Hamlin, Yale.

#### Swarthmore vs. Haverford.

On Saturday, November 25, Haverford and Swarthmore played their annual match on the Haverford College field, Swarthmore winning by a score of 50-0.

The teams lined up at 2.30; Swarthmore won the toss and took the ball, Captain Strawbridge choosing the south goal. Swarthmore opened with a well-executed flying wedge, which, however, netted them but five yards. On the next play the ball was fumbled, Haverford gaining possession, only to lose it on the next down. Swarthmore, by steady work advanced to Haverford's twenty-five yard line and there lost the ball on four downs. Haverford again fumbled, and Swarthmore worked steadily up by short runs until Palmer was forced over the line for a touchdown, Brooke kicking a goal. Time, five minutes; score, 6-0.

Haverford made four yards in the V; Blanchard was sent through the line for five, and a line wedge netted five yards more. The ball went to Swarthmore on four downs, and Palmer ran around the end for twenty yards. Haverford tackled sharply, and regained the ball on downs. Two yards were made in a V, and Blanchard bucked the line for five. After several unsuccessful attempts to gain, Webster kicked well up the field. Swarthmore captured the ball on their twenty-five yard line and took it rapidly up field on several long runs, Webster tackling exceptionally well. Haverford got the ball on four downs. Thomas made four around the end, and a V yielded three, Haverford soon being obliged to kick. The ball changed hands twice on fumbles, when Swarthmore obtained possession of it on Haverford's twenty-five yard line. Thence it was carried along rapidly, and Swarthmore scored the second touchdown. No goal. Time, twenty minutes.

Haverford gained but three yards in the V, and soon afterwards was forced to kick. Sims went around the end, and then Palmer was tackled for a loss. Swarthmore kicked, but recaptured the ball, only to lose it on four downs. Both sides were forced to kick, and Swarthmore got the ball on their twenty-five yard line. Haverford tackled sharply and Brooke kicked. Haverford was forced to kick, and Swarthmore gained steadily on line V's until they lost the ball on a fumble. Webster kicked on third down, but Haverford recovered the ball. Blanchard was sent through the line for ten yards, but Haverford was soon forced to kick, Swarthmore gaining possession of the ball twenty-five yards from their own goal. Palmer by a beautiful run carried the ball beyond mid-field. It was lost on a fumble, but Haverford was soon forced to kick. After a good run by Sims, Griest made thirty yards and scored a touchdown.



Brooke kicked the goal. Score, 16-0; time, thirty-five minutes.

Haverford made five yards in the wedge, but Webster was forced to kick on third down, and Swarthmore worked the ball steadily up the field. Swarthmore was given five yards for off-side play on the part of Haverford, and after five minutes' work scored without losing the ball. The goal was kicked, making the score, Swarthmore, 22; Haverford, 0.

Haverford again made five in the V, and the ball was worked up and down the field until time was called for the first half, with the ball in Swarthmore's possession on Haverford's twenty yard line.

The second half was marked by much the same style of play as the first. Long runs by Palmer, Firth and Sims were frequent, and through these Swarthmore succeeded in scoring five more touchdowns, to four of which goals were kicked. Webster's excellent tackling saved several additions to Swarthmore's score, and Thomas and Blanchard often went around the end or through the line for good gains. After the first touchdown the ball was forced to Swarthmore's fifteen yard line, and there seemed a chance that Haverford would score. Swarthmore braced, however, and obtaining the ball on four downs, carried it steadily to mid-field. This was the only time during the game that Swarthmore's goal was seriously menaced, although the ball was several times on their twenty-five yard line.

Blanchard played an extremely plucky game, as despite the fact that his nose was broken early in the first half, he refused to go off, and made several beautiful runs. Toward the end of the second half, Webster, who had been kicking and tackling remarkably well, was injured and compelled to leave the field. Blanchard went to full-back, Towle taking his place at half.

The game was clean, fair, and well played

throughout, no slugging or other evidences of bad blood being apparent. Despite the large score, the game was far from being one-sided, and Swarthmore was forced to work for every point. Haverford's traditional hard luck undoubtedly had a share in the result, but although the presence of Lester, Alsop and Conklin on the field would have strengthened the team materially, no possible fault could be found with the work of any one. Almost without exception the men played a hard, plucky game, and the fact that it was a desperate up-hill fight makes it all the more creditable, that at no time were there any evidences of weakening or discouragement. Swarthmore's eleven, contrary to the general expectation, was decidedly heavier than that of Haverford, and this, together with their excellent team work, gave them the game. Their interference around the ends was almost invulnerable; decidedly better than that of any of Haverford's previous opponents.

The teams lined up as follows:

SWARTHMORE		HAVERFORD	
Firth	left end	Strawbridge (captain)	
Griest (captain)	left tackle	A. Morris	
Fouse	left guard	Hastings	
Lippincott	centre	Kuk	
Clark	right guard	Wood	
Lewis	right tackle	S. Morris	
White	right end	Field	
Hodge	quarter-back	Evans	
Sims	left half-back	Thomas	
Palmer	right half-back	Fowler; Blanchard	
Brooke	full-back	(Blanchard) Webster	

Touchdowns, Griest, 3; Firth, 3; Flamer, 2; White, 1. Goals, Brooke, 7. Halves, 45 minutes. Reteree, Mr. Dill, of Yale; Umpire, Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania.

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

For several years there has been a general desire among the students for some change in the program of the last few weeks of the college year, a desire shown by various complaints from various sources; complaints from overburdened seniors, such as were noted in the last HAVERFORDIAN; complaints from some who could not get away till so very late in June, and complaints from others that so many did get

away so early. The new regulations, noticed elsewhere, were intended to meet these objections and were received with hearty approval when read in collection by President Sharpless. The putting back of commencement one week will allow all the students, without serious inconvenience, to stay until the end of the year; indeed it is provided that they shall stay unless good excuse can be offered. The advantages of this change are obvious: it will secure a good attendance of students at all the exercises of the last week, in which the graduating class figures so largely, and it will also insure adequate cricket practice to the end of the season.

The other change seems of more importance, to the seniors at least, whose wishes it meets entirely, whether those wishes had anything to do with its adoption or not. The customary orations at commencement are to be given up so that the giving of the degrees will form the principal attraction of the occasion instead of the usual "pleas" and "appeals." We cannot say whether the class will be represented any further in the exercises or not, but we suppose that it will depend entirely on their own wishes. Our own feeling—we know not whether it is that of the senior class or not—is that a short farewell speech would be in place and that such would be far more appropriate than the old orations. The class has plenty of opportunity to show its ability in oratory and essay writing, if it has any, in the numerous contests scattered through the year, and, therefore, a brief and pointed speech would best suit the case, especially as the day is proverbial for its excessive heat. The baccalaureate address will be given, as usual, by a speaker selected by the president and will be, next to the giving of the degrees, the most important feature of the occasion. We are sure that the new rules will tend to make the last weeks of college pleasanter for all and especially for seniors,

who will not be overcrowded with work as in former years.

The annual reports of the president and board of managers, which have just been published, contain a great deal of interesting matter, much of which is new even to those who were here during the past year. Among other things, it is stated that there are 29,115 bound volumes in the library, of which 1582 have been gained during the last year. The largest gift was that of J. Rendel Harris, who gave his mathematical collections, numbering some 180 volumes. All the pamphlets in The Baur Library have been sorted, and arranged for binding, and will probably be on the shelves before the end of the year. As a result of the rapid growth of the library, the present shelf room is taxed to the utmost; there are now six times as many volumes as there were when the building was first occupied. As the report says, new space must soon be provided, and it seems to us that Alumni Hall, since it would supply sufficient room, should form an integral part of the library, instead of being a mere overflow as at present. Before that is possible, however, we must have a new hall, or a gymnasium which will serve that purpose on occasions.

The president speaks, in his report, of the poor preparations made for the reading prize, and his remarks apply almost as well to the other contests, for in all of them there were many marks of hurry and carelessness. Since the prizes have been announced so early in the season, there will be no excuse for these faults this year. Although the HAVERFORDIAN profits more or less by all these contests, it does not wish the fellows to lose sight of its own competition and expects to receive a large number of papers. The sophomores and freshmen, especially, should take occasion to show what they are able to do in the literary line now that they have had a chance to display their prowess in athletics.

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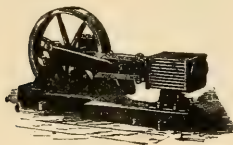
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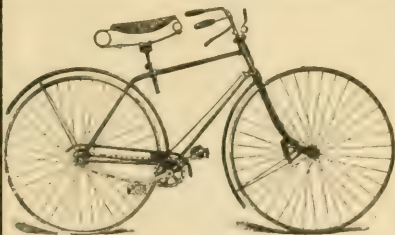
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# The Haverfordian.

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No. 5.

The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Harvard Post Office, for transmission  
through the mails at second class rates.

TO every friend of the college the awakening of Haverford to a sense of the beneficial results of winter in-door athletics must be a most gratifying sign for the future. A latent belief in gymnasium work may have existed heretofore, but we rejoice to see unmistakable evidence that such a belief has now reached that stage in which it is strong enough to show itself in a practical and tangible form.

We think that the introduction of basketball has had a considerable influence in effecting this revival. The example of the faculty in putting a team in the field has now been followed by all the classes, and evening games are of frequent occurrence.

Evening classes for training and instruction in gymnastics seem now to be an institution, and we are glad to note that the sight of men belonging to other classes voluntarily falling in line each day with freshmen or sophomores in their regular compulsory work is gradually losing its novelty.

Indeed the daily work is made so interesting and the weekly routine so varied, that it will be long before the exercise begins to pall on one who even attends it every day.

The prospective point at which all athletic efforts at present should be directed is the occasion of the mid-winter sports which are to be held towards the end of January. The intervening time is now short, and we would impress upon every man that a duty rests upon him to do something, and that speedily, towards making this occasion successful. Haverford can ill afford to have the mid-winter meeting this year classed with spasmodic attempts at athletic revival seen in the past—she cannot afford to have it anything but a great success—such a success as shall inaugurate a new era of athletics at Haverford.

But we have little fear of seeing this wave of enthusiasm go the way of others in the past. We have confidence in the trainer, we are sure he will do his part, and the co-operation of the students will be given more freely than formerly. A word of warning, however, may not be out of place here, for it is *sustained* enthusiasm

that we want. We would urge each man first to consider his day, and find out how much time he can give for gymnasium work, and then to make the determination to give so much time to the development of his body, both up to the mid-winter sports and after them, until outside work can once more begin. It is *regular* work that counts, and to attempt too much at first is an error as natural as it is fatal.

A prime cause of lifeless athletics at Haverford has been removed in the advent of an athletic trainer. That old aversion which looked upon gymnasium work and recitations with an equal repugnance, and the bored style with which much of the work was done are rapidly disappearing—giving way to a healthy love of physical work. A tendency in this direction should have the strongest support of the whole student body.

IN this year of reforms, when commencement orations are abolished, when the seniors readopt the cap and gown, and when the sophomores and freshmen put forth their edict, that the snow rush, like the Indian, must go, one point has thus far been overlooked, which, while perhaps not of equal importance with the foregoing matters, nevertheless merits the serious attention and consideration of the college.

THE HAVERFORDIAN last winter advocated the adoption of a college button to replace the class pins which exist more or less abundantly throughout the college, and which each year so severely tax the originality and ingenuity of the freshmen. Many arguments have been advanced in favor of the change, which we believe it unnecessary to repeat here, for they are obvious. But we would lay especial stress on one point—the impossibility of inventing each year a new design which possesses at the same time beauty and originality. The task was comparatively simple for the

first few classes which adopted pins. But it has since grown more difficult, and in the natural course of events will continue to do so until the time has arrived when the first designs shall have become so old as to be new once more, if such a paradox be admissible.

The adoption of a college button would do away with this annual struggle for novelty, and might reasonably be expected to guarantee a pattern of presentable appearance, and in addition the cost would be considerably lessened, as the buttons could be ordered in large quantities and disposed of as required, enabling a student to replace a lost pin without unnecessary trouble and expense, and insuring a more general and more uniform wearing of the college emblems.

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#### PROGRESS OF THE CRICKET ART GALLERY.

THE work which the members of the Cricket Association are attempting, in forming a collection of athletic photographs, is worthy of notice and praise. The idea, which has been noticed before in the HAVERFORDIAN, is much more important than many seem to think it. Instead of such a collection being considered an extravagant fad, it really seems strange that now, for the first time, we believe in Haverford history, is such a praiseworthy idea being carried out.

Pictures of our surroundings and our prominent alumni and professors are perhaps familiar enough, but not so the souvenirs of college life which many treasure more dearly than any other college memory. The committee have intruded on this feeling of sanctity more than once when they have experienced the reluctance with which an alumnus will give up a picture of his old associates. As is generally understood, all athletic teams are wanted, but cricket teams in particular and the undertaking has progressed far

enough to warrant others in helping to make the collection complete. By the kindness of some alumni interested in Haverford cricket, who shall receive due praise when the collection is formally completed, we have now on hand the cricket teams of 1870, 1873, 1876, 1878, 1885, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893. We feel sure that there are some readers of the HAVERFORDIAN who ought to furnish us with other teams who have done credit to the college on the crease. Several base-ball and foot-ball teams have been presented also. Such a collection will be not only of the greatest interest to present undergraduates, but also of great value as a historical collection, tracing in the surest way the ups and downs of Haverford athletics for the past quarter of a century. It is only to be regretted in closing that photography was unpopular in the fabulous days of "ice-cream," which our ancestors played at Haverford.

---

#### EVERETT ATHENÆUM LECTURES.

THE Everett Athenæum lectures, of which mention was made in our last number, have been finally arranged. The committee who had the matter in charge have been very successful in securing lecturers, and have announced the following series, to be given in Alumni Hall, each lecture beginning at 8 p. m :

Tuesday, January 9.—J. Churton Collins, M. A., Balliol College, Oxford. "Sophocles and Shakspeare."

Friday, January 19.—James Wood, A. M., "The Pathament of Religions."

Friday, February 2.—G. S. Fullerton, M. A., "Psychology."

Friday, February 16.—K. E. Thompson, D. D., "Contemporary American Literature."

Friday, March 2.—F. B. Gummere, Ph. D., "Old English Ballads."

Friday, March 16.—C. M. Andrews, Ph. D., "Medieval Guild Life."

The lectures, as will be seen, are mainly of a literary character, the one or two exceptions promising to be none the less inter-

esting, however, because they are exceptions. To meet the necessary expenses, tickets for the series are fixed at one dollar, single admission twenty-five cents. Tickets may be obtained from D. S. Taber, '94.

It seems as though there would be no doubt as to the success of the experiment. The tickets are fixed at as low a price as possible, and indeed nowhere could they be had for such a series of lectures at so reasonable a price. The HAVERFORDIAN hopes that the students and Alumni will do all they can to support the society in this effort to increase the number of Haverford's lectures. In other colleges the students have to pay for attending all such lecture courses, and Haverford has invited its students and friends to so many excellent lectures in the past, that they will no doubt be very glad to help the members of the Everett in their effort to provide more entertainment of this nature for the college and the neighborhood.

---

#### HAVERFORDIANS IN CITY MISSION WORK.

THOUGH many good people are acquainted with, and in sympathy with, the work which is being done in Philadelphia by the workers at the College Settlement on St. Mary's street, yet we suppose that some friends of Haverford will be surprised to learn that Haverford men are joining to some extent in this missionary movement. Such enthusiasm however as was manifested among our Young Men's Christian Association members in missionary work early in the year, could hardly continue without a direct application of this too unusual spirit.

Stimulated, perhaps, by accounts of the excellent work done by students at Yale and elsewhere, among the more unfortunate people of their neighborhood, and perhaps too by unusual reports of suffering among the poor,—stimulated by such incentives

the cry from the city came to us very opportunely. Through the kindness of the resident ladies at the mission all information was given and the way was opened for our dozen volunteers to be of some service in this really arduous task. Probably no one who is unacquainted with the neighborhood of Sixth and Lombard streets will realize the opening there is for such charitable and Christian work.

The Philadelphia College Settlement follows in many points the plans already worked out in Boston and New York, and indeed is a younger sister of these movements, and still in its infancy. To speak concretely the mission consists of the dwelling house which is very comfortably but simply kept by the permanent workers who live there, next door is a large building, once a church in earlier days of Philadelphia history, which contains a carpenter shop, a library, a hall for entertainments and a miniature banking establishment. We understand that much of the day is spent in visiting the houses of the poor in the neighborhood, and in seeking to help special cases, while in the evening every effort is made to gather the young girls and boys in from the awful temptations of the theatres and pool rooms which abound near by. This is done by the help of books, games, music and singing. In fact the idea is much such as is pursued elsewhere under the name of Boys' and Girls' Parlors. It is of course in this way that our college men can be of use, in entertaining and in helping to keep order, and every Tuesday and Friday night during the rest of the winter, we hope to be able to do our little share in this work which is so apt to be commended but not assisted.

---

The mid-winter athletic meeting will be held this year at Haverford on the twenty-second of February.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

ONE of the best innovations made by the college association last year, was the combining of the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs. The bringing of these clubs into one association and under a central management, caused a more united effort, which showed its results in the success of the concert given at Haverford last spring. Last year was an encouraging one, and now that out-door sports no longer occupy our energies, we should devote at least some of our attention to music.

This year the Glee Club is not what it should be. There are too few voices, and though there are men who are worthy of a place on it, yet they all sing in the same part and thus would overbalance the others in volume. Still at so early an hour we cannot with justice criticise, as it is only by practice that each one learns to blend his voice with all the other voices by a common understanding of the selection. This is essential, for unless all give the same interpretation to the music, the singing will be broken and devoid of all expression. The Banjo Club, however, is doing splendidly; never before have they settled down into hard work so quickly, having already successfully filled their first engagement. As yet, there is no Mandolin Club, though there is hope that one may be organized through the development of latent talent.

This is a short *resumé* of what is being done, and we desire to impress upon the new men, and the old men for that matter, the importance of giving their support to this association.

Music is still in its infancy at Haverford, and needs the support of every one in order to give it a permanent place in the college. If this support is cheerfully given, there will be a time in the near future, we believe, when to obtain a place on one of the musical clubs will be an honor only surpassed



by a place on the "varsity" cricket eleven. It may seem to some that a preference is shown in the selection of the members, but we believe that the management is very careful in this direction and chooses those who have had the most experience. Heretofore the students have expressed their dissatisfaction in that they derive no especial benefit from the singing; this may be easily remedied, and the management should take steps to bring it about. There should be more general college singing with the glee club leading it. Many a plea has been addressed in these columns to the student body that we have more college singing, but to no effect, and we now urge the musical association to take it in hand and see to it that the halls of "Barclay" resound with songs dear to Haverford.

#### A SIXTEENTH CENTURY MONOPOLIST.

ANTWERP, once the most important commercial city in Northern Europe and now, after three hundred years of unimportance, again regaining its proper position, still presents, in spite of fearful sieges and modern improvements, as much of interest to the travelers as any city in the Netherlands. Its vast and imposing cathedral—battered by the iconoclasts, and dingy with the smoke from a forest of little houses which cluster thickly about its massive buttresses—its ancient churches and quaintly gabled houses, its city hall and museum, make it well worth a visit, even if its modern docks and wharves, which yield to none in the world, fail to attract. But among all these interesting things there is nothing more pleasing, more unique, more instructive, than the house of Plantin, the great Antwerp printer of the sixteenth century. No printer of his time executed more or finer work, and though Aldus, of Venice, and a few others did more for learning and literature, on account

of the character of the works which they published, they did not surpass him in the beauty of their workmanship. While they did wonderful work for a few years, Christopher Plantin founded a house which continued its work even into the present century.

Plantin was born in France but came to Antwerp about 1550, and soon after, leaving his book-binding trade, began as a printer. By 1568 he had gained so great a reputation that Philip II. of Spain employed him to print the Polyglot Bible, a magnificent work which Plantin published at great expense and with no profit except to his reputation. It secured for him, however, the privilege of furnishing all the liturgical books throughout the Spanish dominions. Some ten years later Plantin built the great house which remained for three centuries, with little alteration, the home of his family and the publishing house of his firm. Plantin, situated as he was in the artistic centre of Northern Europe, employed the best artists and engravers of his time to execute the plates and decorative initials with which his publications were richly adorned. In these plates we see not only beautiful and appropriate illustrations for Psalters and breviaries, but also excellent reproductions of the great Flemish and Italian masters. Plantin was not only careful to secure the artistic excellence of his works, but he was also, as well, a liberal patron of scholars and literary men, the friend and publisher for thirty years of the classical critic Lipsius, for whose benefit he had a pleasant room built in his house. He had a large number of scholarly men, most of them Italians, to aid him in editing and correcting his issues as well as numerous clerks. Four of these men married Plantin's four, fair, Flemish daughters, and inherited his business after his death. Three of them were put over his establishments in other

cities, while a fourth remained at Antwerp and founded the famous Plantin-Moretus family. This John Moretus I. left the property to his sons John Moretus II. and Balthazar I. with the stipulation that the ablest heir should succeed to the management, a plan which secured a long line of able printers. At the end of the seventeenth century the Plantin-Moretus press ceased to print anything but liturgies for the Spanish possessions, so that when the privilege was withdrawn in 1800 there was little to fall back upon. Still, a few printers were employed from time to time till 1875 when the last of the family sold the house to the city as a museum, delivering it up in much the same condition in which Plantin had long before left it. But I must hasten to speak of the house itself as I saw it on a brief visit a few years ago.

As there was little deserving of attention in the exterior of the building I entered the hallway in the centre of the Plantin mansion, and turning to the right into a handsome tapestried salon obtained a very charming view from its windows of the whole place. I saw a large quadrangle of handsome stone buildings, three and four stories in height, with gable roofs and step-like dormer windows facing the court. Opposite was the façade of the printing office entirely covered with vines, while, at one end, on my left, was the building which contained the presses. At the opposite end was a wing with a handsome covered arcade on the lower story. On the walls and over the doorways were numerous busts of members of the family with Plantin's crest, a pair of compasses, and motto, *Labore et Constantia*, frequently united with the star of Moretus. The wing in which I stood contained the reception rooms and most of the actual apartments of the family. There were two other main salons on the ground floor handsomely furnished with costly cabinets, oak furni-

ture and silk hangings. The ceiling was of massive oak, and every appointment indicated the wealth and taste of the former owners. On the walls hung portraits of Plantin, his daughters and descendants, by Rubens and other noted Flemish masters. In these rooms were also displayed the original drawings of the artists from which Plantin's engravings were made. One need not go to Antwerp to see these engravings, however, for many of the finest are beautifully reproduced in the life of Plantin by the curator of the museum. This book, which also contains many fine photographs, is fortunately in our college library.

Passing out into the arcade, I found myself at one end of the beautiful court; a door led into the salesroom where the various publications are displayed as in the time when this was the actual centre of a great business. To me this was the chief charm of the place; that one saw everything, as it was in the old time, and seemingly only the lack of workmen prevented an immediate renewal of the work. There were the proof-readers' desks with manuscripts and proofs lying about, the master's desk with its little balances to weigh doubtful coins, the composing-room with type all sorted for use, and the long rows of antique presses. From the arcade an open oak stairway led to the second floor where the bed room of the great printer, which his descendants had with family pride been content to leave as he had arranged it, was seen, furnished with heavy canopied bed, oak chairs, pictures of saints, and prie-dieu. In the vine-covered wing were the proof-readers' rooms, the office with its stamped leather hangings, the room where Lipsius is said to have stayed while overseeing the publication of his works, and various other rooms, containing the carved wooden blocks and delicately etched copper plates, as well as the fine types, from which the engravings and books were printed. The

composing and printing rooms were in the wing by the entrance; the latter a long, low, tile-floored shop with fifteen apparently clumsy, though really very effective, hand presses, some of them dating back to Plantin's time. The upper stories contained a large library full of choice books and manuscripts, as well as a smaller private one, a Hall of Privileges, containing the royal commissions given from time to time to the firm, and many other apartments and shops used for various purposes. Among the latter was a complete type-foundry where all the type was, at one time, cast.

It seems to me that there is much to be learned from this printing house, aside from any artistic or historical benefits. The idea of doing everything in the best possible way, *labore et constantia*, seems to have been a principle with the Plantin-Moretus family, and it was no doubt due to this that they performed every part of their work in their own shops and almost in their own house. The remarkable reverence that Plantin's heirs had for his buildings and his methods, while entirely warranted, is in great contrast with modern ideas, which seem often to identify change with progress. The only parallel to the history of the Plantin-Moretus firm, that I can remember, is that of the family of printers which has long published the *London Times*, and to whose consistent efforts it owes its perfection of execution. No one who visits Antwerp should fail to see this most interesting mansion, for there are few if any places in Europe which present so vivid and faithful a picture of the life and manners of the business men of the Renaissance period.

#### CANADIAN TRAVEL SKETCHES.

IT is, undoubtedly, a fact that many people, and those people travellers too, who ought to know better, really consider a summer trip through Eastern Canada as more nearly an approach to the ends of

the earth than they would a trip to Europe. The Land of Evangeline seems infinitely more far away—if indeed Acadia is not wholly confounded with Arcadia in the minds of some—than do the Florentine streets where Romola lived and loved, and the Rhine valleys with their countless familiar tales of love and sorrow. To me Acadia always had something of that charm which is associated with a place which we cannot locate, in fact about whose existence we are almost in doubt in our younger days. "The Deserted Village" and the "Forest of Arden" I remember were in the same category.

Possessed of such dim notions, how like a shock came the idea that a comfortable trip could really be made from the Maine coast, where so many people spend their summers, regardless forsooth how near they are to holy ground,—that a comfortable trip could be made through New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, even Cape Breton, getting glimpses of Grand Pré, Halifax, and many another smaller and quainter place, and finally to end in civilization again at Quebec. How cruelly do the modern railroad announcements break upon our innate ideas of remoteness! Here we read "Beginning with July 1 this company will run one fast mail train a day each way, to be known as the 'Royal Blue Nose' and the 'Flying Yankee.' Travelers will be conveyed across the Bay of Fundy in magnificent new iron steamers, reaching Halifax in ample time for supper—but eight hours from St. John. At Halifax connection can be made with the Inter-Colonial Railway and with steamers for Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland," etc. etc.

It was natural that I, seated comfortably in the aforementioned "Royal Blue Nose," after a fairly quiet passage of that remorseless Bay of Fundy, should fall to contemplating my happy lot in the privilege of whirling through that country which Mr.

Longfellow and most of his readers have never seen. It is unnecessary to attempt any description of scenery which readers of *Evangeline* might recognize. A good-natured Scotch gentleman, to whom the whole country was perfectly familiar, was kind enough to point out what he thought would be of interest. I confess I was all eyes while we were running through this region, for there was much of uncommon interest in the landscape; on one side could be seen some vessel most awkwardly stranded at low-tide, while a few moments later some beautiful apple orchard suggested more nearly the *Acadia* of my fancy with its swinging branches almost touching the cars as they dashed by. Much of the landscape however was pure mud and slime, the effect being as we can imagine were the Schuylkill to run dry some night. The sensation with which I glided through Grand Pré and gazed upon the far-reaching Basin of Minas may be imagined. The latter it may be noted is of sufficient size to retain enough water to form a lovely blue expanse even at low-tide.

There is an impatient expression which is sometimes heard in good society because it is supposed to be euphemistic, but gentle reader never let the words "Go to Halifax" rise lightly to your lips. There is a depth and wealth of imprecation in that phrase which you may not appreciate. For me the words have acquired a new awe. In itself Halifax has little to attract the tourist: dirty streets, dingy houses, hotels which vie with one another in their unrighteous impositions—all go to make a memory gloomy and distasteful. And yet I should not slander this much-renowned city were I not supported in my opinion. To be sure Halifax has a grand citadel with handsome red-coats who go to church every Sunday morning at eleven, but for us democratic Americans, red-coats are not meat and drink. But the best feature of Halifax is

that it is easy to get away from. It is a splendid place to get away from. Boats, trains and stages run in every direction, and hence its importance as a key with which the tourist can unlock for himself all the wealth and beauty of the surrounding coast, and all these means of conveyance are ridiculously cheap.

Let me tell what some friends did. There is a stage line which is said to run from Halifax down along the eastern coast of Nova Scotia—the only means of communication with the primitive settlements on the ocean side. These friends, possessed with the common desire to get away from Halifax, determined to take this line, and stop where the first day's ride brought them. So they journeyed from early morning, and when night came on inquiry was made of the driver for a hotel or whatever might answer the purpose in the village they were now approaching. He indicated a small house near where he was taking out the horses. The house belonged to a widowed lady, and he was not quite sure whether she would lodge anyone; however, they might ask. In reply to an anxious knock, for the situation was becoming a trifle serious for the belated party, the widow appeared, and they stated the purpose of their visit, adding that if they liked the place they would stay longer than just one night. She was a bashful little body, and evidently much confused at being approached by such respectable looking people at that time of night. Summoning courage, however, she would afford them shelter for that night and added that they might stay as long as they wished, but that as she was not in the habit of taking boarders, she would have to charge somewhat extravagantly, in short she blushinglly said she would feel compensated for four dollars a week! What a paradise this was compared with the city! Clean linen, meals at all hours consisting of poultry and garden



vegetables, and a man sitting on the dock waiting to do their bidding—all these for four dollars a week. Two weeks passed quickly and delightfully in this place where money is still valued.

I say then that the sightseer once in Halifax has everything before him. Probably the boat journeys are the most popular and delightful for people from the States. They can be arranged for any length of time from two days to two weeks. By day the boats are likely to make landings at the quaintest of quaint places, whose very names have a musical charm when pronounced by the natives. Digby, Sidney, Antigonish, I remember, and Baddeck, too, of which Charles Dudley Warner has written in his little book of that name. At night it is cold enough to bundle up well and sit on deck, watching the northern lights which are so brilliant in those latitudes.

For one who is privileged to see pretty thoroughly into Canadian characteristics, say from the coast as far west as Montreal, it would make an interesting study to compare the social life and customs of the two great component races of the population. In the provinces the English and Scotch are almost the only people to be met, but as the journey west is made from the coast over the mountains of the salmon country into the lower St. Lawrence Valley, the traveler soon becomes aware of the change of nationality. The aspect of the country and people is as French as can be outside of France. As the fast express on the Inter-Colonial Railway stopped at the various stations, Sainte Jean, Sainte Marie or Trois Pistoles, black-clothed priests, could be seen on the platforms, and little French boys came to offer apples and pears through the windows in true continental fashion. The English are again in the ascendancy west of Montreal, but that the two nations are far from being one people can be realized

when it is said that the Dominion Parliament is moved from Ottawa to Quebec for three months of the year in order to satisfy the wishes of the French population, whose capital, needless to say, is Quebec. Who knows but it may be reserved for the all-combining forces of our own country to amalgamate the widely different, though perfectly friendly, factions, which sway in the heart of our northern neighbor?

And now since I have started out to give some sketches of a short trip through Eastern Canada, let me close with a note on that gloomy river of romance, the Saguenay. No one should miss the excursion up this river, if he can possibly accomplish it. For awful and foreboding majesty, its inky waters flowing between the towering cliffs are said to have no equal. The Saguenay steamers, starting from Quebec, may be conveniently taken at Riviere du Loup. The service cannot be too much recommended for comfort, cleanliness and respectful attention. Every thing is done by the French officials to make the forty-eight-hours' trip a perfect success from the standpoint of their patrons. Like all St. Lawrence river boats, they are large and roomy, and I remember when we boarded the boat at Riviere du Loup, late one afternoon, that we found the boat quite in the possession of an excursion party under the charge of a "personal conductor," who felt it his duty to put his charges right through every thing there was to be seen or done. Needless to say all we had to do for the next thirty-six hours was to follow the leadings of this energetic Cicerone, as though we were enrolled in his party. The broad river once crossed, the boat entered, just at dusk, the dark confines of the Saguenay, its entrance guarded by the necessary lights. The silence of the night as we sat on deck was broken only by the regular strokes of the paddle-wheels. The stars overhead,

the dark waters beneath, and the towering mountains shutting out all else, combined to give an impressive sensation. Later in the evening the engines stopped; all came out on deck and there ensued the usual excitement incident to the landing of a great river boat. At first there was no apparent cause for slowing down, but then the big boat swung gracefully around a little point of land, and the lanterns on the wharf of Tadoussac shone brightly through the darkness. Tadoussac, like plenty of other French-Canadian towns, has enough history to make a goodly-sized book, so it will be best to pass over it altogether, and indeed the rest of the voyage up the Saguenay, for no description of its grandeur is adequate.

Not so, however, of the caleshes which I saw at Tadoussac for the first time. The calesh is a really remarkable vehicle and is so characteristic of French Canada that my ramblings may fittingly close with a description of its prominent features. It is as peculiarly awkward as a Norwegian cariole looks to be. As may readily be imagined the name is simply a survival of the old French word for carriage in general, but here in Canada the species is independently developed. The calesh is to be seen to the best advantage in Quebec where it takes the place of the hansom. It is a one-horse concern with two wheels, a back seat in which two people may be comfortably seated and a front seat on which two people may be uncomfortably perched. This front seat is raised high in air and is simply the dashboard with a blanket thrown over it to make the sharp edge a little less incisive. Here the driver and one other passenger may sit, in close relation to the horse's tail, as may be seen without further explanation. Could a calesh be shown here, as I remember it, the dashboard would be represented with no handles nor anything to brace against, but

the horse's heels in front and a yawning abyss behind. It is very amusing to watch the uninitiated "doing" Quebec in this sort of conveyance. The many hills in the city streets make the position more trying for the unfortunate on the dashboard. Suppose, for instance, that the aforementioned personal conductor had stowed an elderly couple comfortably away in the back seat, and then thrust some single, unattached young man upon the front seat—I say that man's position is a trying one. The drivers have a way of clinging with their heels which cannot be learned in a minute and very likely when the team first starts off at the first cry of "allez, allez," the novice will be thrown back into the laps of the elderly couple, to the great embarrassment of all concerned. Then a few moments later, while his head high in the air is looking at some distant prospect, Jehu will abruptly check his steed, and over the victim goes, forward this time, clear onto the horse's hind quarters. There is really nothing to do but hold to the driver, and I should advise any one, even a young lady who rides in a calesh, to grasp her companion with that firm, yes loving, embrace, which she was fain to employ at the Fair last summer when the camel sat down with her in Cairo street.

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#### COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

#### SWARTHMORE VS. HAVERFORD.

To the Editor of the HAVERFORDIAN:

THE Alumni who aided in the employment of a trainer would have been satisfied with the result of their investment, to have seen the team dress and prepare for the day's work, on the twenty-fifth of November. Clear eyes, clean white skins, firm flesh, swelling muscles and cheery

aspect, the evidence on every side of correct living, these are cheaply bought at the price of a trainer, and the cost of repairing a few damaged bones in those who had been unfortunate.

As a partisan in the fray, I must admit of a little disappointment that the work had not gone further, for one hardly gets all the benefit of a period of training who does not reach the great day of the season with some strongly drawn lines on the cheek bones and with every bit of clogging fat clean gone from the body, so that the blood may reach at a bound the smallest artery. Nevertheless the team showed from the first their readiness to throw every ounce into the business of the hour. Happily I heard nothing of the melancholy men who were playing from a sense of duty. Indeed, had victory been possible, it was clearly to be won.

Your regular correspondents have described the details of the play so that I shall not dwell upon it further.

The men played, from first to last, with splendid individual spirit, although without the team work, or good interference which the loss of the regular right tackle and centre, causing an almost complete change of positions only a few days before the match, had rendered impossible.

Aside from the team, what is the matter to-day with Haverford? At the beginning a thin line of utterly quiet, almost dreary students, interspersed with a handful of alumni, a few ladies, and a mixed gathering of neighbors, stood for Haverford's audience. Their team came into the field amid mild cheering and just a little excitement—made, I imagine by the neighboring grammar-school contingent and a few colors decorously displayed. It was cold and forbidding, utterly lacking in the inspiration which is craved by athletes as by few other beings—and giving little sign of that recognition and appreciation, so stimulating

and so gratifying. And what faced us? Swarthmore in a body, three to Haverford's one. Parents, professors, friends of the college, classmates, and the girls, cheering their team, waving their colors from the ropes and from vehicles of every sort, every one of them believers in the game and their champions. Nothing that backing could do went without doing, and just the reverse was true on the Haverford side.

It is no unjust reflection on Haverford's trainer, who was just finishing his first season's training, to say that the Swarthmore team was in better condition. It had been under the care of a master with years of experience, and it had evidently responded to his touch in full self-abandonment. It was pleasing to note that after the game began with a vigor that was a joy to every loyal man, Haverford's pluck and force excited some genuine enthusiasm among her friends. They did seem to care something about the result and to be willing to lend a cheering note to aid towards a touchdown.

The second count against Haverford is the lack of personal interest in one another and especially in the players on such occasions as these. Every champion ought to have one or two friends who would see that he was taken care of, wrapped in big, warm blankets or long woolen wrappers, when the game stopped for a moment, or between the halves. Athletes in good training are singularly in need of this sort of care, because subject to very serious consequences from ordinary colds. To protect them carefully is indeed the work of a friend. Has this loss of interest in the persons of classmates gone with the old crowded study rooms and faded out with literary and debating societies? Does the individual study system involve a sacrifice of friendly service as well as a growth of lazy and luxurious and selfish living? Has this been the cause that impels young men who are

building up body and brain to ruin their future in order to play the rôle of society men? Some symptoms that exist need crushing. The nice refinements and decorations of life are not the first things to attain. College is the place to put up a long credit on the side of robust health and constitution. Rather than forget this, let us have our freshmen rushed until everyone of them finds, *per force*, some motive for clinging to his classmates. Let the old crude way return and create the sophomore as the father of manliness and of thoughtfulness of others.

I value foot-ball because I fully believe it can do much toward training and preparing for life. It fits the needs of a generation that seems to be afflicted with effeminate men in much too large a degree. It is rough but it does its own weeding out early in the season, and in the end those who endure are made of foot-ball fibre, and gain greatly by it.

A man can cram for examinations, he can shine in society, by a borrowed radiance, he can get as delicate a filtration of exquisite sentiments in some of the most varified elective studies as his *nerves* can stand, but for foot-ball, he must give up everything except his regular college work, and train faithfully and continuously from start to finish. There is on the face of it, no humbug nor softness on the field, there are no stimulants nor narcotics, but enforced habits of healthy living which do not die out afterwards. The cultivation is unique, but it is none the less real. To be matched for power and skill against any man of your own age that may be pitted against you, to "hold your man," for an hour and a half, whoever he may be, and to keep your temper through it all is enough to create a gentleman and one with stamina not lightly to be prized. The reverse of the picture shows a very small chance of damaged anatomy, and to the unfortunate there is

but the barest likelihood of any permanently bad effect.

To one who works among the luxurious liveries of to-day, and sees too often the brightest brains and the greatest geniuses attached to bodies that have no stamina, no physically correct habits to sustain them, it is pitiful indeed to see them falling as by gravity to the level of the vulgar that Ruskin describes as "capable of every sort of bestial habit and crime, without fear, without pleasure, without honor, without pity." We can risk a little to escape such weakness.

The result of the season's development of the game has made it evident that some very slight changes in the playing rules will materially reduce the risks of the game and such changes ought to be urged by Haverford as the way opens.

I have trespassed on the space of the HAVERFORDIAN, to bear witness on behalf of the Alumni that be the score what it may, the spirit put into the Swarthmore game has earned their support, and that 50 to 0, or 0 to 50, are but relative terms that will balance in the end if only the good work goes on.

FRANK TAYLOR, '76.

#### CRICKET.

JUST a few words on the future national game.

No man can be here four years without cricket playing a prominent part in his college life, for not even in the schools of England does one breathe cricket more than at Haverford. I know that all the students are, or will be cricketers, if not in the flesh, in the spirit, and support the game in one way or another.

The great aim of a player is to get on the first eleven. All have an equal chance except in a very few cases where men were fortunate to play from their youth up, but they are few and far between, and even with this advantage I have seen them beaten for a place in the team by



men who had not seen a cricket bat until they came to Haverford. Of course, they were men who said, "I will." You must not start with the idea that, as you don't know anything about it, you will not be able to make a player, but with the determination that you will become as good a player as possible. But to do this you must devote all your spare time to systematic practice. Cricket brooks no rival. You cannot divide your love. To a cricketer it is not a game, it is a religion, so says W. G. or some other "big Gun." You must be faithful, for you have to uphold the traditions of Haverford cricket, to uphold which is no easy matter.

We must not mind losing several good men every year, it only makes room for others who may prove better than those we lose, which has often been the case. We have often been discouraged when our best man has left us, but another best man has always turned up, and all of you have a chance to be that best man. Our record last year was the best we ever had, after losing men whose places we thought could never be filled.

We want little and big, not as in football where the little ones must look on. All we want is patience, agility, a quick eye, and steady nerve, all of which can be cultivated. A man must not be selfish, he must try to improve others and let others try to improve him. I know of plenty of good men who were spoiled by thinking that when they knew a little they knew all. You can never learn all. W. G. Grace says that he never made a big score without learning something new, and every cricketer has experienced the same thing. Try to learn good strokes, and when you have learned them improve them, for one little mistake may spoil a big innings and there is no pleasure on earth as lasting as running up a score of fifty without making a mistake (unless it is making a hundred).

You may talk about it for the rest of your life and none will call it bounce. I see a great future for cricket in this country, and when it becomes the national game Haverford may feel proud of the part she has played, if only as a nursery.

The great advantage of cricket is the lack of bad feeling. If you lose you don't mind what the spectators say, for you are not playing for them but for your own enjoyment, which is the one end in view. If you are beaten you see in your opponents what you want to see, good cricket. Of course, we all like to win, and we must try to win, and by practicing what we preach, no foe will begrudge our victory or friend bemoan our defeat. The old players know what they have to do, and I hope the new men may learn from this what is expected of them.

ARTHUR WOODCOCK.

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this association was held in Philadelphia on the twenty-ninth of December. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. J. N. Henry and A. H. Brockie from the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. W. S. Hockley, from Harvard, and Messrs. W. W. Comfort and G. Lippincott from Haverford. The meeting was in charge of Mr. Henry, the president, and Mr. Hockley, the secretary.

The business as usual was to elect officers, award prizes and arrange dates. The offices are held in rotation by the three institutions, and the election resulted as follows: President, P. H. Clark, Harvard, '96; Vice-President, A. H. Brockie, U. of P., '95; Secretary and Treasurer, G. Lippincott, Haverford, '95.

On motion of Mr. Hockley the championship for 1893 was awarded to Haverford, and Messrs. Comfort and Brockie

were appointed a committee to award the batting and bowling prizes of \$5.00 each. Mr. Lippincott was appointed to arrange a match with the Canadian colleges if possible; this plan is looked upon with favor by both sides, but has never yet been consummated. After considerable discussion the following dates were allowed to stand, though subject to change,

Harvard *vs.* University of Pennsylvania, Friday, May 25.

Harvard *vs.* Haverford, Saturday, May 26.

Haverford *vs.* University of Pennsylvania, Saturday, June 2.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

Some of the most interesting books which have been added to the library during the past month are as follows:

"Art of Chromolithography," George Ashdown Andsey.

"Power Through Repose." Anne Payson Call.

"Physical Education." Archibald McLaren.

"War of 1812." Rossiter Johnson.

"Light Gymnastics." W. G. Anderson.

"Memoir of Johann Gootlieb Fichte." William Smith.

"Short History of the English People." William Green.

"Theory of Law and Civic Society." Augustus Pulszky.

"Studies in Northern Mythology." George Stephens.

"Liber Humanitatis." Dora Greenwell.

"Gospel of St. John." F. A. Paley.

"The English in the Middle Ages." Frederick Hodgetts.

"Clavis Syriaca." Henry F. Whish.

"Traité de Mécanique Céleste." F. Tisserand.

"Works of Horace." E. C. Wickham, editor.

"The Living Christ and the Four Gospels." R. W. Dale.

"Sketches of Debate in the First United States Senate." William Maclay.

"Modern Discoveries on the Site of Ancient Ephesus."

"Gnostics and Their Remains." C. W. King.

"Life and Times of Isaiah." A. H. Sayce.

The records for jumping in the two lower classes are as follows:—

Running high jump—Scattergood, '96; Collins, '97, 4 ft. 8 in.

Spring board jump—Scattergood, '96, 6 feet.

President Sharpless announced on Tuesday evening, December 19, that owing to the ravages of the "grip" among the domestics, college exercises would close at noon on Wednesday, the 20th, instead of noon on Friday. The holidays, therefore, were from December 20 until January 3.

Professor A. C. Thomas' history class spent a very pleasant evening at his home, on Maple avenue, on Wednesday evening, December 13.

The junior class was invited by Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Hall to meet the professors' wives and a party of young ladies, and enjoyed a delightful evening on Thursday, December 14.

The carriage shed which was blown down during a severe storm in November, has been rebuilt.

#### LECTURES.

ON Tuesday evening, December 12, Professor Ernest W. Brown gave a very interesting lecture, entitled "The Surface of the Moon," before the students and friends of the college, in Alumni Hall. The lecture was illustrated with slides prepared and collected by Professor Brown, both in America and in England.

In introducing his subject, Professor Brown spoke of the supposition concerning their being inhabitants upon the moon, and stated that he placed no faith in it. He then explained the different methods of obtaining views of the surface, and to illustrate this, threw upon the canvas the picture of the apparatus at Cambridge University.

Different views of the same volcanoes were shown in order to illustrate the manner in which they have gradually been filled by the eruptions of lava, and that the appearance of the surface was due to the moon being so small that it cooled very rapidly. He then explained how the height of the mountains could be measured by the

different lengths of the shadows caused by the sun in its various positions in regard to the same mountains. The phenomena of bright spots was also explained.

Professor Brown, after setting forth arguments for and against the principal theories of the day, as to the causes of the present condition of the moon concluded his lecture.

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Dr. James, of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, delivered a lecture in Alumni Hall, December 19, on "The Civic Church."

Everyone of us owes much to the State. Even the self-made man owes all in which he differs from a Hottentot, to those who have gone before him. We all, therefore, owe a debt to the past—a debt which is immeasurable, and which can only be partially paid to the present.

Civic duty is not synonymous with religious duty, or political duty; for a truly religious man may be lacking in the discharge of his civic duty, and civic duty embraces every member of society, not merely the voting portion.

The tendency of the times is towards a city life. In city government, just where they seemed most likely to succeed, our democratic theories have failed most dismally in practice. City life, as we know it, does not conduce to a man's progressive welfare, and his social progress must be slow under the bad sanitary conditions which exist in most of our cities. Again, lack of parks and breathing-places, evil of smoke, and especially the total absence of open places for children to play in, reminds us that there is an ample field for work.

What then can be done to foster a keener sense of civic duty? We must teach it, preach it and practice it. But how, in the first place, can civic duty be taught? In the lower schools the foundation of good habits, at any rate, may be laid, and in higher schools instruction in a more theo-

retical phase of the subject may be given, while in our colleges, chairs should be endowed, as has recently been done in England, France and Germany. For the debt of the college man to the past is especially heavy, and he ought to leave college with a strong feeling that he has received from it more than he has given it, and with a readiness to discharge his debt to the best of his ability.

The foundation of the Wharton School in 1881, and more especially the recent extension of the instruction in these subjects at Haverford, are very significant of the trend of the times.

But how are the masses, the other ninety per cent, to be reached? In a great measure they can be reached by the University Extension movement, and a clergyman who fails to teach this subject systematically, fails in an important part of his duty.

The aims of a civic church, if such there were, would embrace the teaching, preaching and practicing of civic duty—its work would be the regeneration of the State.

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#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

AN attempt has been made at Haverford this year, for the first time, to introduce the "seminary" system, in more or less completeness, in some of the advanced classes; the experience of other colleges in this direction may, therefore, prove of interest. The main aim of the system is, as we understand it, to induce original investigation, in which the instructor is rather a co-worker, enabled by his superior knowledge to give the work its proper direction, than a teacher in the ordinary sense. By this system very useful work may be done and valuable information gained without that strict adherence to a particular text-book, or to one man's idea of a subject, so apt to lead to narrow, one-sided views.

At Brown, according to the *Brunonian*, the system has been introduced in a few higher classes, such as political economy and history, to which it is especially suited, with very satisfactory results indeed. On the other hand, an editorial in the *Varsity*, the weekly of the University of Toronto, shows the vice of the "Seminar" and, while acknowledging its usefulness in advanced classes of few students, disapproves of any wider extension of the system. About a year ago, it seems, the seminary was enthusiastically adopted at that University and hopefully applied to all the classes. Experience has shown, naturally enough, that the lower classes, not being well grounded in the elements of the subjects undertaken, were unprepared for independent work and could get little benefit from it, while large classes made the plan difficult of application. Among other minor reasons against the method, it was alleged, on the one hand, that the professors made use of it for their own benefit, and, on the other, that they were often placed in an awkward position by being lead into unknown territory.

On the whole the seminary seems to be at its best when used, as at Brown and, to a small extent, here, in connection with subjects which afford large opportunity for original, independent work and enlist the more advanced students. It seems certain that no one method can meet all the needs of a college course so that the practice at Haverford, where lecture and recitation are co-ordinated or combined to suit special cases, seems the best possible. We have no doubt that the seminary will prove a useful addition in those classes where it has been introduced and will lead to the best results, though it is perhaps a little early yet to venture any definite opinion.

Although foot-ball is now a thing of the past and has little interest for most of us, nevertheless, we cannot forbear quoting a little from the account in the *Swarthmore*

*Phoenix* of the game on November 25. We quote it not so much for its foot-ball interest, as for its promise of better feeling in the future between the two institutions. There is certainly great room for gratification if we compare this game with that in the fall of '90, for example.

"As for Haverford, they cannot be given too much credit. Outclassed from the start, and without several of their best players, they played an extremely plucky game despite injuries received in the course of play. Blanchard and Webster in particular, put up great games, though injured in the early part of the game. The latter's punting was exceedingly good. Evans and Field also played well."

"Throughout the game there was a noticeable absence of bad blood, and the entire work of the umpire was the granting of two off-sides, one by each side. We wish to congratulate both teams on the fairness of the game."

"The team was treated in first-class style at Haverford, and we are glad to note that the unkindly feeling between the two colleges is slowly passing away. Let us treat them as well next year."

---

Before this number appears we hope to see the library open again in the evenings. We are sure that its opening last year was greatly appreciated by a few students at least and we think by enough to make the experiment a success and warrant the continuance of the plan this year. Those who have few unoccupied periods find little time, without neglecting proper exercise, to visit the library during the day, and it is a very great advantage for them to have an hour in the evening for necessary reading, which might otherwise be neglected or forgotten. If the library were kept open till collection time, as last winter, it would be acceptable to all, especially before examinations, when most students have a great deal of accumulated reading to do.



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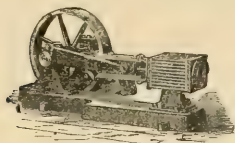
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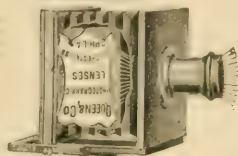
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# The Haverfordian.

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## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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LITERARY activity among those to whom the college will have to look for the future editors of her periodical has, up to the present, shown itself very feebly. True, themes recur regularly, and tax heavily the average student's originality and research. But in doing work for his college paper no man is restricted as to subject, nor strictly as to time. This consideration of itself should go far toward actuating men to literary endeavors; for there are few who cannot make a presentable composition on some subject especially interesting to themselves.

It is somewhat early, perhaps, to refer to places on the Board of Editors which will be made vacant in the course of a few weeks.

We think, however, that it is well to call the attention of the lower classes in particular to this fact, at a time of year when they have ample leisure for thought and preparation. It has sometimes been the case in the past that students have not been able to give to their work the attention it required, between the time of the official announcement of the nature of the competition to fill the vacant places on the Board, and the time for handing in the papers.

In any case, it is almost invariably true that competitors regret that they did not begin to think of subjects for composition before time compelled them to do so. Even if nothing is actually written down, much may be done if the matter is made the subject of thought, and is gradually shaped and moulded in the mind, as most good writing is shaped and moulded before the time comes for it to be penned.

But we think that those who have made up their minds to try for a place on the HAVERFORDIAN Board, would do well to begin to work for the competition in good time. No work that a student is likely to do will be barred by the very liberal limits set upon the choice of subjects. The advantages of holding a place on the editorial board of one's college paper have been often enumerated, and will no doubt be treated in due time in these columns. They must, however, be evident to everyone.

We earnestly hope that Sophomores and Freshmen will do their best to gain a place on the Board next April, when three of the present editors will retire.

IT is the duty of the HAVERFORDIAN to keep a watchful eye on all movements which originate in the student body, and to give its public encouragement to those of them which seem to be worthy of it.

We therefore wish to commend those men whom we see daily running through different parts of the college grounds, and to encourage others to join their ranks. We do this the more heartily since we learn that their avowed object is directly to improve their condition for the approaching cricket season, and indirectly, by establishing the practice of a daily run, to improve the whole range of Haverford athletics.

It may seem to some that the season for preparatory work, apart from ordinary shed practice, has not yet come. But the number of men who, at a time when the student's moments are precious and his mind vexed with other things, have, in the gymnasium, day by day answered the call, "Fall in for the run!" points, as we think, decidedly to the contrary. There is evidence that the movement will be supported, and we hope by the time this issue appears in print to see these afternoon training classes largely attended.

The training, which begins every day at 5 p. m., consists, apart from the run, of a short period of work at each of the machines in turn, and of freehand exercises, under the direction of the athletic trainer. The latter exercises especially we wish to bring before the notice of men who are trying for places on any of the three college cricket teams. Not only are they such as to develop and prepare a man for almost any department of athletics, but they are eminently suited to produce that harmonious working of all the muscles of the body which is a quality so vital to every batsman during a long innings.

Regular exercise throughout the year, and more especially during the early spring, has more to do with success in the field

than is generally supposed. It has been recognized as an essential, and practiced scrupulously by the greatest cricketers of the past. We trust, therefore, that in course of time the sight of Haverford men running will not be such a strange one as to challenge constant queries as to "Where are you running to?" and "What are you running for?" and that this movement will not only continue, but grow and become general throughout the college.

#### THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE entertainment to be given in the gymnasium on the evening of February 22 is really to take the place of the midwinter sports, for those interested in Haverford's gymnastics have realized that to make an indoor meet a success they must combine the social with the athletic. The athletic part of the program is to consist of an interclass contest in the following events:

Parallel bars, pyramids, tumbling, horizontal bar, long horse, side horse, fancy club-swinging, exhibition wand drill, exhibition dumb-bell series, spring-board jump, horizontal bar jump, sparring contests (exhibition), single-stick (broad-sword drill).

The class winning the greatest number of points will receive a banner made and presented to the college by the ladies of the faculty. This banner is to be a four-year trophy, and each year the numerals of the class winning in the contests will be embroidered on it. Besides this, a smaller banner with the names of the winning team will be given to the same class for a permanent class trophy.

The grammar school will assist in the entertainment by sending up a team which will give an exhibition on the bar. Dr. Anderson and wife, of Yale University, have consented to be present. Music will be furnished by the Banjo Club for the class drills in light gymnastics.

The judges of the contests are to be Dr. Ehringer, of West Chester State Normal School, Mr. Wilson, of Haverford Grammar School, and Mr. C. F. Brédé, '80.

After the exhibition in the gymnasium a reception will be held in Alumni Hall.

This is something new for Haverford, and needs the support of her friends not only to make it a financial success, since all receipts above expenses will be devoted to improvements in the gymnasium equipment, but also in order to awaken a new interest in gymnastics in the college. The Alumni especially should lend encouragement by their presence. It is hoped that a large athletic element will be present, so the committee have voted to send tickets to the foot-ball teams of Haverford Grammar, Penn Charter, and Providence Friends Schools.

#### A TRIP TO CEDARCROFT.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, which adds more to our appreciation of an author, and especially of a poet, than a knowledge of the influences amid which he lived and wrote. The beauty and harmony of Bayard Taylor's "Lars" has always possessed a great charm for me, and as I re-read it recently and enjoyed it afresh, I was seized with a desire to learn more of the surroundings of the poet, novelist and statesman, whose home in Chester County was so near my own. I determined, therefore, to make Cedarcroft the destination of my next day's drive.

The day dawned as if made to order, and we started out, following the beautiful road which winds beside the historic Brandywine,

"The ordered farms were fair to see,  
And fair the peaceful houses; old repose  
Mellowed the lavish newness of the land,  
And sober toil gave everywhere the right  
To simple pleasure."

Soon we entered the quiet streets of Kennett, in which little village our poet passed a part of his early life, and here on

Broad street found the house in which his mother had lived until she died a few years since. It was a low two-story house built in the quaint Quaker style of a hundred years ago. My knocking at the door of the house was answered, and we were cordially welcomed to enter and look around the rooms whose memories are so closely associated with the early training of Bayard Taylor. After having had pointed out to us many little things of interest, and heard anecdotes concerning the boy Taylor, which Kennett people never tire of telling, we renewed our journey to the more pretentious and later home, Cedarcroft, which is situated about two miles beyond the village, directly opposite the site of the little farm-house in which our poet was born and passed his early childhood. He had always loved this home spot, and early made up his mind to build himself a home near, if not immediately upon the old farm.

After leaving Kennett, we soon came within sight of that beautiful mansion, built under the watchful care of the owner. The grounds surrounding it are not very extensive, but have been prettily laid out and kept. The house itself is a beautiful brick building patterned after a number of German castles, having a large square tower surmounted by an observatory. It is appropriately called Cedarcroft, for it is surrounded by beautiful cedars that must have sung the same weird strains as those heard by Lars in his far-away Norwegian home, and which add a look of stateliness and grandeur to the house itself.

The property has not been owned by the Taylors for several years, but it has been kept carefully in the same condition as it was at the time of its first owner's death. Upon entering the driveway, we were much disappointed to see that the house appeared to be closed, as though there were no occupants at that time of year. We debated some time upon the question as to whether

we should not better turn back immediately; but realizing that it is always best to accomplish what one aims to do, we drove on and alighting, walked up the steps which led to the great porch extending across the front of the house. This porch is supported by large brick pillars, and is in harmony with the rest of the house in massiveness. Our rather dubious summons at the large front door brought the response of a maid who, upon our stating our desire to see something of the house, ushered us into the presence of her mistress, who had recently purchased the estate. She immediately granted my request and gave us permission to wander where we wished, stating that she was a sincere admirer of Taylor and was very glad to be able to give us the pleasure.

The front door opens into an immense hall, out of the centre of which rises a broad massive staircase, leaving a passageway on each side and behind or under it. On the left, one enters the large drawing room from whose windows there is a beautiful view of the lawn and stretch of meadow land across the road. Behind the drawing room is the library, and here, although the room was entirely dismantled, we could imagine how the beautiful surroundings would have an influence upon such a poetic soul as the former owner's. We stepped from the library into a conservatory, and saw how the poet had so arranged his house, that while he was at his work, he might have near him those things which, of all nature, he loved best—flowers.

Across the hall at the centre of the house was a large dining room, prettily furnished and lighted with large windows; immediately in front of this is a smaller dining room, or rather a breakfast room, which faces the front of the house as does the drawing room.

We next climbed the stairway, and after glancing through the upstairs rooms, went

on up into the observatory, from which we obtained a fine view of the beautiful farm land of Chester County. While here my companion related to me that story told by Taylor's wife, concerning his ambition to reach out into the world for higher and nobler things. When quite a child he discovered the attic window of his little home open, and upon leaning out, found that the set of slats used by the men who had been repairing the roof were still in place. Now was his opportunity to see the world! He forthwith climbed up to the ridge pole and sitting astride of it gazed upon a new and enlarged country. The frightened maid, when she called him to come down, was greeted with the announcement, "I see Niagara Falls in the distance." He afterward found out that this vision was nothing more than the idealized side of a large white barn; but the desire manifested then was ever dominant in his life, as we could readily see upon contrasting the quiet little Quaker home with this magnificent mansion.

After leaving the house we went out upon the terraced lawn. To the left was the "poet's walk"—a wide pathway lined on each side by tall pine trees and winding around the side of the house. Walking through this, one was in entire seclusion, shut off alike from seeing anyone from without and from being seen. Here was the favorite walk of the poet and hence its name. Following this path around to the rear of the house, we came upon those grand old chestnuts of which he spoke so tenderly in that little poem addressed to his wife:

"The evening shadows lengthen on the lawn;

Westward, *our* immemorial chestnuts stand,

A mound of shade; but o'er the cedars drawn

Between the hedge-row trees, in many a band

Of brightening gold, the sunshine lingers on,

And soon we'll touch *our* oaks with parting hand."

The shadows of evening falling around us caused us to cut short our meditations



on the lawn, and we drove rapidly away, taking the road which would lead us past the last resting place of our poet—Longwood Cemetery.

"And up beyond the woods, at crossing roads,  
The heart of all, the ancient meeting-house."

We did not have time to do more than stop to see the large granite monument which is placed above his grave. This monument is unpretentious, being cylindrical in form, about five feet high and nearly as thick. By the light which the moon gave us, we could see upon one side a bronze medallion of him, and on the other his epitaph.

Now we resolutely turned our faces homeward, feeling satisfied that our journey had not been taken in vain, for had we not become better acquainted with him who had so endeared to the hearts of all readers the quiet home life of the Pennsylvania Quaker, those whose quiet loving lives remind us of

"The healing of the world is in its nameless saints.  
Each separate star seems nothing  
But a myriad scattered stars  
Break up the night and make it beautiful."

#### THE AMERICAN FOREST IN POETRY.

**I**F I should be asked what phase of nature has exerted the greatest influence upon the literature of America, I should answer without hesitation, "The Forest." Our prose and poetry are both characterized by a purity of sentiment, a freshness of style, a crispness and vigor of expression, and yet withal a certain magnificent rudeness, which is ascribable—at least, so it seems to me,—only to the influence of our forests upon the æsthetic appreciation of the authors. There seems to exist in the human heart a natural instinct to make a tree an object of veneration. Bryant expresses this thought in the opening lines of his "Forest Hymn":—

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned  
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,  
And spread the roof above them; ere he framed  
The lofty vault to gather and roll back  
The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood,  
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down  
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks  
And supplication. For his simple heart  
Could not resist the sacred influences  
Which, from the stilly twilight of the place,  
And from the gray old trunks, that high in heaven  
Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound  
Of the invisible breath that swayed at once  
All their green tops, stole over him, and bound  
His spirit with the thought of boundless power  
And inaccessible Majesty."

It was in the shady depths of the forest that the Druid priests performed their holiest rites, and to the oak as monarch of the wood, offered many a human sacrifice. So, too, our later bards, less bloody but not less reverential, have sought the "shade of melancholy boughs," and there have baptized every tree in a glorious flood of poetic adoration.

Upon no people has the forest made so profound an impression as upon Americans. Our poets, like our sweetest feathered songsters, seem to have made its depths their habitation, where, inspired by the transcendent loveliness of nature round them, they sing their most melodious strains.

"The true poet," says John Burroughs, "knows more about nature than the naturalist, because he carries her open secrets in his heart; but sometimes he relies too confidently upon his supposed intuitive knowledge, and grows careless about the accuracy of his pictures." Our American poets are not entirely exempt from criticism in this particular, though their inaccuracies mostly concern the habits of birds and flowers; nevertheless we do find them occasionally wandering from the truth when describing the trees of the forest. Whittier, for instance, talks of "gleaning the apple from the pine," as if that luscious fruit adorned the branches of some tropical comfer, and

Bayard Taylor makes his "colossal pin-oak" grow on the top of a ridge when the damper soil of some low swamp would be much more agreeable to its temperament. Such little vagaries, however, are comparatively rare. The trees that we meet as we turn over the pages of our native poetry are for the most part very faithful portraits of the living originals. What could be more consistent with nature, for example, than this picture of the sycamore in Bryant's "Green River":—

"The plane-tree's speckled arms o'ershoot  
The swifter current that mines its root."

The sycamore, or buttonwood, as the plane-tree is also called—Lowell calls it the "bony buttonwood" from its long, gaunt, and almost branchless limbs—sheds off its outer bark in spots, so that the whole tree, bole, branch, and twig, is "speckled" over with irregular patches of white. It is partial to the soil of rich river bottoms where, rooted half in the banks and half in the bed of the stream, it lifts its twisted stem often to the height of a hundred and fifty feet, forming a colossal natural trellis for the river-grape, whose

"Mighty vines, like serpents climb  
The giant sycamore."

With much less accuracy, Longfellow makes his "shady sycamore with a woodbine wreathing about it," grow by the door of Evangeline's home, "on a hill commanding the sea." A not impossible site, it is true, though the tree in such locations is likely to be stunted or diseased.

However, Longfellow is not a poet of Nature, and seldom attempts to draw a picture of still life. He is more deeply concerned in the affairs of men. Like his sycamore, he too, stands on a hill overlooking the ocean, and is too intent upon watching the peasants tilling their fields, and the fishermen casting their nets, to study the forest behind him, though it be a "forest primeval." He turns away from

its "murmuring pines and the hemlocks" to inquire:—

"Where are the hearts that beneath it  
Leaped like the roe when he hears in the woodland the  
voice of the huntsman?"  
"Where is the thatched-roofed village?"  
"Whose lives glide on like rivers that water the wood-  
land?"

Even in Haiwatha, where the scene of action never leaves the shade of the forest, Longfellow seldom ventures to draw a purely sylvan picture. The fact is he is not a landscape artist; he is a portrait painter, and when he introduces a tree into a picture, it is only to serve as a good background for the portraits of his characters. Consequently his use of trees is chiefly in similes:

"And his heart within him fluttered,  
Like the birch leaf, palpitated."  
"From his snow besprinkled tresses  
Drops of sweat fell fast and heavy,  
As from drooping boughs of hemlock  
Drops the melting snow in spring time."

Much livelier touches of nature are to be found in the poems of Lowell. Take this for example:—

"The woodbine up the elm's straight stem aspires,  
Coiling it, harmless, with autumnal fires;  
In the ivy's paler blaze, the martyr oak stands mute."

This description is perfect. The woodbine is the same as what we at Haverford are better acquainted with under the name of "Virginia creeper." "The scarlet creeper loves the elm," says Bayard Taylor; so that Bryant's

"Mock-grapes blood-red banner  
Hung out on the cedar tree,"

though richer in language and figure, is not quite so close to the truth as Lowell's lines.

Indeed, although there is much less idealism in Lowell's philosophic make-up and he turns less regularly to nature for inspiration, he nevertheless rivals both Emerson and Bryant in the accuracy of his descriptions of scenes in natural history. His knowledge of the birds, flowers, and trees of his neighborhood is almost equal to that of a professional naturalist.

Thoreau said, "The autumnal changes in our woods have not as yet made a very deep impression upon our literature. October has scarcely tinged our poetry." With the single exception of Lowell, this must be acknowledged to be true. The rest of our poets have much more to say about the general gloom and desolation that characterize November and December. What the reason of this may be, I know not, unless it be that that peculiar trait which made the ancient Teutonic minstrel prefer to sing dirges and elegies still survives in the character of our modern Saxon versemakers. However that may be, the fact still remains that American poetry has much more to do with the "russet" than with the "golden" season of the year.

Not so with Lowell, though. His verse, seldom gloomy, reflects all the glorious tints of October. You will search in vain for a more faithful picture of an autumnal forest than the one he paints for you in his "Indian-Summer Reverie":—

"The birch, most shy and ladylike of trees,  
Her poverty as best she may retrieves  
And hints at her foregone gentilities  
With some saved relics of her wealth of leaves.  
The swamp-oak with his royal purple on  
Glares red as blood across the sinking sun."

"The red-oak, softer grained, yields all for lost.  
And with his crumpled foliage, stiff and dry  
After the first betrayal of the frost  
Rebuffs the kiss of the relenting sky.  
The chestnuts, lavish of their long-hid gold,  
To the faint summer, beggared now and old,  
Four back their sunshine, hoarded 'neath her favoring eye."

"The ash her purple drops forgivingly  
And sadly, breaking not the general hush;  
The maple swamps glow like a sunset sea,  
Each leaf a ripple with its separate flush.  
All round the woods' edge creeps the skirting blaze  
Of bushes low, as when on cloudy days  
Ere the rain falls, the cautious farmer burns his brush."

There is not a single unfaithful feature in this whole picture. The red-oak is softer-grained than any of its brother-oaks; the leaves of the ash in autumn are purple,—

not crimson, as Longfellow would have them; and the edge of every forest is fringed with a growth of dogwood and sumach whose brilliant hues thoroughly justify the poet's simile.

The birch, with which the above extract begins, is a favorite tree with the poets. Lowell inscribes a whole poem to it, in which he calls it "the go-between of rustic lovers," because "its white bark has their secrets in its keeping." The birch of American poetry is ordinarily the white, or canoe birch. Indeed, the poets of New England, seem to recognize no other species. Bryant, however, although he refers to this tree when he says,—

"The birchen bough  
Drops its bright spoil like arrowheads of gold,"

appears to be better acquainted with the sweet, or cherry birch, "whose fragrant branches perfumed the humble room" of the home of his childhood, as they lay cut up into suitable lengths for burning, upon the "clean-swept fireplace."

Whittier's knowledge of the forest is much inferior to Lowell's. We have already noted how he places the pine-apple on the branches of the pine-tree. He would also have

"Waving wheat and golden maize ears  
Crown each beechen hill,"

when that tree would grow no more willingly on a hill-top than Bayard Taylor's pin-oak, or Longfellow's sycamore. I am at a loss to know what tree it is that Whittier describes under the name of "box-tree" in the following lines from the "Sycamore":—

"When the box-tree white with blossoms  
Made the sweet May woodlands glad,  
And the Aronia by the river  
Lighted up the swarming shad"—

None of our botanists give that name to any native tree or shrub. I think, however, he must mean the flowering dog-wood (*Cornus florida*), which has white flowers and frequents the woodlands, but which

never, I believe, blossoms synchronously with the Aronia, or shad bush. This latter tree, too, is not essentially a river-loving tree. It prefers some dark rocky ravine, where it can fasten itself in the rich, moist loam that fills up the crevices between the boulders. It blooms quite a while before the leaves on its neighbor trees appear—a fact not true of the dog-wood—so that Bryant is much more faithful to its habits when he says:—

"The shad-bush, white with flowers,  
Brightens the glens."

But he, too, is guilty of an anachronism when he tells in his poem on "A May Evening," how the nocturnal breezes pass

"O'er the pale blossoms of the sassafras,  
And o'er the spice-bush spray."

For both these shrubs must have ceased blooming long before May-day.

Nevertheless, while Whittier may cultivate many "impossible willows," as he would term them, he more than retrieves himself by such vivid pictures as these:—

"The locust by the wall  
Stabs the noon-day silence with his sharp alarm."

"Without the wall a birch-tree shows  
Its dropped and tasselled head;  
Within, a staghorn sumach grows  
Fern leaved, with spikes of red."

"The gnarled beech  
Whose naked roots coil like a serpent,"

This last, however, is not so good as Lowell's simile in "Under the Willows," where he says that the roots of the willow, like molten metal, have

"Stiffened into coils and runnels down the bank."

One would naturally expect that that wild and weird poet of nature, Walt Whitman, would have much to say about trees. On the contrary, while he touches every other phase of nature with the brush of a master, he is almost silent as regards the forest. "Give me," he says,

"The splendid sun with all his beams full-dazzling,  
Give me juicy autumnal fruit ripe and red from the orchard,  
Give me a field where the unmowed grass grows,  
Give me an arbor, give me the trellis's grape,  
Give me fresh corn and wheat, give me serene moving animals teaching content,  
Give me nights perfectly quiet as on high plateaus west of the Mississippi, and I looking up at the stars,  
Give me odorous at sunrise a garden of beautiful flowers, where I can walk undisturbed,  
Give me for marriage a sweet-breathed woman of whom I should never tire,  
Give me solitude, give me nature, give me again, O Nature, your primal sanctities! . . . .  
Keep your woods, O Nature, and the quiet places by the woods!  
Keep your fields of clover and timothy, and your corn-fields and orchards!  
Give me faces and streets, give me shores and wharves heavy-fringed with black ships!  
Oh, speak for me! Oh, an intense life full to repletion and varied!"

The poets whose appreciation of the forest I have thus far endeavored to describe saw the beauties of nature only with the natural eye. Like a photographer's negative, they were able to reproduce with only a moderate degree of faithfulness the original creatures, with whose loveliness their æsthetic sense was charmed. There is another class of poets, to whom nature not only appeals through their appreciation of the beautiful, but to whom she becomes, as it were, a very deity, at whose feet they humbly and reverently bow, seeking help, comfort and counsel. To such souls she reveals her deepest mysteries, and ordains them her prophets to interpret to their fellow-kind the great moral and spiritual lessons which she in various ways makes manifest. To this class belong our two greatest American poets, Bryant and Emerson.

Bryant, more than any other poet of America, deserves to be called the poet of the forests; for it was in the depths of its solitude that the fountain of his inspiration, pure, sparkling and exhaustless, gushed forth,—a fountain of Bandusian splendor



from whose sacred presence he might always return, like a saint from the altar, "calm in mind, all passion spent."

"When the ills of life  
Do chafe my spirit, when my unsteady pulse  
Beats with strange flutterings, I wander forth  
And seek the woods. . . .  
"And the soft caress  
Of the fresh sylvan air, make me forget  
The thoughts that broke my peace, and I begin  
To gather simples by the fountain's brink,  
And lose myself in day-dreams."

Little marvel then that he would inscribe over the entrance of his favorite grove:

"Stranger, if thou hast learned a truth which needs  
No school of long experience, that the world  
Is full of guilt and misery, and hast seen  
Enough of all its sorrows, crimes, and cares,  
To tire thee of it, enter this wild wood  
And view the haunts of Nature. The calm shade  
Shall bring a kindred calm, and the sweet breeze  
That makes the leaves dance, shall waft a balm  
To thy sick heart. Thou wilt find nothing here  
Of all that pained thee in the haunts of men,  
And made thee loath thy life."

Bryant never paints a blurred picture when he essays to describe the glories of the woods. He uses the brush like a master artist. What lively sketches of the forests the following are:

"When April winds  
Grew soft, the maple burst into a flush of scarlet flowers.  
The tulip tree, high up,  
Opened, in air of June, her multitude  
Of golden chalices to humming birds  
And silken-winged insects of the sky."

"The new-leaved butternut  
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze  
Gave a balsamic fragrance."

Unlike Bryant, Emerson does not have much to say by way of description, but he is, if possible, more filled with the *spirit* of the forest. The pine is the tree to which he pays his most devoted homage. It is, he says, constantly "waving through his thoughts." Read his "Wood Notes":—

"Who liveth by the rugged pine,  
Foundeth an heroic line;  
Who liveth in the palace hall,

Waneth fast and spendeth all."  
Who leaves the pine-tree, leaves his friend,  
Unnerves his strength, invites his end.

Emerson's ideal man lives in the forest:—

"Whoso walketh in solitude,  
And inhabiteth the wood,  
Choosing light, wave, rock, and bird,  
Before the money-loving herd,  
Into that forester shall pass,  
From these companions, power and grace.  
Clean shall he be, without, within,  
From the old adhering sin.  
Love shall he, but not adulate  
The all-fair, the all-embracing Fate;  
All ill dissolving in the light  
Of his triumphant, piercing sight.  
Not vain, sour, nor frivolous;  
Not mad, athirst, nor garrulous;  
Grave, chaste, contented, though retired,  
And of all other men desired."

John Burroughs says of Emerson: "He stands among other poets like a pine tree amid a forest of oak and maple. He seems to belong to another race, and to other climes and conditions. He is great in one direction—up; no dancing leaves, but rapt needles; never abandonment, never a tossing and careening, never an avalanche of emotion; the same in sun and snow, scattering his cones, and with night and obscurity amid his branches. . . . He sees the world only in the ethical, but he sees it through the æsthetic faculty. Hence his page has the double charm of the beautiful and the good."

With such glorious characters as Bryant and Emerson before us, both of whom drew their chiefest inspiration from the contemplation of the woods, shall we believe Bayard Taylor, when he says,

"Our forests have no voices?"

Or Lowell, when he declares that

"In the broad  
Of our New World subduers, there lingers yet  
Hereditary feud with trees, they being,  
They and the red man most, our fathers' foes?"

We never thoroughly know a man until we hear him laugh.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF CAPE COD.

THERE are many spots along our coast which can boast of no great antiquity and of but little historical interest, but which, nevertheless, by their curious traditions and quaint customs exercise a peculiar fascination over the visitors. Cape Cod is one of these, and, although so near the centres of New England life, has been singularly free from the encroachments of modern ideas and manners; and has maintained, until it has fallen prey to summer tourists, an almost complete seclusion from the rest of the world.

On passing from the mainland onto the peninsula one notices a decided, although gradual, transformation in the character of his surroundings. The trim stone walls which are seen everywhere in Central Massachusetts and Connecticut are replaced by ragged moss-grown fences. The snug farm houses whose appearance call up suggestions of colonial days, here give place to weather-beaten frame structures, no less ancient than those of the mainland, but certainly less attractive.

The roads, losing their sandpapered look, become rough and heavy in places, and wind through the forests of liliputian oaks and pines, where a tree as high as a two-storied house becomes a giant. The ground for long stretches is completely covered with underbrush and seems void of any traces of cultivation or improvement. Even the railway—for the plural number cannot be used in speaking of it—becomes eccentric in its service, and a large part of the traveler's time is consumed in waiting.

But these are the least attractive features of the Cape, and are most noticeable in the interior. On reaching the coast the region assumes a more agreeable aspect. In the scores of villages which are strung along the entire shore line, one may catch glimpses of the real life and of the real inhabitants of Cape Cod. Only glimpses, how-

ever, for to penetrate deeper than the surface is almost impossible for an alien. Their ideas and habits are of a different time, and a complete understanding of their characters would be as difficult to us as a knowledge of our natures would be to them. The towns are often hard to reach; for they were built long before railways were even dreamed of, and are scattered along the shore in such a rambling and zigzag fashion that it would be impossible to lay out any route sufficiently crooked to take them all in. This, together with the contour of the Cape, which is in itself irregular, causes the road to pursue, in its endeavors to reach as many places as possible, a most eccentric course, darting from one side of the Cape to the other at unexpected times and places. Despite all this, however, many towns are accessible only by wagon or stage rides varying in length from three to ten miles; and these are often the most enjoyable part of the entire trip. The towns, as a rule, stretch along a single main road, from which branch off short side streets rarely exceeding two hundred yards in length, and then dwindling into straggling country lanes. The houses are built near the road, and are placed ridiculously close together, considering the amount of room at the disposal of the builders.

The water supply is derived from wells, almost every house being provided with one; for in the porous, sandy soil of the region water may be obtained anywhere at a few yards depth. The houses, of the older class at least, are built of wood, are two stories in height and are usually shingled, not only on the roof, but on the sides. The front door, which is in most cases but rarely used, opens into a little hallway in the middle of the house, whence the stairs ascend to the second floor. On one side of this is the parlor, or best room, which, however, is deemed far too sacred for general use, and is reserved for extraor-

dinary occasions. The mahogany furniture is upholstered in black, shiny hair-cloth, and pictures of ships, and quaint mahogany framed mirrors adorn the wall, while sometimes an old fashioned square piano occupies one corner. The floors here, as well as throughout the rest of the house are covered with huge-figured carpets. In spite of their simplicity there is a peculiar charm about the prim old rooms with their carefully placed ornaments, and geometrical arrangements of chairs and tables.

The people, however, are the most remarkable, and interesting feature of the Cape. As a rule they are thrifty and intelligent. In common with all New Englanders they display a remarkable ability to maintain a high moral and intellectual standard, while devoting all their energies to eking a subsistence from the scant resources of the region. It is a land of primitive customs and traditions; perhaps nowhere on this side of the Atlantic is there so close and so general an adherence to the ideas and manners of the past as in some of the sleepy old towns on the northern shore. It is essentially a land of women and old men, a region where a native between the ages of fifteen and fifty is a rarity; for the young men, who formerly were wont to be absent on sea voyages during the greater part of the year, have forsaken the life of the mariner and gone to central Massachusetts or perhaps even farther west, to seek more lucrative, if less romantic, employment in the mills and factories of the large towns; returning if able to do so, to spend parts of the year on the Cape. There is a lack of ambition, and of the spirit of rivalry and emulation, except in trivial things among these people which shows more clearly than anything else the surroundings and manner of life to which they and their ancestors have been accustomed. There is no dearth of energy or of industry, but there is none of the progressive and

aggressive spirit which animates the inhabitants of newer places. Indeed, there could be none of this spirit, for there is no room for its manifestation. The Cape is a region whose possibilities and resources, always limited in a commercial or agricultural sense, have now become nearly exhausted. A region which has already attained the climax of its prosperity, and which has started on the downward path of old age, while localities more favored by nature are just attaining maturity. But it is a peaceful and tranquil old age, without decay or moral deterioration, whose calm repose contrasts pleasantly with the bustle and fever of our modern life.

#### GERMANTOWN ALUMNI MEET.

WE regret that owing to the lateness of the hour, it is impossible to give more than a mere outline of the proceedings of the meeting of Haverford Alumni in Germantown, Wednesday, February 6. According to the wish of President Sharpless, a special invitation was issued to Haverfordians residing in Germantown to meet on the above date at the house of Howard Comfort, '70. There are over sixty former Haverford students who live in or near Germantown. When the meeting was called to order, William M. Longstreth, '72, was chosen chairman for the evening, and C. F. Bride, '80, acted as secretary.

President Sharpless and Drs. Gummere and Lewis of the Faculty, spoke forcibly at some length, of the competition which exists to-day among American colleges; of Haverford's pre-eminent claims on the grounds of healthfulness, morality, scholarly faculty, high social standard. The work of local clubs of Princeton and U. of P. Alumni was taken up and considered. "Haverford must do something *best*" was the keynote of Dr. Gummere's remarks, and in this method of excellence was to be her

salvation. Dr. Lewis interested his hearers by assigning some causes for coldness which exists among certain groups of Haverford Alumni and said that the Alumni must be bound more closely socially. An informal discussion followed in which almost all those present were glad to join. Questions were asked, suggestions and propositions made for presenting in an aggressive and legitimate manner the claims of Haverford on this community. President Sharpless stated that measures were being taken in New England to found a Haverford Club, and that merely the success of such a club in Germantown was needed to guarantee the starting of others in cities near by, where Haverford's sons are numerous and influential.

Finally the business was brought to a point by Philip C. Garrett, '51, who proposed that "Haverford Alumni in Germantown resolve themselves into a permanent Haverford Club and that the Germantown students at the college be considered members of this club." This was carried unanimously as was also a motion to have the proceedings printed and a committee of five appointed to effect permanent organization and call another meeting.

Those present were P. C. Garrett, '51; James Whittall, '52; Francis Stokes, '52; Howard Comfort, '70; William M. Longstreth, '72; Reuben Haines, '71; William H. Haines, '71; James C. Comfort, '73; John B. Jones, '74; William P. Houston, '72; Edward M. Wister, '73; George M. Warner, '74; William Bangs, '74; Francis Henderson, '79; C. F. Bride, '80; Davis H. Forsythe, '81; F. H. Strawbridge, '87; W. D. Lewis, '88. An interesting note was read from Dr. Charles Wood, '70, who was unable to be present. After the business was dispensed with, an opportunity was offered to discuss over the cups, yet more informally, the plans for the future, in which all seemed deeply interested.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'64 Edward H. Coates was re-elected on February 5 to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

'67 Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, was recently called upon by the U. S. Government to testify in regard to the value of the site proposed for the new Philadelphia mint. His testimony was so clear and remained so unshaken under a long cross-examination that the District Attorney publicly said, "I am sure your services will prove invaluable to the Government."

'72 Dr. F. B. Gummere is this winter delivering a series of talks on Chaucer's Tales before the fortnightly meetings of the Evening Hour Club of Germantown.

'81 John C. Winston & Company have published for Christmas "Quaker Poems," in which are to be found several poems by old Haverford students, as follows: "The Quaker Meeting House," by Dr. Henry Hartshorne; "The Fox Oaks," by Samuel B. Parsons; "A Friend at Communion," Charles E. Pratt; "The Quaker Preacher," Dr. Richard H. Thomas; "The Dawn of Quakerism," "John Bright" and "Haverford College," by Dr. Francis B. Gummere. The collection contains many interesting poems about Friends, written by those of other religious denominations, and the volume is profusely illustrated with sketches by Walter F. Price, '81, a new one of Founders' Hall being among the number.

'83 A. M. Henry N. Hoxie has contributed to the *Friends' Review* a series of articles on the present state of education among Friends, in which he speaks much of the purposes which Haverford has in view to-day.

'87 Edward Buchanan Cassatt, was married to Miss Emily Louise Phillips on December 28, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. O. W. Whitaker.



Ex-'87 Horace Young Evans, Jr., was married to Miss Sue McAbee on November 16, at Redlands, California.

'88 Richard M. Janney, died of pneumonia at his home in Baltimore, on January 7, after a very short illness.

'90 William Percy Simpson was married to Miss Jessie Gillespie Seaver, in Philadelphia, on January 10.

'93 Gifford K. Wright has resigned his position on the staff of the *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph* and intends taking up the study of law in Lockhaven, Pa. In his preliminary examination for the law-school, he led a class of one hundred and fifty students.

'93 A. V. Morton is engaged in business in the Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia.

'93 E. M. Wescott is studying law in an office in the town of Shawano, Wis.

'93 W. W. Haviland offers an elective course in astronomy at Guilford College for the second half-year.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

President Sharpless announced in collection recently two important changes which will be made next year:—

First. Woodside Cottage will be abandoned as a boarding place for students, who will occupy the third-story of Founder's Hall. The object is to allow all students to take their meals in one dining room.

Second. Fellows from Haverford and other colleges will be charged regular tuition rates, i. e., \$100 a year, as the Fellowships have been diminished.

The library is now open from 6.45 until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Clifton A. Towle, '97, was taken ill on January 12, and Dr. George S. Gerhard,

who was called in, had him removed to the Hospital at Bryn Mawr, where he could be better cared for than at college. He has been very ill with typhoid fever, but is, we hope, now on the road to recovery.

The mid-year examinations began on Thursday, January 25, and lasted until Thursday afternoon, February 1. College did not begin again until Monday, February 5.

The Banjo Club has been playing in the gymnasium of evenings lately in order to furnish music for the Wand and Dumb Bell Drills.

A meeting in the interest of cricket was held after collection on Thursday, January 18. The subject for discussion was whether there should be special gymnasium work for the cricket team. President Sharpless, Mr. Babbitt, Mr. Woodcock, Lippincott, '95, and Lester, '96, were the speakers. It was decided that there should be some regular work and Mr. Babbitt offered to direct it.

In the contests in jumping, open to all classes, held on Friday afternoon January 19, Allen C. Thomas, '95, won the standing high jump. Height, 4 feet 5½ inches. Second, J. H. Scattergood, '96. In the spring board jump Scattergood, '96, was first; height, 6 feet 7½ inches. E. B. Hay, '95, second; G. A. Beyerle, '94, third.

George B. Dean, '95, left college before Christmas with a severe cold which developed into the "Grip," was confined to his bed the entire vacation and was unable to return to college until Saturday, January 20.

Thomas Y. Field, '96, and L. S. Gardner, '95, have left college.

Several members of the Banjo Club spent a most enjoyable evening at the residence of McAfee, '97, at Ardmore, on Friday evening, January 26.

The Loganian Society has entered upon its winter session. By considerable effort the membership has been increased from nineteen to about fifty, while a successful meeting on January 12 has made the prospects for a good year very bright. The debate of this first night, on the advisability of dispensing with a foot-ball trainer (at Haverford) was very animated, while the attendance was encouraging. The meeting on the 26th was prevented by examinations.

The Glee Club has been reduced to a double quartette, and is practicing diligently. It gives promise of rendering very enjoyable music in the near future.

The members and attenders of Twelfth street and Haverford meetings were invited to meet at the Twelfth Street Meeting House on Tuesday, January 23, at 8 o'clock, at which time two papers were read: "The Spirit of Quakerism," by Amelia Gummere, and "Dr. Fothergill and the Founding of Ackworth School," by President Isaac Sharpless.

There was a large attendance at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Wednesday evening, January 17, when the subject of "Cheating in Examinations" was discussed, prior to the Mid-Year examinations. There was the strongest college sentiment against any such action by the students, and the meeting was an exceedingly profitable one.

Some of the members of Dr. Johnson's Political Science Class attended the Municipal League Convention held at Association Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday, January 25 and 26.

The early posting of the time and place of mid-year examinations was greatly appreciated by all, especially by those who have in former years been kept in ignorance of the fact until a day or two before the first examination. Great satisfaction was also manifested by the students in the change of holding all examinations in Chase Hall.

#### EVERETT ATHENÆUM LECTURES.

ON Tuesday evening, January 9, J. Churton Collins, of Balliol College, Oxford, lectured in Alumni Hall, on "Sophocles and Shakespeare."

Men have always owed much of God's teaching, Mr. Collins said, to the great poets, and the day will come when men see that as ethical truth is the test of theological, so poetical is the test of both. He then went on to indicate the points of resemblance between the ethical theories of these poets, "two of the subtlest and profoundest of life's critics." Sophocles makes his plots rest on divine bases; not so Shakespeare, in whose plays the theological is conspicuous by its absence, so little reference do his characters make to the other world, while even in didactic and meditative passages, the theological is either subordinate or entirely absent. Nevertheless a thorough examination of Shakespeare's plays would show us an awful reverence for religion, and the terribleness of God's power.

Shakespeare's theology resolves itself into recognition of universal law, inexorable, controlling all the world, and maintained in morality and politics by subordination of the individual to the state, and the state to a higher law.

Sophocles believed that a sublime and rational theology is formulated—an appeal to imaginative reason. He preserved the deepest respect for it, ignoring all that is not founded on universal truth and rational probability. In Shakespeare retribution is rarely tempered with mercy, but in Sophocles it is otherwise.

However, Sophocles and Shakespeare appear to draw the same conclusion. They illustrate a principle analogous to the physical world. Justice of heaven resembles justice of man. He suffers who sins. But there is no law more legibly written than that, though error and crime are particular,

retribution shall be general. The innocent have to suffer with the guilty.

The chief distinctions between Sophocles and Shakespeare are as follows: Shakespeare contemplates man in relation to self and society, not to the unseen. Sophocles contemplates man only in relation to the unseen. Sophocles subordinates ethics to theology, while Shakespeare subordinates theology to ethics. Shakespeare deals with life. He is a dramatic poet, a teacher indirectly, while Sophocles is directly a religious poet, showing how delusive are the senses. Sophocles is divine of all poets. We see in him balanced power, luminous, transcendental, steady, clear, discerning, real, and true through all. Most of these qualities he shares with Shakespeare, but transcendentalism is his own, transcendentalism linked with holiness, purity and piety.

On Friday evening, January 19, James Wood, M. A., delivered a very entertaining lecture on the "Parliament of Religions," in Alumni Hall.

Mr. Wood said that the objects in holding this parliament were to bring together, for the first time in the earth's history, the representatives of all historic religions; to have the distinguishing doctrines of the different religions set forth; to see how much they had in common, and in this way to draw the people of the earth more nearly together. The Parliament met the last week in August and continued for seven weeks. The subjects to be discussed were the religions of the world, and representative men were chosen for the purpose. There were to be simply expositions of views, no contentions. No one should try to lessen the claims of any religion.

The platform on the opening day presented a unique scene, with representatives from antagonistic churches side by side, the Greek church and the Roman, and priests of the churches of Asia, of China, Japan and India, all in their robes of office.

The ceremonies opened with a hymn, followed by the Lord's Prayer, a prayer in which all could unite, and this was the only prayer offered during the whole seven weeks. Regular programs for the different days were arranged so that the work was systematic, not random. The papers were all 'by profoundly able men, and especially was there evidence of thorough study and refinement and culture in that of the Indian priest.

We must look, in considering the result of this parliament, most of all to Christianity itself. Christianity derived the greatest benefit from it all. Representatives, coming reluctantly to a strange land, found themselves received not with bigotry, but with courtesy. They found Christianity so strong as to have nothing to fear from comparison with other religions. Christianity, too, learned a great lesson, a greater one than it has learned in whole centuries. It saw the mistakes it had made in missionary efforts. Christianity before had only come in contact with common people. Never before had it heard the views of those of the upper classes and their opinions as to our missionary work. Missionaries must go to the people and become parts of the people.

The effects of such a parliament cannot be judged now. It is too early. They will extend over centuries of time, but the effort surely was favored by God, and his blessing will abide.

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#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

IN glancing over the editorial columns of our exchanges each month, one cannot fail to notice a marked similarity in the topics chosen for discussion. Nor does the coincidence end here, for the same subjects recur at regular intervals, and yearly go the rounds of the various college papers. In January we always see the same Christmas greetings, and meet with the same grave

but kindly paternal hints concerning the fitness of these wintry months for hard and earnest study, and the same warnings of approaching examinations.

Like the HAVERFORDIAN, many papers are worrying intensely over the decay of the literary societies; editorial brains are everywhere wrestling with the problems that confront them, and endeavoring to hit upon a scheme which will revive the lagging interest in the societies without transgressing the bounds of their real sphere of usefulness. Of all the solutions to the difficulty which have been offered, the plan adopted by the Everett Athenæum seems among the most practical and least objectionable. By instituting a course of good lectures, the society not only fulfills its mission within the college, but extends it to those outside. And this temporary departure from past customs, while we hope to see it become of annual recurrence, need not in any way interfere with the Everett's original character and purposes. As for the Loganian, we think that its success depends largely on the selection of subjects, such as that considered in the first meeting, which will keep up a real interest among the members. The only question is concerning the frequency of discussions.

The holidays and examinations have already prevented several debates, so that with meetings only every other week till the spring recess, little can be done. It seems probable that, with no other society in the field, a weekly debate could be arranged to advantage and perhaps the meetings might be continued even after the recess, though that is a doubtful question. At any rate let the society commence next year good and early, and then, with increased membership and renewed enthusiasm, we may look for useful work.

We would remind the readers of the HAVERFORDIAN that our exchanges as they are received each month, are placed on the

table at the north end of the library, where students may always have access to them. Many of them are carefully written and well worth reading, and aside from the fact that it is always interesting to look over the publications of other colleges, there are many ideas and suggestions contained in them by which we might profit, but which the best exchange department in the world could not convey to its readers as well as the originals.

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When the Alumni offered a cricket cup to be contested for by the schools of the Inter-Academic Association, it was doubtless with the intention of advancing Haverford's cause by creating a more lively interest in her principal game among the class of the schools from which the college derives, or should derive, its main support. As will be seen in another column, the committee in charge of the mid-winter meeting have taken a similar step in sending invitations to the event to members of the teams of several prominent preparatory schools. Although these measures may not bring forth immediate results, a policy of this nature, if consistently carried out, cannot fail to be productive of good. Haverford needs men of the class toward whom these efforts are aimed, and needs them badly, not only for her teams, but in other ways; for a system of missionary work carried out in schools of the better class will attract not only athletes, but students.

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We have received from the Baker and Taylor Company a little volume entitled "Within College Walls," by President Thwing, of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University. It states simply and sensibly the relations which exist between the college and the student, and defends the college man from many of the attacks which have been made upon him. It defines the attitude of the college from religious and social stand-points, and contains useful lessons for all of us. It will be placed in the college library.



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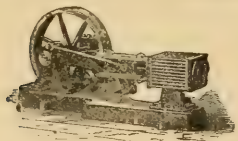
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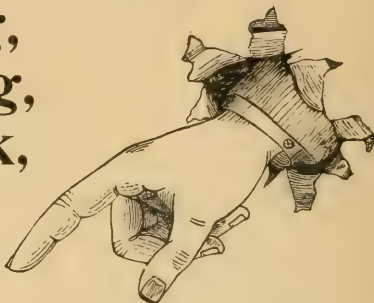
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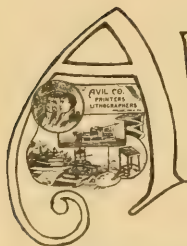
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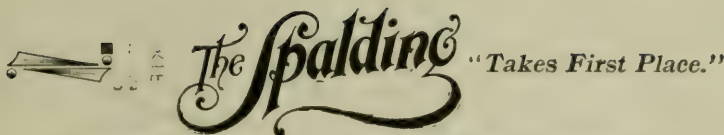
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# The Haverfordian.

VOL. XV.

HAVERFORD, PA., MARCH, 1894.

No. 9.

## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

THE late successful athletic contest had no doubt suggestions for many who were there, as it was intended it should. By holding the meeting in the gymnasium itself, the faults and discomforts of the latter were brought home to many who, perhaps, had never considered the matter before. To those who use it daily there was no need of any object lesson, for its disadvantages are apparent. Its low roof prevents proper light and ventilation, while unsightly furnaces with their long reaching pipes, fill the air with dust and obstruct floor and ceiling. Thus it happens that the place which of all in the college ought to be most airy and cheerful is the most gloomy and ill-venti-

lated. The long, narrow room is, moreover, filled with numerous posts and other obstructions, so that running is impossible, while dumb-bell drills, and other exercises requiring open space, are carried on with difficulty. And in addition, in spite of the recent purchase of a great deal of new and valuable apparatus, there are still many important machines which are either worn or out of date. Finally, we may add that the gymnasium lacks all conveniences for bathing and dressing, so that foot-ball and other athletic teams, having no suitable place, must needs make use of Barclay Hall. We might dwell on its advantages, which it has, in common with other gymnasiums, but we think its faults are great enough to make it, as Dr. Anderson said at the meeting, unworthy of the college.

It may be said that these are things that have been equally bad for many years, but yet we may answer that never before has the need been so evident. In former years gymnasium work has been regarded as a task imposed on lower classmen, from which Junior and Senior were only too happy to escape, but now, however, with our new and energetic director, all this is changed, and every afternoon and evening is occupied with some sort of athletic work in which upper classmen, who formerly stood aloof, take a prominent part. Now that the present gymnasium is used to its utmost capacity, we with good right ought to be able to hope for larger and more suitable quarters.

The lack of gymnasium facilities was not the only thing that struck us on that occa-

sion with new force; when we saw Alumni Hall cleared of its seats and joined with the library, we more than ever appreciated what an advantage it would be if this arrangement could be permanent. Then the overburdened galleries and the crowded alcoves could be relieved, more systematic management of books could be practiced, and abundant room given for reference books, periodical files and reading tables. In '86 the HAVERFORDIAN spoke with pride of our 15,000 volumes, and even then complained of lack of room, but now, less than a decade from that time, we have double the number of books, so that what was then a somewhat fanciful want has become almost a necessity.

Though, in agreement with a former report of the managers, we might add a laboratory building to the list of necessary things, we yet believe that a new gymnasium and a new hall, to set the present one free for library use, are the buildings we most require. We can hardly hope for two such additions at once, and must perhaps fall back on the old expedient of a combination. There is no reason why a gymnasium could not be built here as elsewhere, that would on important occasions serve us as a hall. It is to be hoped that some plan or other will be adopted soon which may secure for us better accommodation, both in library and gymnasium.

WE wish to remind Haverfordians of the fact, that the spring sports are now to be prepared for. The mid-winter meeting was a grand success, and the material that exhibited itself there should at once be put into training for the track. The month of March ought to be spent in good, hard training for the events, and we wish to impress all with the necessity of this training. Our sports, heretofore, have been unsuccessful, because the

men neglected to keep in good physical condition and to practice the hurdles, the jumps, and the starting. Every man who has any athletic tendency whatever should at least enter, for oftentimes a good hurdler or sprinter is developed out of the supposed poor material. We would especially advise, and believe that we voice the sentiments of those interested in Haverford athletics, all cricket and foot-ball men to enter, in order that they may acquire agility, endurance, and nerve, characteristics which field and track sports tend to develop if they are accompanied with the proper and necessary training. These sports should come off immediately after the spring vacation, so that they will not interfere with cricket. We are heartily in favor of them, and urgently request that every one should not only feel it his duty but his privilege to make them a success.

---

THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes to call the attention of the college to the notice of the competition for new editors, which has been placed on the bulletin board. The conditions of the competition are similar to those of former years. We shall not repeat them in detail here.

Of the three kinds of work required, great importance will be attached to the editorials and the college notes. The evidence of clear reasoning, and a concise and straightforward style in the former, and of good selection of notes, with a plain and direct form of statement in the latter, will have great weight with the judges. A man may be able to write an essay showing evidence of careful study and wide reading, but such a man may find it very difficult to write the other kind of matter which a college paper requires. The essay has its importance in the competition, but the style as shown in the other work will probably come first,

While a certain amount of literary work is always expected from the board itself, the HAVERFORDIAN looks to the college, or ought to be able to look to the college, for very frequent literary contributions throughout the year. The offer of prizes and the readiness always shown to print any worthy matter coming from the students show our desire to encourage such efforts.

The HAVERFORDIAN needs men who are thoroughly alive to college interests and are able to write with ease, with clearness and with care.

We hope that there will be a large number to compete for places. There is certainly much benefit to be derived from work on a college paper if opportunities are improved, and there are few of those who have been members of the HAVERFORDIAN Board who are sorry for the time they have given to it.

Everybody who has any writing powers, or thinks he has any, should compete. There will be no preference given to classes in judging the papers, for all are to be handed in under assumed names. Indeed, since '95 is so well represented we hope that the three vacancies will be filled from the lower classes. It is really necessary to have lower classmen on the board, for those who in a year's time are to have the chief management need some training to fit them for assuming it. The lower classes should therefore take the matter in hand and see that they are well represented; that they send competitors who will do their best, and who will make a creditable effort.

The competition will close on April 1, and the judges, who will be appointed, one by each class from its members, will render their report within a week or ten days from that date, so that the new board will be organized in time to bring out the May number.

#### THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE college gymnasium presented a novel and pleasing aspect on the evening of Thursday, February 22, the occasion of the Mid-Winter Exhibition. The tiers of seats arranged along one side, the new apparatus recently added on the other, and the scarlet and black everywhere, had transformed it almost out of the recognition of the many alumni who were present. Friends of the college could be noticed gathering as the afternoon progressed, and by eight o'clock, the hour advertised for the exhibition to begin, a company of three hundred were seated in the gymnasium. At 8.10, after the Banjo Club had opened with music, the competition began with the dumb-bell drill, which was closely followed by work on the horse. After the class work, which was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, Brook gave an excellent exhibition on the side-horse, and went through some pretty team work with Quimby. Harvey also showed some good feats of strength.

In the horizontal bar jump, which followed, the enthusiasm of the audience was well sustained by an exciting contest, which resulted in the breaking of the college record by two inches, Coca and Scattergood both clearing 8 ft. 2 in.

The Ward Series, to which the Banjo Club furnished appropriate music, preceded the exhibition on the parallel bars, in which the work of Professor Babbit and Jacobs was up to a high standard. The final pyramid was especially worthy of mention.

Too much credit can hardly be given to the excellent exhibition on the horizontal bar which followed; an exhibition furnished through the kindness of Hanson, Stadelman and Sayer, of the Haverford College Grammar School. The work of each of the three contributors, without exception, was neat and well finished.

The program of the evening was full and long, and although throughout there was little delay, some of the contests were necessarily somewhat hurried. In the spring-board contest, this necessary haste, together with the fact that the spring-board used was none of the best, may account for the somewhat disappointing exhibition. No doubt if the men had been given time to warm to their work, they would not have fallen so far below the standard they are capable of.

The best of the class exhibitions was undoubtedly the club swinging. The time and music both were good, and the swinging, especially that of Conard, who was unfortunate in dropping his club, was much admired.

The entire exhibition on the horizontal bar, in which Dr. Anderson assisted, was worthy of great praise. The work of Jacobs, following as it did Dr. Anderson's display, the best bar work ever seen at Haverford, was especially commendable. Hartley raised the college record for the "pull-up" to twenty-six.

The tumbling exhibition proved to be one of the strong points of the evening. Dr. Anderson again contributed some marvelous acrobatic feats, and Conklin and Scattergood were loudly applauded for their tumbling.

At the close of an exhibition of pyramids, President Sharpless expressed his gratification at the success of the evening, thanked Mrs. Gummere and Professor Babbit for the time and labor they had expended in preparation, and, in behalf of the committee, invited the company to a reception in Alumni Hall.

After refreshments had been served, Professor Babbit introduced Dr. Anderson, who said that the exhibition in which he had just assisted was the best first exhibition he had ever witnessed. He mentioned the club swinging and tumbling as espe-

cially praiseworthy, and said that the former excelled the club swinging of Yale. He referred to our need of a new gymnasium—a need apparent indeed to every one present during the contest—and then proceeded to review the exhibition in detail.

Dr. Anderson laid great stress on the approach and exit, as especially important to every performance, and on the general style, amount of strength required, and danger involved. A performer who dropped from a piece of apparatus with work unfinished, or dropped any piece of apparatus, he regarded as practically out of the contest.

Dr. Anderson then read the results, which on the basis of five points for first place and two for second, were as follows:

	'94	'95	'96	'97
Dumb Bells.				
1. Leeds . . . . .		5		
2. Hay . . . . .		2		
Horse.				
1. Brook . . . . .			5	
2. Quimby . . . . .	2			
Horizontal Bar Jump.				
1. Scattergood . . . . .			7	
2. Coca . . . . .				
Wand Drill.				
1. Collins . . . . .				5
2. Leeds . . . . .		2		
Parallel Bars.				
1. Jacobs . . . . .				5
2. Haines . . . . .			2	
Spring Board Jump.				
1. Hay . . . . .		5		
2. Scattergood . . . . .			2	
Club Swinging.				
1. Leeds . . . . .		5		
2. Collins . . . . .				2
Horizontal Bar.				
1. Jacobs . . . . .				5
2. Collins . . . . .				2
Tumbling.				
1. Jacobs . . . . .				5
2. Conklin . . . . .		2		
	2	21	16	24
When one point was counted for third place, the class scores were:	5	22	17	28

The arrangements for the evening proved to be perfect, and the seating accommodation good; tasteful programs of all events had been prepared, and the events themselves passed off with none of that delay which is so vexatious at most athletic exhibitions.



With regard to the banner, which thus went to '97, the sincere thanks of the college are especially due to Mrs. Gummere for the large amount of careful work spent upon it, and for her many labors in other directions, which helped so materially to make the exhibition the success it was. That there was a banner offered in the first place, we have to thank the single gentlemen of the faculty, and the success of the exhibition as a whole is due almost entirely to Professor Babbit.

The unanimous opinion of outsiders was that the contest was both a success in itself, and was especially significant in the new athletic spirit which it manifested.

We hope that the Mid-Winter Exhibition may become, as the program claimed it to be, an annual institution, and that the exhibition of '95 may be a still greater success than that of '94.

#### THE CRICKET OUTLOOK.

The writer has been asked by his good friend, the editor-in-chief, to cast the horoscope for the coming cricket season. This the writer will undertake, but, let it be understood, in the capacity of an old fogey who has watched several teams come in and go out from Haverford, and may, therefore, presume to the possession of a little responsible judgment; not at all are the prophecies warranted to "come true,"—that lies with the honorable members of that august tribunal known as the ground committee, before whose sessions the relative merits of would-be cricketers are discussed and wrangled over to a fearful degree.

My kind-hearted and long-suffering instructor—the presiding genius of the cricket shed—tells me, with his wonted freedom, that the youngsters are about as unpromising a lot as usual. But he does not mean it; I am sure he does not, for he is soon drawn out to speak of their merits,

and then, too, Mr. Woodcock has been turning out winning teams from these or similar unpromising youngsters so long that his seemingly unkind criticism needs no rebuke or refutation here.

Let us look first, however, at the old men, because they deserve our first notice in order of precedence. The question has been often asked already since 1894 was ushered in, "How do you think the cricket team will make out this year?" Before answering this very doubtful question, let us consider whom we have lost. Five good men have left college since our last game with the University of Pennsylvania. Of these, to be sure, the greatest losses will be the bowling of Roberts, '93, always steady, and that of Yarnall, '92, who often accomplished wonders in spurts. (Who will forget his graceful disposition of the Germantown great ones in 1892?) Then, most of all, we shall miss Rhoads, '93, who was the most considerate captain, shall we say, that Haverford ever had, and a careful, consistent getter of runs at the end of last season, when he was at his best.

In the election of Samuel W. Morris, '94, the best man in college for the position is placed in charge of Haverford's interests for the coming season. It is pretty well known that Morris played for St. Paul's School before coming to college, and has played on the first eleven for two years, last season playing also in the Merion ranks. A hard worker himself on the field, he must contrive to infuse his men with zeal, and in doing so will remedy his only fault, to which, as captain, I can see him liable.

Of the other men who, having played before on the first eleven, have a chance to do so again this season, we find Stokes, Green, Comfort from the Senior Class; A. P. Morris and Lippincott from the Junior Class, and Lester and Adams from the Sophomores. These names, of course, are

valuable as a foundation on which to build, but several of them will be displaced by sufficiently promising material which is still in the bud. Many readers are familiar with the records of those players, and what they have in their power to accomplish. I should say that the team of '94 will be relatively as good as that of '93, if a batsman can be found from the new material who will take the place of Rhoads, '93. I do not think that the team will win as many matches over the clubs this year. It is too much to hope for such phenomenal success again, but may we not hope for victory in the Intercollegiate Association?

We can afford to let Harvard be a little stronger, as she probably is, and looking at Pennsylvania we take it that Burr, Martin and Bissell are no longer among the enemy. But we may be mistaken in this,—we have been before. It seems to be decreed that Haverford with her hundred shall be compelled to play Pennsylvania with her thousands, drawn from all the deepest and most remote ramifications conceivable. May Haverford never be over-confident while R. D. Brown and J. N. Henry continue to be University "students!"

Meanwhile the second eleven, though it has elected no captain, is not to be left out of consideration. Good reports come of Ristine, '94, Hay, '95, H. E. Thomas, '95, Webster, '95, Hilles, '95, Scattergood, '96, Alsop, '96, Deuell, '96, Howson, '97, and several others too numerous to mention. The second eleven last year was hardly a success, but we shall expect a better report from it this year with a couple of the faculty to help it.

Now a word to those who are discouraged with their own work in the shed, to say nothing of the opprobrious epithets applied to them from the other end of that edifice. Such should bear in mind that it takes two seasons to make most cricketers, and usually more than two. I can think

of but two members of the first eleven now in college, who have not served an apprenticeship in the lower ranks of greater or shorter duration. So there is hope for everyone, and may the cricket enthusiasm which has hold of us now not desert us in the time of need is the wish of

AN OLD FOGY.

#### A FORGOTTEN POET.

IN contemplating the grandeur of those mighty minds which shine upon our world as the sun among the stars, the results of whose labors are placed by history and the judgment of daily increasing wisdom and taste far above competition, we are apt to lose sight of the friction and strife that gave those minds development. We say of the poet that he is born and not made; and many of us fail to see the connection between the things and the facts of material existence, and the beautiful order of law which philosophy creates. Men of to-day are no longer astonished when we assert that the masterpieces of our mighty men of letters are not their own original conceptions. Bunyan's immortal work is but an adaptation of the dreamings of an ancient monk. Shakespeare invented no plots of his own. Even Milton, we may reasonably suppose, drew the conception for that most sublime of poems from a humbler man. To sketch briefly the life and work of the forgotten poet, this man who forty years before "Paradise Lost" appeared, had treated the same theme in verse, is the purpose of this paper.

Our author, Thomas Peyton, first saw the light, in the little village of Royston. He was the descendant of an ancient and honorable family, and born in that rank of life which, of all others, is best calculated to produce men, a blessing to their generation. He seems to have been remarkable for the sweetness of his disposition and his kind,

unselfish nature. Until he went to college, his studies were carried on in the schools of Royston, under the supervision of his father, a man of literary taste and much learning. His education completed at Cambridge at the early age of eighteen, he went to London to take up the study of law. But the death of his father occurring soon afterwards, he came into possession of a considerable fortune, and, his own master, he was enabled to exchange the graver pursuits of the law for those more congenial to his taste.

England in those days was a vast church, full of life and energy, and the subject of Christianity became the great theme of Peyton's life. Always a close student of the Bible, he had acquired a profound knowledge of the Scriptures, when in 1620 he tried to tell in rhyme the beautiful story of the ages, and wrote "The Glasse of Time in the First and Second Age Divinely Handled." We find no record of the man beyond this work. Encyclopedias do not contain his name, and even Hallam makes no mention of him. A copy of the poem, finely bound and quaintly printed, with curious illustrations, was found buried in the chest of an illiterate descendant, whose death enabled its hiding place to be discovered. The subject which the poem treats is worthy of attention; and though a mere literary curiosity, its remarkable resemblance in mode of treatment and point of structure to "Paradise Lost" makes it of great interest.

Like *Paradise Lost*, this work begins with human existence and treats mainly of the fall of man; but it takes a wider range, following the descendants of Adam to the time of Noah, from which point there is a promise to continue it, which was never fulfilled. It is rough, but sincere and devotional, and, while it abounds in odd conceits and unhappy expressions, it often rises into sublime strains, and shows the mark of

real power. In placing the two poems side by side, the grand simplicity of Milton's design stands out more clearly than ever. While Milton's subject is illumined with the glory of poetic fire, and enriched with a world-wide knowledge, the unity of idea always remains intact. The lesser poet is often led into digressions, and turns his theme to the evils of his time, the quarrels of church and state in his own land. The character of Satan is wholly Milton's, while in every particular where the similarity of thoughts is striking he soars high above his fellow, and transfigures all he appropriates. We are all familiar with the first lines of Milton:—

"Of man's first disobedience and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world and all our woe,  
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man  
Restore us and regain the blissful seat," etc.

Compare now the introduction to "The Glasse of Time."

"The author first did God's assistance crave,  
Throughout the work that he His help may have,  
The sacred Sabbath Satan's envious gall,  
The woman framed and man's most dismal fall,  
The tree of life, protected from the brute,  
The tree of knowledge with the fatal fruit,  
For fear the world should finally be ended,  
God's dearest daughters down in haste descended,  
The flaming sword, the tree of life that guarded,  
The cherubim upon the walls that warded,  
The land of Eden is described at large,  
Heaven's judgements just to all man's future charge."

Speaking of the garden of Eden, Peyton says—

"The treasures of that pleasant land,—  
The fruitful regions in the same which stand,  
The goodly rivers, and brave mountain hills,—  
Sweet temperate airs, on every side that fills  
The downy plains with such a fragrant smell,  
As winged Fame into our ears doth tell,  
The spicy trees, and brave delightful flowers,  
The dainty walks, and gilt, aspiring towers,  
And all things else that man could well desire,  
Or discontent of nature may require."

And Milton says—

"Thus was this place  
A happy rural seat of various view.  
Groves, whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm

Others whose fruit, burnished with golden rind  
Hung amiable, Hesperian fables true,  
If true, here only, and of delicious taste ;" etc.

The simple child-like verse of the older poet is set against the grand themes to which Milton was able to give expression. In the comparison the old poem fades, but there is a charm in its individuality and original freshness. The narrative contains lively pictures of men and manners ; pathetic accounts of personal suffering ; lessons of patience useful for all times ; lessons of loyalty fitted for the poet's age ; lessons of sound doctrine needed in our own days.

The dignity of the subject is not lowered by the faultiness of the style and composition. The character of this is rough, but often strong and at times beautiful. We feel in reading it as we feel in meeting an old friend gifted by nature with a keen and solid mind, which the experience of a long and varied life has cut into a gem of rare brilliancy and taste. Toward such a one we have no spirit of fault-finding. Homeliness of manners and speech are forgotten in the usefulness of truths enforced and beauty of thoughts expressed. When we see a long cherished idea worked out plainly into language, and put before the world with something more than an author's ambition, with the deep appreciation of the greatness of his theme, and a pious wish to promote God's glory, we forget the author's faults and look upon him as a poet in the highest sense—a creator.

Little more remains to be said of Thomas Peyton. It is likely that he died unmarried, and the place where he sleeps is not known. No monument marks his grave. But little as we know of him, his pages show that he was a true gentleman and a devout Christian, and that his talents were exerted to lead others into the path which he himself trod. His untimely death, when he had given evidence of such rare genius and promise of future usefulness, is a cause of

regret. As we look back at him—seen dimly through the mists of time and forgetfulness—we think of the words of a popular writer, speaking of such men of genius as Peyton. "It is interesting to notice," he says, "how some minds seem almost to create themselves, springing up under every disadvantage and working their solitary but irresistible way through a thousand obstacles. Nature seems to delight in disappointing the assiduities of art, with which it would rear dullness to maturity and to glory in the vigor and luxuriance of her chance productions."

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#### OUR GREAT ELEGY.

MR. EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, America's foremost critic and one of her most brilliant authors, in that admirable chapter on "Beauty," which appears in his latest work, "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," says : "I will assume that no poem can have birth without that unconscious process of the soul which is recognized in our use of words like 'intuition,' 'insight,' 'genius,' 'inspiration.' \* \* \* \* No work of art is worth considering unless it is more or less effective through beauty, feeling and imagination ; and in the consideration of art, truth and ethics are a part of beauty's fidelity to supreme ideals."

Convinced of the justness of our author's estimate of true poetic art, we are fully prepared to appreciate his beautiful criticism of our greatest elegy. The criticism occurs in the chapter on "Truth." In speaking of the "Higher Didacticism," he mentions *In Memoriam* thus :

"The flower of Tennyson's prime is distinctly also the representative Victorian poem. It transmits the most characteristic religious thought of our intellectual leaders, at the date of its production. We have no modern work more profound in feeling,



more chaste in beauty, and none so rich with the imaginative philosophy of the higher didacticism." He is here in accord with Matthew Arnold's conception that the best poetry is a criticism of life; with the conception that poetry in the highest form in which it appears in literature, is the record left by the greatest natures of any age of their inspiration after a truth and reality above their age. The words of the distinguished critic may be taken as an expression of the sentiments of many of the most appreciative natures of our time; and even those who have been disposed to speak lightly of the poem as "dilettante" and "monotonous," have been generous enough to admit that it proclaims its author a master of diction and rhythm, and a man who writes nothing with an idle purpose. These qualities do not of themselves constitute a man a poet, but they are the necessary possession of every master of the art.

*In Memoriam* is an elegy, written as a tribute to the memory of the poet's deceased friend, Arthur Henry Hallam. Tennyson and Hallam had been comrades from boyhood. They had spent five years of University life in the most intimate companionship; had played, studied, traveled and aspired together until each had so grown into the life of the other that the death of either could but have occasioned the deepest sorrow in the heart of the other. Nominally the subject of the poem is the life and character of Hallam, and a lament at his death; and to the casual reader it is nothing more. There is in it, however, a deeper meaning and a rarer beauty than at first appears. Mr. Gladstone has finely said that it is perhaps the richest oblation ever offered by the affection of friendship at the tomb of the departed. While the poet is giving expression to his grief at the death of his companion and is telling of his genius, virtues, and beautiful life, the shadow

of his own great sorrow drives him into a world of grief-stricken thought and meditation. There we find the real subject of the poem,—a series of meditations and questionings concerning some of the greatest problems that can engage the human mind, ethical and philosophical problems, such as the being of God, the limits of knowledge, life, death, immortality, and how sorrow leads a man to contemplate and calmly decide these questionings. They are each in turn answered, "not as a philosopher would answer them, not as a theologian or a metaphysician, but as it is the duty of a poet to reply, by intuitive faculty."

The poem is a growth, rather than a production, if we may distinguish between the terms. It was probably begun immediately after Hallam's death in Vienna, in 1833; but was not completed until 1849, when the prologue was written. There are evidences in the poem itself that Tennyson was occupied on it at different times throughout this period of seventeen years; and thus it comes to be a reflection of the varying mental states of the author during the formative period of his life. Few men have been more in touch with the life and thought of their age than was Tennyson. The poem, then, may very properly be termed a mirror which reflects all the characteristics of the first half of the century, and anticipates those of the second; a century continually troubled by the most violent commotions, particularly in the fields of science and religion. In the light of these facts the importance of the poem as an addition to our didactic literature is clearly seen.

*In Memoriam* is a poem composed of groups of shorter poems. There are 131 groups, containing from two or ten stanzas each. Such an arrangement was adopted in order that one distinctive idea might be developed in each group. At times these

groups seem to have no connection with each other, and no unity of purpose. It has been found, however, that the whole falls easily into five parts: first, the prologue, then three distinct cycles of thought, each complete in itself and leading progressively to the next. Each cycle is introduced by a reference to the sensations of personal loss that recur with each succeeding Christmas season. The epilogue is the conclusion of the poem proper.

The prologue, as we have indicated, was completed the year before the publication of the poem. It is, in consequence, not only an introduction to the latter, but also precedes it as the culmination of the conclusions worked out in the other parts. Beginning with an earnest invocation to Immortal Love, the author proceeds to show the relation of faith to knowledge; and that love, pure, divine, infinite, immortal love, is the great fact of the universe. The first of these ideas is strikingly anticipated in one stanza of the prologue:

We have but faith: We cannot know;  
For knowledge is of things we see;  
And yet we trust it comes from thee,  
A beam in darkness: let it grow.

In a criticism so incomplete as this must necessarily be it is not possible to consider specifically any except a few of the more strikingly beautiful and suggestive parts of the poem. These naturally occur when the poet begins a discussion of the subjects referred to above, or when he refers to some occasion or circumstance intimately associated with his memory of Hallam, and which opens in his heart afresh the fountains of regret. The Christmas seasons, so much more generally and appropriately celebrated in England than in our own country, would naturally bring to Tennyson's mind the remembrance of former festivals when his companion was present to

Enrich the threshold of the night  
With showered largess of delight,  
In dance and song and game and jest.

Now, at the first Christmas season after the death of the loved one, there is no mirth or gladness in the home of the poet. Grief and sadness can be read in the countenances of all present, and especially in that of the poet himself. The grief that finds no relief in tears, that dazes and benumbs, fills his heart. He cannot see the purpose of a Providence in removing his friend and inflicting this sorrow. His heart rebels, and he will not be comforted. He gives expression to his feelings thus:

With trembling fingers did we weave  
The holly round the Christmas hearth,  
A rainy cloud possessed the earth,  
And sadly fell our Christmas eve.

\* \* \* \* \*

This year I slept and woke with pain,  
I almost wished no more to wake,  
And that my hold on life would break  
Before I heard those bells again.

The second Christmas-tide finds the poet again reflecting on the past. He has become partially reconciled to his affliction, although the sense of his loss is still fresh in his mind. The usual festivities are engaged in, and

As in the winters left behind,  
Again our ancient games had place,  
The mimic picture's breathing grace,  
And dance and song and hoodman blind.

The following stanza shows that the poet realizes that his sorrow has been greatly tempered by the lapse of one year's time:

Who showed a token of distress?  
No single tear, no mark of pain:  
O sorrow, then can sorrow wane?  
O grief, can grief be changed to less?

Sorrow has driven him to find comfort in the assurance of personal immortality. He says:

My own dim life should teach me this,  
That life shall live for evermore,  
Else earth is darkness at the core,  
And dust and ashes all that is.

The third Christmas season finds the poet a stranger in a strange land. About him flow mirth and good cheer, mingled with

the joyous laughter of innocent children, and the kindly smile of cheerful old age. All make merry, and while away "the genial hour with mask and mime," save the poet; none of these pleasures are for him. Naturally his thoughts run back to his boyhood home, endeared to him by so many tender associations and recollections. The remembrance of former Christmas gatherings stimulates his fancy, and he lives over the past again. The lines prove where his thoughts dwell; and although we recognize that he still grieves for his departed comrade, it is that subdued sorrow, that suffering that chastens and refines the human soul, and fits it to hold communion with the Infinite and the Eternal. He is no longer numb, dazed, paralyzed by his affliction. He has passed through the night of rebellious despair, and again the morning of hope has dawned upon him, bringing assurance that his friend, though dead, yet lives, and that, though separated for the moment, they will recognize and enjoy each other when they meet again in the golden promise-light of the future.

Immediately after the description of this third Christmas-tide follows that exquisitely beautiful lyric: "Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky," so generally known and so appropriately styled, "The Song of Hope." Nowhere can be found a clearer, nobler expression of Tennyson's exalted ideal, and of his great hope in the future of the race. The key-note is to be found in the last line of the last stanza. In a grand burst of inspired song he apostrophizes the New Year bells, whose joyous chimes are gladdening the world with the intelligence that another anniversary of the birth of Christ has come and gone, and that the new year, with its opportunities for good and its inspiration for the future, is being ushered in. He calls upon them to ring out the old order of things, grief, want, lust, pride, strife, pain, and to ring in with the same

tones his ideal world, the truer, nobler modes of life, common love of good, peace on earth, and reaches the climax with

Ring in the valiant man and free  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Tennyson, a man of broad scientific as well as literary culture, was perhaps the one best fitted of the time to meet and challenge the "scientific doubt," so characteristic of our age. This he does in "*In Memoriam*," speaking with the simple faith and fearless confidence of a man whose inner consciousness tells him that science and true religion can have no conflict, that nature, with all her laws, and in all her manifestations, is in truest harmony with nature's God. Hear him:

I found him not in world or sun,  
Or eagle wing or insect's eye;  
Nor through the questions men may try,  
The petty cobwebs we have spun.

If e'er, when faith had fallen asleep,  
I heard a voice, "Believe no more,"  
And heard an ever-breaking shore  
That tumbled in the Godless deep;

A warmth within the breast would melt  
The freezing reason's colder part,  
And like a man in wrath the heart  
Stood up and answered: "I have felt."

In section 113 the poet shows the relation of faith to knowledge in the abstract, that knowledge must be directed, tempered, led by faith, the "wisdom from above." The form of expression is beautiful indeed, yet does not approach that which we find when he begins to answer those questions of doubt treated in groups CXXIII-VI. Here he speaks most feelingly of his personal relation to God; he makes the argument concrete, and makes bold to grasp hope, "the sheet-anchor of the soul." Then follows that wonderful presentation, in three short stanzas, of the author's idea that love is the great fact of life, the one thing only that makes life worth living, that gladdens

and satisfies the hungering and thirsting of the benighted soul. He also believes that love for man and love to God cannot be separated. His love for his dead friend has made him liberal, has set his heart throbbing in unison with the Great Heart of the universe, in sympathy with the heart of mankind, and in this sympathy he finds rest and relief from pain. He discerns afar the final reunion of God and all believing souls, the realization of "that good which is the goal of ill," the movement of the suffering individual toward the one Law, one Son, one Life,

The one far-off, divine event  
To which the whole creation moves.

The epilogue speaks chiefly of the marriage of Tennyson's sister to Sir Edward Lushington: is a kind of epithalamium. There is no longer grief and sadness in his verse. We see that he has overcome all his doubt, that he has become reconciled to his loss, and can participate in and enjoy the festivities of his sister's marriage. Out of grief and suffering has come perfect peace. Gradually he draws the attention of the reader to the contemplation of those joys so dear to us all which shall find their fulfillment in the abiding home. Sorrow loses all its selfish taint in the prophecy and hope of the blessedness of the brotherhood of humanity.

We think that there is not only the suggestion of compensation for sorrow and the secret of true living in the concluding stanzas, but that it is so plainly, yet so beautifully expressed, that no explanation is necessary:

No longer half akin to brute,  
For all we thought, and loved, and did,  
And hoped, and suffered is but seed  
Of what in them is flower and fruit.

In *Memoriam*, so frequently compared with Shelley's *Adonais* and Milton's *Lycidas*, differs essentially from each. All three have for their subject a young man, whose great talents and charming disposi-

tion gave promise of a brilliant future; and in this they have a common resemblance. They are similar, too, in that each author seeks to develop his distinctive ideas of death and the future state. But here the likeness ceases. In *Adonais*, suggested by the death of Keats, there is no clear suggestion of the immortality of the soul. The author seems to incline toward pantheism. He says that the soul of Keats has become one with nature, and can never be recognized by us except in her manifestations:

He is made one with nature: there is heard  
His voice in all her music, from the moan  
Of thunder to the song of night's sweet bird;  
He is a presence to be felt and known,  
Spreading itself where'er that power may move  
Which has withdrawn his being to its own.

In *Lycidas* Milton expresses his belief in the immortality of the soul, but his grief finds no direct expression of faith in personal reunion:

So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,  
Through the dear might of him who walked the waves,  
Where other groves and other streams along,  
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,  
And hears the unexpressive nuptial song  
In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.

Tennyson goes beyond the limits of the elegy proper, and gives us the record of his own soul: a soul "rich in faith toward God, in humility, in wisdom; a choice spirit who has bequeathed his best wealth to his fellow men, and has distilled the essence of his own life into forms of perennial beauty." He plainly says, "I know that this soul of mine is immortal, because He lives, it must live also when it leaves this 'darksome house of mortal clay,' and I know that I shall see and recognize Arthur Hallam." When questioned about it he says: "I have felt, therefore I know."

The more the poem is studied the stronger becomes the general belief that it is the greatest elegy in our language; great because of its peculiarly subtle combinations of form and thought. In *Lycidas*



there is that "primrose beauty" and stately rhythm that only the name of a Milton can suggest; in *Adonais* that classic elegance and perfectness, delicate sympathy, and pleasing harmony that have made Shelley's verse his mausoleum of fame: in *In Memoriam* are all these, in less intensity, indeed, yet blended with such skill and art that the fashioning hand could have been none other than the breath of inspiration.

#### ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'45. The death of Edmund A. Crenshaw, of the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw, occurred at his home in Germantown on February 19. A short attack of pneumonia was the cause of death. We have taken the following details of his life from the *Public Ledger*. Mr. Crenshaw was born in Virginia in 1823, educated at Westtown and Haverford, and later graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The now well-known firm of Bullock & Crenshaw was founded in 1849, succeeding Smith & Hodgson, and has continued ever since.

A great favorite in church, business, social and domestic affairs, his upright life was the natural outcome of his careful and guarded education. A week before his death, Mr. Crenshaw was elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

'85. Isaac Sutton, A. M., has accepted the position of Principal of Union Springs, the large boarding school under the control of New York Yearly Meeting of Friends. His connection with the Haverford College Grammar School will be severed this coming June.

'87. The engagement is announced of Frederic H. Strawbridge to Miss Bertha G. Walters of Brookline, Mass.

Among the alumni noticed at the mid-winter sports were the following: Edward

Bettle, Jr., '61; Professor A. C. Thomas, '65; Howard Comfort, '70; Doctor F. B. Gummere, '72; W. M. Longstreth, '72; J. C. Comfort, '73; Professor S. K. Gifford, '76; F. H. Taylor, '76; E. T. Comfort, '78; C. F. Brede, '80; Samuel Mason, '80; Professor L. T. Edwards, '81; Professor W. H. Collins, '81; H. W. Stokes, '87; J. W. Sharp, '88; T. Evans, '89; F. B. Kirkbride, '89; J. S. Stokes, '89; J. S. Auchincloss, '90; R. E. Fox, '90; J. S. Morris, '91; B. Cadbury, '92; E. S. Cary, '92; W. H. Nicholson, Jr., '92; C. J. Rhoads, '93; E. Rhoads, '93; W. S. Vaux, '93; J. Roberts, '93; J. M. Okie, '93.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

C. H. Cookman, '95, and E. Field, '97, were delegates to the Students' Volunteer Convention, held at Detroit, February 28 to March 4, inclusive.

The members of the Banjo Club were entertained on Friday evening, February 23, by Mr. Samuel Richards, Bryn Mawr.

The following committee has been appointed to make arrangements for Senior Class day: Ristine (chairman), Stokes, Chase, Farr, and Harvey.

The Junior Class appointed the following committees to prepare for the Junior exercises: Finance committee, Blanchard (chairman), Goodman, A. P. Morris, Webster, and Palmer; general committee, Conklin (chairman), E. B. Hay and Cookman.

The Loganian held its regular meeting on Friday evening, February 9. The question for debate was: "*Resolved*, That Haverford put a base-ball team in the field next spring." The judges on the merits of the argument decided in favor of the negative; while the House, on the merits of the question, decided in favor of the affirmative. The next regular meeting was held on the evening of February 23. The question for debate, "*Resolved*, That reforms can

be better advanced in the two great parties than by independent movement," was decided by the judges in the negative. A special meeting was held Monday evening, February 26, at which the society resolved itself into the House of Commons.

Mr. Woodruff, secretary of the Municipal League of Philadelphia, gave a lecture on municipal government to the Junior Class, Tuesday, February 6.

A leave of absence has been granted Prof. Ernest W. Brown during the college year '94-'95. He intends spending his time in England.

On Tuesday evening, February 27, Dr. Patten, of U. of Pa., delivered an interesting lecture on the Tariff, before the Senior and Junior classes.

A series of class championships in basketball has been arranged.

#### EVERETT ATHENÆUM LECTURES.

ON Monday evening, February 5, Professor George S. Fullerton, of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured in Alumni Hall on "Methods of Studying Minds."

In psychological study, Professor Fullerton said, there are two methods to be used, the introspective and the objective. The former method is one by which one studies one's own mind, noticing what effects come from certain causes and what responses follow certain stimuli, and from one's own mind judges the workings of others' minds. The second, the objective method, has to do more with the study of the lower order of animals, experimenting on them, noticing the various causes which produce various effects and reasoning from these up to the human mind.

Neither of these methods is of itself sufficient. In the first the varying conditions of sensations and their complexity make it necessary to place more and more weight

on outward phenomena. It is easy, therefore, to see how the objective method is turned to. In this, too, there are many difficulties. No man can directly understand any mind but his own. In observing other human beings there is the great difficulty arising from the pretended experience of other sensations than those in reality felt. Much advantage can be derived from experiments on animals and the study of children's minds, but something else is needed. The best method is a combination of the two, examining other minds and comparing them with our own.

Professor Fullerton, in the course of his lecture, gave a number of very apt and amusing illustrations of the workings of different minds that had come under his observation. In closing he said that the great value of the study of psychology is the help such knowledge gives in the training and development of minds. All brains are not the same. A mind should be taken as it is, and helped to develop by competent teachers. We know how often people read into a child's actions and words things the child never meant. It is for the remedy of such mistakes as this that psychological knowledge is of value, for men are not all alike and cannot all be treated and taught in the same way.

On Friday evening, February 16, R. E. Thompson, D. D., delivered a lecture on the subject of "Contemporary American Literature."

A writer, Dr. Thompson said, will be able to obtain a permanent place in his nation's literature only in so far as he represents the true spirit of the country and of the age in which he lives. The searcher for the fanciful will not last. Goethe will not be able to hold his own because his interest in his country was faint; and Longfellow's popularity has already waned, though Longfellow appealed strongly and directly to the average mind.

While we share with England in all that Chaucer and the early poets gave her, we have had since the Restoration a literature of our own. Philadelphia, our first centre of letters, standing as it did almost wholly for the English literary spirit of the eighteenth century, soon passed on the sceptre of literary supremacy to New York, to Bryant and his school, which fashioned itself on Coleridge. But these writers wanted an intelligent public, and an intelligent criticism, and by 1837 New York had run its course, and had given place to Boston. In the Boston period (1837-1865) first became known the culture and literary spirit of Germany, Scandinavia, Italy and Spain, a foreign impulse which effected an awakening interest in poetry throughout America. Longfellow's refined foreign culture, Lowell's scholarly spirit, and Whittier's vigorous campaign against slavery, made this the chief period of American poetry. But "Snow Bound" is the last great production of New England, and the National period, the age in which we are now living, owns the sway of no modern Athens.

Dr. Thompson proceeded to review the writers of the time in detail. Beginning with the novelists, he said that Hawthorne was still unrivaled. Throughout the whole range of our novelists and novels—Mr. Marion Crawford in his Roman stories; Mrs. F. H. Burnett in her "Little Lord Fautleroy," and her pictures of the life of Yorkshire, Washington, and the Carolinas; Frank Stockton, even in his masterpiece "The Lady or the Tiger," there is not one touch of genius.

Our literature of locality has made us feel that our nation is one of great range. Thomas Nelson Page and J. C. Harris have shown us the colored population of the south, G. W. Cable the creole, E. W. Howe frontier life, its comedy and its tragedy, and Bret Harte the mining camp, its humor and its pathos.

Perhaps the keenest wit among American humorists is H. W. Shaw. The writings of Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward) differ in leaving behind them a sense of a true man and a true heart.

For poets there is in this age no demand, and the standard of excellence is therefore low. Helen Hunt Jackson, whose riddles Emerson says are always worth solving, is perhaps the deepest and most genuine voice of this age. Of makers of society verse we have still among us George W. Baker; of the poets of home and country life, J. Whitcomb Riley and Will Carleton; of poets of the sea, Celia Thaxter; and of dramatic lyrists, M. J. Preston.

The National period, while it has seen history degenerate into a science, has also seen the birth of biography, the growth of a sound critical spirit, and the rise of a new class of scientists of whom Thoreau may be taken as an example. J. R. Lowell, though, unlike H. N. Hudson, the Shakespeare scholar, he is not scientific, remains our greatest critic.

Bold mediocrity is the impression left by a study of the various branches of literature in this National period; but while it may be a mediocrity which will prove itself to be only a mark of a time of transition and waiting, let us not look too much to new books, but let us find our home in the whole field of literature.

#### HALL AND CAMPUS.

IN a small college like Haverford one cannot long remain ignorant of even the details of any college matter. Each individual is brought into such close relations with a large portion of his fellows that every item of college interest is soon pretty generally known. Nevertheless, the success of the Midwinter Exhibition was a revelation to many of us not actively interested in the matter. Indoor athletics have made wonderful strides at Haverford dur-

ing the winter, and one cannot help contrasting the deadness of indoor sports last season with this year's activity.

But the HAVERFORDIAN hopes that this new era of athletic enthusiasm will not end with practice for the exhibition. Following out the lines already laid down, we owe it to ourselves to make the spring sports successful in every way. Although Haverford this year, as well as last, may not, and probably will not, enter any outside contests, the value of our own meeting is not in any way diminished thereby. The chief objection to outdoor sports heretofore has been their conflict with cricket interests. Track athletics, to be successful, require large teams and strict training; and it is evident that a college of Haverford's size cannot maintain three good cricket elevens and then put out a track team capable of making a respectable showing in outside events.

But we believe that the difficulty could be solved, in a measure, by abstaining from outside competition, and by putting the spring sports earlier than they have heretofore been held, or as soon after the spring vacation as circumstances will permit. At that season the time could be better spared from cricket practice than later, and the training which the men participating would necessarily receive would be of practical value on the elevens.

With regard to base-ball the problem is of very much the same nature, but the solution is not so easy. Track athletics, when confined to the college itself, as well as interclass base-ball matches, can be pushed ahead so as not to interfere materially with cricket. But base-ball, if we are to play with outside teams, flourishes during the same period at which cricket is at its prime. Ardent advocates of the former say that the two games will draw from different classes of men, but it is hard to see how a nine that would really be a representative Haverford team could be selected without

infringing seriously upon cricket territory. Base-ball, especially if successful, would undoubtedly serve to increase and intensify college spirit, and in that regard would be most valuable. But it seems doubtful, at least, if the glory to be derived from a mediocre team would compensate for the loss to cricket; and college policy, as well as college traditions, render it necessary to subordinate both base-ball and track athletics to the older game.

The undergraduate rule having failed to accomplish its purpose, the faculties of some of the larger colleges seem to be trying their hand in straightening out the tangle in which intercollegiate athletics have become involved.

The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has recently adopted a rather stringent set of rules regarding the composition of the various teams, and President Eliot, of Harvard, has embodied in his last report recommendations of a somewhat similar nature. The regulations in force at the first-named institution, among other things, make it impossible for any man to be a member of more than one 'varsity team at the same time, and exclude from all participation in outside matches, any player who has ever received compensation for his services.

Purity in intercollegiate athletics, however, cannot be obtained simply by a code of rules, no matter how wisely they may be drawn up or how strictly they may be enforced. In correcting the evils resulting from the advent of professionalism, the general sentiment of the student body is all powerful, and if it lend its support to questionable practices, other action will be of no avail. Happily, however, college sentiment is, in most cases, strongly opposed to any such proceedings; and to this fact the experiments now in hand at the U. of P. will, if successful, owe their fortunate termination.



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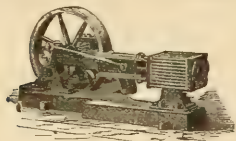
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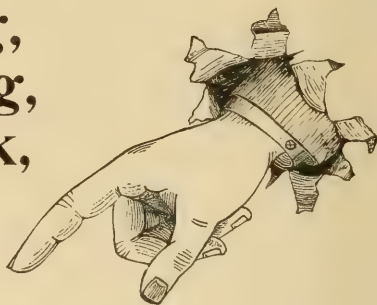
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# The Haverfordian.

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HAVERFORD, PA., APRIL, 1894.

NO. 10.

## The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published, under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

Entered at the Haverford Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE prizes which the HAVERFORDIAN offered last autumn for essays or short stories have been awarded by the Board of Editors as follows: The first prize of ten dollars to Frank C. Rex, '94, for his essay on the "American Forest in Poetry;" and the second of five dollars to George H. Deuell, '96, for his story "The Lion and the Lamb."

The Board of Editors gave themselves a harder task than usual this year by offering the prize for the best essay or short story, for the character and points of excellence of these are so different as to make the decision a nice one. All, however, were agreed on the way the prizes

should be awarded. A paper may have a fairly correct style throughout, and yet show evidence of careful reading rather than of original thought. Above such an essay, doubtless very good in the way, we should certainly place a story which, though having many faults, perhaps hardly the situation we should like, or the conclusion we should choose, has originality, good style and the marks of descriptive power and story-telling ability.

We are very glad to be able to award one prize at least for a short story, for in that line we have had very little success and very little effort in the past. We hope that there will be more development in this direction during the coming year, not, however, at the expense of the essay, but so that both may have their place at Haverford and in the HAVERFORDIAN. The prize offered for a college song has been withdrawn, as we have received nothing to justify its award.

AT A COLLEGE meeting, held on Monday evening, March 12, William Goodman, '95, was elected chairman of the Board of Editors for the ensuing year.

From the eleven competitors for the vacant places on the board, the judges selected the following:

Howard F. Brinton, '96; T. Harvey Haines, '96; and William H. MacAfee, '97.

The judges were Frank C. Rex, '94, chairman; William Goodman, '95; G. H. Buell, '96; and Elliot Field, '97.

THAT a man with no practical knowledge of art may graduate from any college of good standing is, we think, a matter of regret. But in spite of the fact that the ideal college would never bestow a degree upon such an one, the time is yet to come when every college man shall receive, without regard to the sphere of life in which he is to move, some practical training in art.

Meanwhile, that college which fails to awaken and foster and quicken in every student the faculty of recognizing the beauty which lies in things around him, fails in a very important function. There are few branches of life, if there are any, in which some degree of this practical knowledge is not of use; there are absolutely none in which a well-trained eye will not derive a pleasure and profit from outward things, unattainable in any other way.

It is said that one of the advantages derived from the study of the classics, and of Greek especially, is the increased ability it gives to appreciate a landscape or a painting. This is undoubtedly true. But if it is granted that such an end, while it is by no means the prime one in the study of ancient languages, is yet an end to be desired, surely such a quickened perception could be obtained much more directly, we will not say by practical tuition, but at least from illustrated lectures or discourses by competent artists.

A failure generally leaves some good behind it, and no one can truly appreciate a landscape who has never tried to transfer its beauties to canvas. But an artist who knows by experience how to appreciate what he sees, may in some measure awaken such an appreciation in others.

The ideals which Haverford has set before her indeed demand, we think, that this subject should not be overlooked. We therefore welcomed the announcement

of Mr. Sampson's course last year, which, if a contributor to the HAVERFORDIAN of February, '93, is to be credited, was to be the "first attempt to study the fine arts at Haverford." The writer proceeds to say that there was a shown keen interest in Mr. Cadbury's preliminary discussions, and a wish expressed for their continuance.

The precedent thus established has been followed this year by a course of four lectures, which, in this instance, has been thrown open to the whole college; and we most earnestly hope that the tendency to enlarge the instruction in this branch will continue to grow.

---

IT has been customary for former editors on quitting their post to offer a few parting reflections, dwelling with sorrow on the loosing of ties which bind them to college, and, with, I suspect, feigned regret, bidding farewell to their HAVERFORDIAN duties. Though we regret as much as any to leave Haverford, we will not burden our readers with vain laments, but will be content with reviewing the work of the past year. It is a favorite practice for the college editor to refer to the policy of the paper, and so we, though we have had no very definite plan of action, may note some ideas as well as difficulties which have, from time to time, affected the paper, and explain some changes which we have made.

The principal difficulty that confronted us entering upon our task was the bad financial condition to which the paper had been reduced through carelessness or mismanagement. Although the accounts were in confusion and the paper considerably in debt, the present business manager, by great exertion, has put affairs again on a firm basis. The editors have aided his efforts by keeping the paper strictly within its prescribed limits, thus frequently mak-

ing it necessary to cut their own pet editorials and articles.

We have done away with general college news, partly for lack of space, but principally because it seemed foolish to print matter in a monthly which may now be found in the large daily papers. In places more distant from a great city this department is still doubtless of great use and interest. As for college verse, few will regret its absence, for it seldom had much to justify it aside from its usefulness as a "filler." In local news our main departure has been to combine the note and editorial, discussing in short headed articles matters interest to alumni or students. As formerly, new books of general interest added to the library have been frequently noted.

Another difficulty has been in connection with literary matter. For several years the HAVERFORDIAN was aided by a number of fellows of a decidedly literary turn, who could always supply suitable essays and poems, and contributed greatly to the literary tone of the paper, but now the editors have to depend largely on their own efforts. Though the possession of men of unusual talents in any one direction may be more or less of an accident, and their absence may confer no discredit on the college, there ought, nevertheless, to be a high average of good work. The editors feel that the student body has not done its duty by them nor properly upheld the reputation of the college.

There have been some changes in the form of the paper which have seemed expedient to us, but which we have been unable to attempt. The cover has by many never been regarded with any great favor, and now that the plate is well worn it seems to some of us that it would be best to change and adopt something at once more simple and tasteful. The only valid objection is that since this has been so long the customary cover, its absence would

make the paper unfamiliar and give it a taint of that new vandalism which goes about overthrowing old customs as if they were of yesterday. For ourselves we are glad to see this tendency and rejoiced, especially as our own skins were thereby made safe, when hazing and other old customs were abolished. Custom is a thing to which too much deference is paid; in virtue of it we excuse all sorts of anomalies, and even go so far as to be ever seeking to establish new precedents to bind our successors. We have a successful entertainment or give a course of lectures, and at once exclaim "Let's make it a regular thing, an annual college event." The result is that things are undertaken, not with fresh zeal and enthusiasm, but from a sense of duty and obedience to tradition. But we must return from our long digression, and, making our little bow, say farewell.

#### THE SEVENTH ALUMNI DINNER.

WE take pleasure in devoting much more space than usual this year to a report of the Seventh Annual Reception and Banquet, of the Alumni Association of Haverford College. This is not only because the dinner this year is thought to have far surpassed its predecessors in interest and attendance, but also, because the supper committee has requested that the college paper do what it can to increase the fellowship amongst the past and present students of Haverford.

All the afternoon of Friday, March 16, the big scarlet and black flag could be seen flying from the top of the Hotel Metropole, at Broad and Locust streets, Philadelphia, where the guests began to arrive at six o'clock. In the handsome parlors on the second floor, the following committee received the members and guests of the association as they came singly and in groups during the hour from six to seven o'clock:

John C. Winston, '81, chairman; Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67; George G. Mercer, '77; William L. Baily, '83; Augustus H. Reeve, '85; William Draper Lewis, '88; F. B. Kirkbride, '89; J. S. Auchincloss, '90.

There was a constant buzz of conversation in the hall and parlors as classmates old and young greeted each other after longer or shorter separation. The plans of seating were handed to every one, and showed a large attendance of the younger alumni, which is a favorable sign. Classes since '87 were well represented, and the Seniors at college, the '94 men, were invited this year for the first time, and did justice to the privilege extended by sending in a good delegation. At 7.15 the doors were thrown open, and showed a handsome banquet room filled to its utmost capacity by the irregularly shaped tables with places for one hundred and forty covers. The tables were tastefully decorated with flowers, and on the walls were a dozen or so of the old cricket pictures loaned by the Cricket Association, so that the men of the seventies and eighties could again see themselves as they then looked.

Frank H. Taylor, '76, presided in the absence of the president of the association, Francis K. Carey, '78, and the first vice-president, Lewis J. Levick, '67. After the customary moment of silence had been observed, the following menu was served:

	Blue Points.	
Olives.	Celery.	Radishes.
	Consommé Printanier Royale.	
Baked Shad—Roe Sauce.	Potatoes Hollandaise.	
	Sweetbread Croquettes.	
	Filet du Bœuf aux Champignons.	
Brown Roast Potatoes.	French Peas.	
	Sorbet Lalla Rookh.	
	Broiled Quail aux Cressons.	
	Nesselrode Ice Cream.	
Fancy Cakes.	Fruit.	Bon-bons.
	Roquefort Cheese.	
	Café à la Turque.	

Throughout the dinner songs were sung by the College Quartette, and by the graduated classes who had to have their hits and jokes as opportunity offered. When the coffee was served, the presiding officer, at whose side sat President Isaac Sharpless and Dr. F. B. Gummere, rose to speak simply and very appropriately of six alumni whose deaths since the last meeting had sadly affected large circles of their old friends, and whom he proceeded to designate by some prominent characteristic of their personalities. The old Haverfordians whose memories was then recalled were Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, '39; Dr. James J. Levick, '42; Edmund A. Crenshaw, '45; Joseph Parrish, William P. Evans, '71; Dr. Samuel B. Shoemaker, '83. Then Mr. Taylor called for the first toast of the evening, to be responded to by President Sharpless, who "reported," as he said, on his old theme, "The College."

When the president rose to speak, there was loud applause and expressions of, "For he's a jolly good fellow," and "So say we all of us," which clearly showed the hold which President Sharpless has on the younger graduates and the undergraduates. He spoke clearly and rapidly for twenty-five minutes of the progress of the college in literary and athletic spheres, mentioning the organization of local alumni clubs, the increasing patronage of the library, the establishment of a department of political and social science, the erection of the new cricket shed, and the success of last year's championship team.

President Sharpless was followed by Professor George S. Fullerton, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose words were full of sparkle and sound praise and advice. It was good to hear him speak of the value of a collegiate training, and his praise of the thorough education given at Haverford, viewed as a preparation for more extended research, was unstinted.



Loud applause followed his remarks and greeted John B. Garrett, who spoke on behalf of the Board of Managers, and who was followed by Edward P. Allinson, who spoke for the "Bar," in place of William S. Hilles, who was prevented by illness from responding to the toast assigned to him.

Then came James Wood, who spoke for the "New York Alumni," and said that they hoped to organize a club on the plan he had heard of that evening. Rufus M. Jones spoke very ably and suitably of the many "New England men" who had been educated at Haverford and gone back to to their homes, severing as they did so their connection with their far-away *alma mater*. These, however, he said, had arranged to meet in Newport, R. I., at the Yearly Meeting of New England Friends, and make up for their long period of inactivity by a new and enduring devotion to the college which has done so much for them. The prolonged applause which followed testified to the power of Professor Jones's eloquence. He was followed by Richard Wood, to whom those present listened with very profound respect and attention, as he spoke feelingly and sympathetically of "Our Fathers." Charles H. Burr, Jr. was the last man to respond to a toast, and his subject was "Cricket." His remarks had been previously supplemented by the exhibition of the immense Inter-academic Cricket Cup and the Cope Prize Bat, which were lying on the table before President Sharpless' seat. Lester's average of 100½ had just been added to the long list on the first eleven prize bat, and was received with cheers.

Dr. Gummere was loudly called for by the younger element, but had to take his train, and after short speeches by Arthur Haviland, of New York, and B. Franklin Eshleman, of Lancaster, Pa., the largest and pleasantest dinner of the Haverford alumni was brought to a close. According

to the most careful efforts to be correct the following men were present at the dinner :

Francis R. Cope, Richard Wood, Francis Stokes, John B. Garrett, W. C. Alderson, Henry G. Morris, Wm. G. Tyler, George Wood, James Tyson, James Wood, Edward Bettie, Jr., Wm. B. Broomal, Henry C. Brown, Henry T. Coates, Wm. M. Coates, Charles Roberts, Arthur Haviland, N. B. Crenshaw, B. Franklin Eshleman, John T. Morris, Walter Wood, Lindley Haines, Wm. H. Randolph, Edward B. Taylor, Wm. S. Taylor, Howard Comfort, Reuben Haines, W. H. Haines, Walter Erben, Dr. F. B. Gummere, Wm. H. Gibbons, Wm. H. Huston, Wm. M. Longstreth, J. C. Comfort, George W. Emlen, E. P. Allinson, James Emlen, J. B. Thompson, C. L. Huston, S. K. Gifford, J. W. Nicholson, C. A. Longstreth, F. H. Taylor, James D. Krider, George G. Mercer, E. T. Comfort, C. S. Crossman, A. L. Baily, J. M. W. Thomas, Francis Henderson, C. F. Brédé, Samuel Mason, Jr., F. Hazen Cope, A. P. Corbit, J. M. Whitall, W. H. Collins, L. T. Edwards, E. Y. Hartshorne, Isaac T. Johnson, Walter P. Shipley, Albanus L. Smith, J. C. Winston, George A. Barton, W. L. Baily, Bond V. Thomas, Louis B. Whitney, Charles H. Whitney, George Vaux, Jr., Rufus M. Jones, M. C. Morris, Elias H. White, W. S. Hilles, C. H. Bedell, H. W. Stokes, F. H. Strawbridge, J. C. Corbit, Jr., Morris E. Leeds, W. D. Lewis, J. T. Hilles, J. W. Sharp, T. F. Branson, C. H. Burr, Jr., Thomas Evans, Warren Fite, F. B. Kirkbride, W. F. Overman, S. P. Ravenel, Jr., J. S. Stokes, Arthur N. Leeds, J. S. Auchincloss, Guy N. Davies, R. E. Fox, T. S. Kirkbride, Jr., J. M. Steere, P. S. Darlington, D. P. Hibberd, W. P. Simpson, Arthur Hoopes, J. S. Morris, Richard Brinton, Benjamin Cadbury, E. S. Cary, Franklin McAllister, W. H. Nicholson, Jr., W. N. L. West, S. R. Yarnall, F. F. Davis, C. B. Jacobs, A. V. Morton, John Roberts, J. G. Taylor, W. S. Vaux, Jr., Ed-

ward Woolman, Edward Rhoads, S. W. Morris, F. J. Stokes, W. J. Strawbridge, D. S. Taber, Jr., W. W. Comfort, F. C. Rex, F. P. Ristine, P. S. Williams, W. C. Webster, L. J. Palmer.

Besides the alumni above mentioned were the following guests: President Isaac Sharpless, George S. Fullerton, Asa S. Wing, James T. Shinn, Henry N. Hoxie; Professors W. C. Ladd, E. W. Brown, W. P. Mustard, J. A. Babbitt, Emory R. Johnson and Arthur Woodcock.

#### REGNARD.

##### A Sketch of His Life and His Comedies.

"**Q**UI ne se plait pas à Regnard, n'est pas digne d'admirer Molière." So says Voltaire, and surely some such reason as this is the motive for treating a man who has been so overshadowed by the genius of his master.

Boileau, too, gives expression to the same sentiment as Voltaire when he says, "In my opinion Regnard would be the first of modern comic writers, if Molière had not been given to us."

There are really so few good modern comedies that it is strange that more writers have not been tempted to treat Regnard in their essays, and devote more space to him in their histories of French literature. But notwithstanding the attraction of his life, which I confess for myself has been very great, and in spite of his position in French literature, be it high or low, it was nevertheless with difficulty that sufficient material could be found in our collection to give even a fairly exhaustive sketch of his career and work. It is my purpose in this essay simply to dwell on the more inviting periods of Regnard's bizarre life, and to point out that the characteristics of his work are a perfect mirror of his own strange makeup.

No writer even in his own joyous land of France has been more favored in

the possession of health, wealth and jovial temperament, than was Regnard, born in Paris 1655. To be more exact, he was born of good parentage, in the same quarter of the city as Molière himself, and to emphasize still more the relation between the two, it might be added that Regnard's birth occurred three years before Molière's return to Paris from his wanderings with *L'illustre Théâtre*.

The only formative tendency which we can learn from a study of his early years is the fact that, when a youth in his teens, Regnard's father died, leaving him a handsome inheritance, which placed him in a comfortable position for life. Italy was the goal of his desires, and thither he set out in company with his inherited wealth to be staked at the gaming tables of that fair land. Long, eagerly and with frantic frenzy did Regnard play, and more fortunate than some of his age, came back to Paris with thirty thousand livres in his pocket more than he had upon setting out. Not content to stay away from such success he decided to return, but on his way to Italy by sea, was captured by some Moorish pirates and carried away to Algiers, in company with a young man and his wife of his own nation. With the wife Regnard fell desperately in love, the husband apparently resigning himself to the inevitable, and Regnard frequently takes the opportunity to praise his paramour under the name of Eloise. To proceed with this very romantic adventure,—the Algerian nabob to whom they were all taken, planned to complete Eloise's misery by taking her to wife; but seeing the poor girl's hopeless love for her gay companion, he had the good sense to conclude that little pleasure would come from such an ill-made match, and sold the whole trio away to Constantinople. Here they served as slaves for two years, Regnard gaining great favor by the excellent dishes he made and served, until the lover was able to pay the ransom

for himself and Eloise, who returned to Paris, while nothing more is heard of the third member of the party, who indeed seems to have had but little part in the whole adventure.

But, strange enough, Eloise now fades from notice, and soon after his return Regnard sets out with two other French gentlemen for a trip through the low countries and Denmark. Finding themselves so unexpectedly near Sweden, they visited the coast of that country and were hospitably received by the king. The latter was so interested in Regnard's recitals of his strange travels that the king said he and his friend must visit the country of the Lapps, and to complete the catalogue of adventures they must penetrate far toward the North Cape.

Such an unusual trip they did take, and when at their northernmost point, they wrote on a stone:

*"Gadha nos gemit, videt nos Africa, Gangem  
Hauemus, Europamque oculis lustravimus omnem,  
Casibus et variis acti terra que mirrique  
Hic tandem stetit, nobis ubi defuit orbis."*

"The inscription will never be read except by the bears," says poor Regnard despondently; but it was, and that by a traveler of his own glorious nation just after the poet's death. The long journey home included visits in Hungary and Austria, and upon his arrival at Paris once more, he was thirty years old and still showed no more signs of a literary career than he had ten years before. In fact his life never was devoted to literary pursuits, in the sense in which we nowadays employ that phrase. He was always the same happy-go-lucky, pleasure-seeking individual, writing as he did everything else, for his own enjoyment. Having thus barely outlined a checkered existence which has no other effect upon the study of our comedy writer than that it shows his flighty proclivities, let us follow in a parallel course his life and play for the next twenty-eight years.

What a fund of experience he had to draw upon! What fortunes could a modern writer make upon such unheard-of travels! We cannot overlook the fact that such productions as "Travels" were hardly known in the seventeenth century, and Regnard's account of his adventures in "La Provençale" is said to be as dry and uninteresting as a dull catalogue of places visited can make it. But there was something besides mere narration which Regnard could evolve from his journeys; his moral qualities serve him in good stead, and a comedy filled with the characters of gamblers, profligates and others of whom Regnard could treat with equal familiarity, was plainly more interesting to the French public of that time than any other subject he could have chosen.

Before becoming more deeply involved in Reynard's literary pastimes it will be of interest to know what he did to ensconce himself in that perfect comfort and freedom from care which was his highest ideal, and which goes far to explain the course which his writings took. Being a rich man for those times, he proceeded to buy a couple of government positions, and signed himself with pride as "Inspector of Highroads," and "Preserver of the Chase" etc, positions which though sinecures, were lucrative enough. He certainly reformed, to speak in a comparative sense, and doubtless imagined himself a virtuous country gentleman after he had bought his lovely chateau at a distance of some leagues from Paris and had had the grounds handsomely laid out by Dufresny, the Italian gardener poet, sometimes the friend, sometimes the enemy of Regnard. We must imagine our as yet undeveloped comedy-writer now delightfully situated in his country place with two lovely girls, daughters of a near friend, to entertain his guests and keep his house for him. Here in the country as at his house in the city, during the latter part of his life, he

received very many noted personages of his own and other nationalities, people who came to talk and dine with the great traveler, writer, and giver of good cheer.

It was twelve years after his return to Paris, and consequently some time after his establishment in the comfortable quarters which have been mentioned, that Regnard had his first great play "Le Joueur" produced in Paris. It was twenty-four years since Molière's death, and Paris went wild about "Le Joueur." It is simply a play of a gambler who loves his play-table better than his mistress, except when he has not the means to go on playing. Then he goes to his mistress with passionate protestations of his love; she gives him a valuable miniature, as a token for him to keep. He leaves her, pawns the miniature, and plays again, while his mistress, finding it out, renounces him very naturally and marries another man upon the spot. Le Joueur does not feel this deeply, and is much consoled to find that his valet supports him and encourages him in his action.

It is not my purpose to do more than outline this play; further talk *about* it is insipid, while in reading it, the comic philosophy of the player and his valet, Valère and Hector delights us of to-day with its sparkle as much as it did the Parisians of two centuries ago.

Such is as much the case with "Le Legataire Universel," a comedy of inheritance, in which young men and women scheme with such ridiculous and yet telling effect as to persuade the old miser Gêronte that he has had a fit and done all manner of things which he has had nothing whatever to do with. When this was put on the stage, Le Harpe tells us, "Nothing ever made a French audience laugh as much as the scene of the mill;" and it is said to have held the stage for a hundred and twenty years. These are so far and away his masterpieces that he is remembered for

them alone. Indeed, Regnard wrote twenty plays in all, but of these only two others are worth reading.

Now a word in regard to the spirit of these plays. The French stage in the present day has an unfortunate reputation for indecency, whether deserved or not opinions differ. But such was not the case in the seventeenth century. The French stage at that time was very far superior in this respect to the English stage, and Regnard was not a violator of this national good taste. Light-hearted, gay and yielding to the existing contempt of the marriage vow, Regnard, in common with his fellows, sinned against the more advanced morality of the nineteenth century. But he was never obscene, low, nor given to buffoonery, as was many and many a wretched writer of English tragedy and comedy, contemporary with him on the other side of the channel. It is the life and "imagination dans la gaieté" that delight us.

Regnard was evergreen, and a devoted pleasure-seeker to the last, so he can say with Agathe, "On peut voir dans ma bouche encore toutes mes dents." It was in the last year of Louis XIV.'s reign, when Mme. de Maintenon wrote that she would rather live in a cave with peace, than in the Trianon with this terrible calamity of general war, that Regnard retired permanently to the retreat of Grillon, where he celebrates the good times in these exquisite little stanzas:

"Grand 'chère, vin délicieux,  
Belle maison, liberté toute entière;  
Bals, concerts, enfin tout ce qui peut satisfaire  
Le goût, les oreilles, les yeux.  
Ici le moindre domestique  
A du talent pour le musique.  
Les hôtes mêmes, en entrant au château,  
Semblent du maître épouser le génie,  
Toujours société choisie;  
Et, ce qui paraît suprenant et nouveau,  
Grand monde et bonne compagnie."

It is easy to understand from this declaration that Regnard's solution of life con-



sisted of the harmonious blending of la comédie, la musique, and la bonne chère. This love of fun finds its best expression in his comedies that I have mentioned above, which are considered equal to Molière's work in their plot, and artistic finish, and of these criticism was made futile by the laughter that the plays provoked. It is hard to suppose that adverse criticism would have hurt his feelings, for in regard to "Le Legataire Universel," he himself wrote, "We shall not hope that it will go down to posterity; but it is sufficient that it please now most of the fashionable set, and that the trouble of our actors has not been in vain." The poet's death may be said to have been characteristic, though it is not certain exactly what caused it. He is reported to have wearied himself on a hunt, and after returning to the chateau, to have taken some drink or remedy, foolishly or by mistake, which caused his death. There are various versions of the sad story, but the usually accepted fact is stated by Sainte-Beuve, who says that Regnard died at the age of fifty-five of "médecine prise mal à propos." At any rate, though Regnard claimed no morality, and though his philosophy was of extremely doubtful orthodoxy, let us still read his comedies and love him because he delighted to make a pleasure of amusing others.

Perhaps if there were more like him, life would be not higher but merrier.

#### THE MESSAGE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

[ALUMNI PRIZE ORATION.]

**I**N the history of the world few centuries have passed without some marked development and advancement along certain lines, while many ages have been distinguished by the light of one great genius. We have the ages of Pericles and Phidias, of Dante and of Shakespeare; each portraying and distinguishing the character

of his times. We have the century of the Renaissance, with new birth in all arts and science; we have the century of the Reformation, with thought turned within rather than without; we have the century of philosophy, of rationalism, of theory and discussion—the eighteenth century. But with the beginning of the nineteenth century we encounter a great change. Men's minds became broader and development more universal. The pulse and pace of the world seem to have been marvelously quickened. Never before was progress so wonderful and rapid.

Now this century of ours, with all its changes and speed is not homogeneous; not an age of one standard; it must be divided into two marked periods. The first of these was that stretch of fifty years in which the world was occupied with material progress; and in the second half we see the world of thought awakening a spiritual and intellectual development. At the end of the last century men broke away from their old forms of religion and government. All Europe was plunged into a state of rebellion against established order, which culminated in the French Revolution. When the civilized world had at last returned to its equilibrium, men's minds reverted to industrial progress, and this tendency, and the wonderful discoveries in steam and electricity, were the causes of our marvelous advancement. These forces formed the ground-work of our achievements. All the world was amazed at its own rapid industrial progress, in fact nothing seemed too wonderful to be undertaken. The application of steam to travel has been one of the greatest factors in modern civilization. The later development of electricity has already shown itself equally as important, and all indications point to much greater possibilities in the future. But this was not all. In the midst of this material development, the world of thought began

to assert itself. The increasing efforts of the scientists were rewarded in the middle of this century, when Darwin, by his publication of "The Theory of Evolution," gave a great impulse to all branches of thought. Since that time science, religion and philosophy have been adapting themselves to the new truth. We may indeed be proud that science as now understood, with the exception of astronomy, is almost wholly the creation of the nineteenth century.

At the time of the French Revolution, men fought for individual liberty, but we have been gradually learning that individual liberty must be combined with a measure of social freedom until, in the last few years, all social questions have been studied from a scientific point of view. In the same way, Christianity, in the first half of the century was divided into numerous sects, but in this, as in many other lines, men have come to appreciate the value of unity and fraternity. Differences which at one time seemed irreconcilable, have vanished or are fast disappearing. The remarkable changes have been largely brought about by the English-speaking people, and one of the leading features of this century is the predominance of this race. This is emphasized by the events during and immediately preceding the nineteenth century. The establishment and growth of the independent government of the United States of America during the last hundred years, and the wonderful achievements of the English-speaking people during this time, upon the American continent, have greatly increased the predominance of this race, and has gradually been shifting its centre from the eastern to the western side of the Atlantic.

It is certainly within the bounds of possibility, that some day, England and America will be drawn by their natural affinities into a close political union. As has been said, "The current of the history of the English people must run along the

channel, not of the Thames and the Mersey, but of the Hudson and the Mississippi."

This question is most forcibly expressed by the historian, Green, when he said "The distance that parts England and America lessens every day; the ties that unite them grow every day stronger. The social and political differences that threatened a hundred years ago to form an impassable barrier between them grow every day less. It is impossible that these two branches of the English people will remain forever separate existences. It is likely that the elder of them may again break in twain, but the spirit and influence of all these branches will remain one, and in remaining one, before half a century is over, will change the face of the world." Words like these coming from an Englishman are most expressive.

Thus we see that as many and as great as have been the changes of this century, there is reason to expect those of the next will be even greater. Such are the tendencies of the age, no longer solving problems of matter but of mind, and it seems most proper and necessary to prepare ourselves for the future.

Let aim more vigorously at reform in all branches where any defect is noticeable. Let us put aside all selfish and mercenary thoughts.

Let the reins of government be in the hands of those who are noble and patriotic, and not of the mercenary class of which we have so many examples in the present age.

Until such a change is made we may never expect our government to be complete.

Let us consider well the subject of immigration, and, if possible, bring about some change in this great question which has been so seriously affecting the morals of our native population. It is impossible to state all the duties which devolve upon

us, but, above all, let us appreciate our own place in history. Few there are who suppose that these years of peaceful prosperity, in which we are quietly developing a continent, are the pivot on which shall turn the destiny of nations in the future, and fewer still imagine that the destinies of mankind for centuries to come can be seriously affected, much less determined, by the men of this generation. But there is one supreme message of this nineteenth century: that the events and the whole situation, past and present, point us to a union of the material with the intellectual forces, and bid us develop our physical resources hand in hand with the spiritual.

We have indeed excelled in material growth as no other age has done.

The advance in thought and science we have seen to be marvelous, but there was not the union of both these great forces to make a complete and powerful whole.

And in the latter part of this century we have become conscious of the necessity of such a union.

So let it be our purpose in the future, while at the same time preserving the priceless heritage of the past, to so unite these two developments as to harmonize both; to lose none of the value of either, and to arrive at a completeness truly broader, higher and nobler than any that has ever gone before.

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#### THE ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST.

THE nineteenth annual contest for the prizes offered by the alumni of Haverford College for excellence in composition and oratory took place in Alumni Hall on the evening of March 15. There was a large number of students and friends of the college present, who seemed to appreciate the progress made in oratory at Haverford, and the careful treatment of the well-selected subjects.

Edward P. Allinson, '74, presided, and, after a few remarks, introduced the first speaker, John B. Leeds, whose subject was, "The Seamy Side." He pointed out some of the many bad effects of evil literature. The direct undermining of the intellectual and moral nature of man, and especially of children, resulting in open crime, was the most prominent argument, and several remedial measures were proposed.

Frank Clayton Rex delivered the next oration, on "A Phase of the Forestry Question." The economic side of the question was not taken up by the speaker, but the æsthetic side, with especial reference to its bearing upon national literature. He showed that no great poet had ever risen in a country, or section of country, where there was no woodland; how American literature reflected the glories of the forest more than the literature of any other country. He ended with a plea that the forest be preserved, and that the present generation plant for the future generations.

"Railway Pools" was the subject of the next oration, by George A. Beyerle. The meaning of the word "pools" was explained, and the speaker continued by bringing forth arguments for the establishment of such combines in the United States, citing examples in other countries where these are very successful. He argued that they were not intended to destroy competition but merely to regulate it, and that they do not mean the forming of monopolies, working against the public.

Samuel Bettie, Jr., was the next speaker, with the subject "A Vindication." Under this title he spoke of the charges made against the late James G. Blaine, and led up to that scene in the House of Representatives, where that gentleman left the speaker's chair and ably defended himself. The reproduction of a part of this speech was given, and the oration ended with a tribute to our late statesman.

"An Honest Rascal" was described by Samuel H. Brown, the fifth speaker. Loyola was his subject, and he strove to prove that although this leader of the Jesuits was a rascal, yet he was an honest one, in that he was true to his aspirations. This man was honest in purpose, and his aspiration was not assumed; for men do not work as he when they are following deliberate falsehood. The speaker then drew the conclusion that Loyola was an honest rascal; a rascal on the face of it; honest in that he was a dupe of self.

Jos. S. Evans, Jr., in his oration, "A Prisoner at the Bar," appeared as attorney for the defence of foot-ball. He argued that general athletics are necessary to the complete development of the student, and that of all athletics foot-ball stands forth pre-eminently as the greatest developer of both the mind and body. He attempted to refute the charges brought against the game, and then made a plea to the audience for their support and sympathy for the defendant.

Edmund Blanchard, whose oration is printed on another page of this number, spoke next.

He was followed by Walter C. Webster, whose subject was "Beecher's Liverpool Speech." He gave a description of that dramatic scene at Liverpool, when Henry Wark Beecher attempted to address a turbulent mass of people. He described Mr. Beecher's delivery, and the action of the people; how, when the cause of the North had been laid before the mob and Mr. Beecher was continuing his arguments, his voice failed and it was only with a supreme effort that he finished and won the day.

The last oration was by Henry W. Scarborough, on "A Political Farce." The speaker traced the development of the Farmer's Alliance, which was first formed by a revolt of the farmers against corporations controlling politics; and how this

justifiable movement had been captured by adventurers, political soreheads and demagogues, so that now the industrious, intelligent farmer is beginning to realize that he has been deceived.

The judges of the contest were Judge F. Carrol Brewster, Judge William B. Hanna, and Judge Theodore F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia. The unanimous decision of the judges awarded the first prize to Edmund Blanchard, Jr., while Samuel Bettle, Jr., and Jos. S. Evans, Jr., received honorable mention. Judge Brewster announced the decision, and delivered a few eloquent remarks of encouragement and advice to the speakers. Judges Hanna and Jenkins followed with short addresses.

President Sharpless, on behalf of the college, thanked the judges for their kindness in accepting the invitation to serve at the contest.

#### THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

THE Student Volunteer Convention, held in Detroit, Mich., from February 28 until March 4, to which Haverford sent two delegates, Charles H. Cookman, '96, and Elliott Field, '97, was the greatest meeting of students ever held in the world by two to one. It was not exclusive in regard to sex, and women's colleges were largely represented.

A few facts as to numbers may make the reader aware of the significance of the convention. There were 1187 representatives from seminaries and colleges of the United States and Canada, representing thirty-eight different denominations; various missionary agencies, fifty; missionaries, more than fifty; young people's movements, such as the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, six; making a total, as nearly as could be estimated, of 1357 actually registered persons.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions had its inception at Mt.



Hermion, Mass., in 1886, and since that time 3000 have volunteered to become foreign missionaries, and 686 are already in the foreign field.

This convention at Detroit was the second one held, the first having convened at Cleveland in 1891.

The purposes of the movement are :

1. To lead students to a thorough consideration of the claims of foreign missions upon *them* as a life work.

2. To foster this purpose and to guide and stimulate such students in their missionary study and work, until they pass under the immediate direction of missionary societies.

3. To unite all volunteers in a common, organized aggressive movement.

4. The ultimate, yet central, purpose is to secure a sufficient number of volunteers having the right qualifications to meet the demands of the various Mission Boards—and even more if necessary—in order to evangelize the world in the present generation.

5. Essentially involved in all this is the further object of the movement : to credit and maintain an intelligent, sympathetic, active interest in foreign missions among the students who are to remain in the home field, in order to secure the strong backing of this great enterprise by prayer and money.

The motto of the movement is significant : "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation."

"The Preparation of the Volunteer," a topic of such vital moment to college students, was given a thorough discussion under the following heads, which we can only cite :

"The Intellectual Preparation in Colleges and Seminaries."

"The Practical Preparation."

"Adaptation to Circumstances."

"The Spiritual Preparation, the Consecration and the 'Setting Apart' for the work."

The educational exhibit, which was a collection of the best books yet published on all mission fields, was the largest and most carefully systematized of any which have hitherto been presented. Model libraries for colleges, varying in price from ten to fifty dollars, were also on exhibition.

For us at Haverford the convention was of great value in showing us the importance of having a Mission Band for the study of missions, which, in time, may develop student volunteers. Since the return of the delegates, such a band has been formed and it now numbers nineteen members. The class is entirely voluntary, and has a regular leader, who assigns topics to different members, which they prepare and present at the meetings, which are to take place once every two weeks.

The topic of the first meeting was Japan, as that is the field to which Haverford is most closely allied. The following subjects were discussed :

"Education, History and Geography of the Country."

"History of Missions and Mission Work."

"Political Organization and Government."

The spiritual side of the movement must not be lost sight of amid the educational and practical elements. Indeed, around that one great central figure, Jesus Christ, the greatest missionary, all the minor elements centre. He it is who guides and and leads the movement on to success and victory.

Many a Christian heart was deepened and consecrated at Detroit, which has gone back to his college field to pray and work for the Master, who gave the command long ago, but which, in the last quarter of this nineteenth century rings out its tones

with ever increasing clearness. "Go ye and make disciples of all the nations."

We conclude with naming a few of the many prominent speakers during the five days which were so full of teaching and blessing: Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Dr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London; Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston; J. Hudson Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, and Miss Geraldine Guinness, from the same field; Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; John R. Mott, chairman of the convention and a member of the Executive Committee of the movement.

The regular meetings were held in the Central M. E. Church, on Woodward avenue, while "overflow meetings" and "section meetings" were held in other churches.

The reception so magnanimously given to the entire convention by Mr. and Mrs. David Whitney, Jr., and Mrs. Grace Whitney Evans, at their magnificent residence, corner of Woodward and Cornfield avenues, is one of the pleasurable reminiscences of the trip.

#### COMMUNICATION.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and, be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

To the Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN:

DEAR SIR:—The beauty of our college grounds has long been a subject of considerable pride among Haverfordians. It has been said that, with the single exception of West Point Military Academy, Haverford has the finest college grounds in America. The contrast between trees and greensward, which everywhere asserts itself, elicits nothing but the warmest praise from all strangers who visit here.

I have been very much interested this spring in watching the men who have been clearing up the lawn preparatory to the advent of spring; and I have been deeply

impressed with the thought that, while the work is very well done so far as it goes, it does not go far enough, and many things are being neglected now which will seriously impair the beauty of Haverford in the very near future.

This neglect chiefly concerns the trees which adorn the lawn, and it is to a better care of them that I desire to direct the attention of the Lawn Committee and all other interested and loyal Haverfordians.

A few days ago the last of the four linden trees, which used to stand in front of Founder's Hall, was cut down, having lived out its allotted number of years. It was quite a tragic sight and caused in me, I confess, a feeling of genuine sorrow, as I saw it fall with a heavy crash to the earth. There now remains only one other linden on the whole campus, and that one is partially dead and must follow the course of its brothers in a very few years.

The mournful feature of it all is, that there is nothing done to repair the injury which in this and numerous other instances the college lawn has suffered. Twenty years ago there were five purple beeches on the campus; only one of that five remains to-day. In the centre of the circle in front of Founder's Hall, there stood a large white magnolia, which when in bloom was the admiration of the whole country round. It died, and has no successor. At the southeast corner of Barclay Hall there was a group of fine Japanese oaks. They, too, are no more. All these trees, and others with them, have either submitted to the natural process of decay, or have fallen to the wanton axe of the gardener, and no others have ever been planted to take their places.

This is a most melancholy state of affairs and ought to appeal very forcibly to the sense of justice in every Haverfordian. Sixty years ago, with the exception of the natural groves on the place, there were

almost no trees at all on the college grounds. Avenues were laid out and groups of trees planted here and there over the campus, and a general desire manifested on the part of the authorities to make Haverford's lawn as beautiful as possible. It is to this original effort, largely the notion of William Carvill, first gardener and father of cricket at Haverford, that the present beauty of the grounds is chiefly due. These trees have now very nearly reached the limit of their existence, and almost nothing has been done to fill their places when they are gone.

True, the class of '74, mainly through the exertions of Edward P. Allinson, did try to arouse a sentiment in this direction. Feeling the necessity of some systematic effort to insure the future beauty of the campus, and anticipating the time when the two rows of sycamores at the end Maple avenue should have finished their career, this class collected money and planted young oaks between the sycamores. But the oaks were either very poorly selected, or the nurserymen furnished bad trees, or else they were not properly cared for after they were transplanted; at any rate, they have not thrived at all. Many of them have died, others have been barked, or are so knotty and shapeless that the hope of a future oak avenue will never be realized from this effort. Since then, as far as I can learn, no systematic steps have been taken to replace the trees when they shall have lived out their period.

We see then that most of the trees on the college grounds are over fifty years of age. Many of these are soft woods, and cannot be expected to last many years more. If the financial condition of the college will not permit of any extensive outlay in young trees, the necessity of preserving those that we do have ought to appeal to the committee all the more powerfully. This annual clearing up, to

which I have referred, seems to look no farther into the future than the coming summer. No one seems to care how much the lives of the trees may be shortened by lack of attention, if only the shrubbery is carefully pruned and the grass well shorn. There are scores of trees on Haverford's campus which will die in a very few years if they are not soon trimmed up. The grove on the walk to the station, as well as that one near Woodside, is largely composed of locusts. Many of these are more than half dead, the cause being that they stand too crowded. Maple avenue, now in the prime of its life, would be rejuvenated many years if subjected to a careful and systematic pruning. And so all over the lawn. There is scarcely a tree on the grounds which doesn't stand in need of careful attention in this respect.

While I am speaking on the subject of the care of the campus, there are one or two other matters to which I should like to refer. If you will take a walk over the grounds, your pleasure will be sadly marred at many points by the unsightly heaps of rubbish that are permitted to remain. The above-mentioned grove on the path to the station, one of the most beautiful groups of trees on the whole lawn, is made hideous by the ugly wood-pile and ash-dump, that has been maintained there for years. There is also a most unsightly untrimmed hedge at the end of the same walk, and hard by, that most abominable feature known as the "skating pond," which, when filled, is a menace to the health of the families living near it, and an eyesore, when empty, to all of us who believe that our college grounds ought to connect with those of the grammar school in one continuous well-kept lawn.

Cannot something be done to improve the present condition of things? Is it absolutely necessary that the campus be robbed to make pasture for the farm herd?

This has been done twice within the last twelve months. It seems to me that, even if the college finances will not permit the authorities to enlarge and add to the beauty of the campus, they should at least demand that it be kept to its present size and condition; and if it can ever be afforded, I would suggest that the farm buildings be removed somewhere to the west side of the place—near the pumping-station,\* for instance,—and that the campus be extended so as to include that handsome bit of woodland that lies just south of the barn.

Very respectfully,

FRANK C. REX, '94.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

The Faculty decided to dispense with the Saturday morning recitations of March 24, the 25th being Easter Sunday.

The old tree which stood between Founders' Hall and the Library has been cut down.

The Banjo Club,\* which Paul Eno has trained during the past month, was very enjoyably entertained at McAfee's, in Ardmore, on Tuesday evening, March 20, and played at the Baptist Church, Broad and Brown streets, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, March 22.

The Spring Sports will take place on the track, May 4. The two lower classes have been training for some time out of doors.

The Annual Alumni Banquet, held this year at the Metropole Hotel, was the most successful of any yet held. A College quartette led the singing.

Clifton A. Towle, '97, has recovered from his illness, and has gone to his home in Maine until after the Spring vacation.

The Mission Band formed since the return of the delegates to the Detroit Con-

vention held its first meeting on Friday morning, March 30. The papers were very interesting and the meeting was well attended.

W. W. Hastings, P. G., has very kindly donated two valuable missionary books to the Y. M. C. A. Library.

The judges at the Alumni Prize Oration Contest, held March 13, were entertained in Founders' Hall by President Sharpless.

The Spring vacation begins on Thursday afternoon, April 12, and College does not begin again until Tuesday morning, April 24.

Important books added to the library during the month:

"Dictionary of Biographical Reference." Lawrence B. Phillips.

"Philadelphia; the Story of an American City." George Edward Vickers.

*Sophocles*; "the Plays and Fragments":

"The Antigone."

"The Philoctetes."

"The Trachiniae."

R. C. Jebb, Editor.

"Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia." Chas. Kendall Adams, Ed.

"Old and New Astronomy." Richard A. Proctor.

"Dawn of Astronomy." J. Norman Lockyer.

"Rembrandt, Life, Work, Time." Emile Michel.

"Classical Greek Poetry." R. C. Jebb.

"Fragments of Science." Two vols. John Tyndall.

"Character of Jesus." Horace Bushnell.

"A Move for Better Roads." Lewis M. Haupt.

"Excursions of an Evolutionist." John Fisk.

"Poetry of Modern Greece." Florence McPherson.

"Creeds of Christendom." Three vols. Philip Schaff.

"Dictionary of Classical Antiquities." Oskar Seyffert.

"Civilization During the Middle Ages." Geo. Burton Adams.

"Earliest Life of Christ. A Diatessaron of Tatian." J. Hamlyn Hill.

"Psychology. Descriptive and Explanatory." Geo. Trumbull Ladd.

"Literary History of Early Christianity." Two vols. Chas. Thos. Crutwell.

"Prince Siddhartha." John L. Atkinson.

"Church in the Roman Empire." W. M. Ramsay.

"Tell Amarna Tablets." C. R. Conder.

"Home Life of the Ancient Greeks." H. Blümner.

"Memoranda Sacra." J. Rendel Harris.



Dr. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has made a special study of the subject in the cities of Paris and Berlin, began a course of fifteen lectures on Civil Government, at Haverford, March 15. The first five of these were given before the Ethics Class, and the remaining ten will be given before the "Political Science II." Class.

From the surplus of the funds accruing from the Everett Athenæum Lectures, that organization has donated thirty dollars to the Cricket Association, and the same amount to the Foot-ball Association.

The early cricket fixtures for the First Eleven are: Germantown C. C., May 5. Belmont C. C., May 12. Both the games will probably be played at Haverford. The following Class Cricket captains have been elected: A. P. Morris, '95, J. A. Lester, '96 and C. H. Howson, '97.

The election for officers of the Foot-ball Association, for 1894-95, resulted as follows: President, W. K. Alsop, '96; Vice-President, F. H. Conklin, '95; Secretary and Treasurer, P. B. Beidelman, '97; Manager, Samuel Bettle, Jr., '95; Assistant Manager, A. M. Collins, '97.

The Loganian elections follow:—President, Professor Levi T. Edwards; Vice-President, W. C. Webster, '95; Secretary, T. Harvey Haines, '96; President of the Council, Jos. S. Evans, Jr., '95.

An interesting relic of olden times has lately been presented to the college, and is now in Alumni Hall. It is a large cane with a silver plate set in the top, bearing the inscription, "Fragments of a cane from wood from Fox Oaks at Flushing, L. I. under which preached George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, on his first visit to

America." When Fox came here he was entertained by John Bowne, at his residence, at Flushing (erected in 1661), which is still standing, is in possession of the descendants and filled with relics of Fox and Bowne. The latter became one of Fox's enthusiastic followers, and was sent to Holland in chains by Peter Stuyvesant, the last and best of the Dutch governors of New Amsterdam, who surrendered the town to the Duke of York in September, 1664. Bowne was sent to Holland as a "troublesome religionist," and afterwards returned in a special ship with a reprimand to the governor through the Dutch West India Company. The cane was presented by J. B. Parsons (a descendant of Bowne) to his father, in care of Thos. Cock, M. D., an eminent physician of New York City, and one of the founders of Haverford, whose son, Thos. Ferris Cock, M. D., was Haverford's first graduate and LL. D. After Dr. Cock's death the cane came into the hands of another son-in-law, also a direct descendant of John Bowne, Richard Hartshorne Bowne, by whose daughter, Mrs. Isaac F. Wood, it was presented to Haverford.

The "Fox Oaks" was destroyed by lightning in 1849.

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Wednesday, April 4, Charles H. Cookman, '95, was elected president; Joseph S. Evans, Jr., '95, vice-president; J. H. Scattergood, '96, corresponding secretary; Elliot Field, '97, recording secretary; and P. B. Berdelman, '97, treasurer.

The following men, at the request of President Sharpless, have talked to the Ethics Class:

Frank Taylor, '76, on the temperance question; Dr. Edward Rhoads, of Germantown, on medical ethics; and George Vaux, '84, on legal ethics.

## EVERETT ATHENÆUM LECTURES.

## V.

ON Friday evening, March 2, Dr. F. B. Gummere delivered a lecture in Alumni Hall, on "Old English Ballads."

No traditional ballad, Dr. Gummere said, is subjective, but relentlessly impersonal. It must represent a race; but with the increase of civilization we see its decline. As the lyric cry is first heard, silence falls on the popular organ which produces the ballad. Some lovers of the old verse have written down old ballads, desiring to preserve them, but nearly all of the genuine ones are lost. What we have are like the dried plants that alone remain of a vanished garden.

Dr. Gummere then read a number of ballads which he had selected as specimens of the best that are left to us. "Bewick and Grahame" is an excellent example of the old ballad. Vigorous, full of action, it is without figures, plain, and goes straight to the point; but the grammar is bad, the rhymes are fair, and the harmful influence of the "broadside" is to be noticed. Notwithstanding this, no one could hear it without enjoying it, and appreciating its merit. In the story we see the old brotherhood in arms, the blood covenant (which Scott tells of). Two men, close friends, neither of whom would outlive the other, are compelled to fight to satisfy a foolish dispute between their fathers, and die side by side.

The next was a national rather than a domestic ballad, especially noteworthy for being in different metre from that generally used in ballads, about

"—the bonny Earl of Murray,  
Oh, he might have been a king."

Then followed "Young Waters." After this came "Mary Hamilton," a story found in many different places, even traced to the court of Peter the Great. This particular version is Scotch, and thought to refer to a

servant of Mary Queen of Scots, the king being Darnley. It tells of the death of Mary Hamilton, clad in her robes of white, her appeals for mercy being of no avail.

"Babylon, or the Bonny Banks of Fordie," is a good specimen of the directness and compressed nature of the ballad. It contains the essence of tragedy, telling of the unfortunate young women, each of whom in turn, given the alternation of becoming a "rank robber's wife, or dying by his 'little penknife,'" choose the latter with unflinching and melancholy regularity; when the robber finding the last to be his sister, in grief and dismay gives his little penknife one more duty to perform, and with it kills himself. Then came "Childe Maurice," followed by an example of the superhuman ballads, "The Wife of Usher's Well," and domestic tragedy again in "Sir Thomas, and fair Annet."

Instead of telling about the ballad, Dr. Gummere made the ballad speak for itself. In closing he said that the faults of the ballad were faults such as any young poet would be likely to make. It has the virtue of youth and simplicity, but lacks that trait developed through an understanding of sin and suffering, that intellectual development and inward appreciation. Like a child, the ballad is artless, but we feel that as men we want subjective poetry as well as objective.

## VI.

The last of the series of Everett Athenæum lectures was delivered on Friday evening, March 16, by Dr. C. M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College, on the subject of "Mediæval Gild Life."

Dr. Andrews said at the outset that throughout history the course of society, which always progresses regularly and quietly, though less attractive than the individual, yet shows to the student much

more clearly the laws which lie at the root of constitutional history.

Agriculture in all societies precedes trade, which in its turn precedes international commerce. Taking England for example, the first of these stages continued for 500 years, and it was not till the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that a new life grew out of the old, and weaving, spinning and metal-working began to compete with agriculture.

With the *town*, which is the unit of this change, gild life is inseparably connected.

Association, in an age which wanted a strong central power of law, was natural; and the trade gild, like the social gild and the religious gild before it, was essentially a product of the times. It could not have existed before it did, nor could it have existed after.

While nearly every town had its gild, the officers of the associations differed widely in name. Almost every gild had its bailiffs, wardens and stewards; sometimes its doorkeepers, cup-bearers and tasters, for the gild met for pleasure and merry-making as well as for business.

From one point of view, these associations were liberal, for membership was not difficult to obtain, and strangers and even women who were willing to take the oath and pay the fee were readily admitted. From another point of view, the gild was excessively narrow. Based as it was on the principle that another's gain was its own loss, the problem it set itself to solve was how it could eliminate the possibility of loss to itself. To this end, a vast code of petty details was formed for the regulation of sale and purchase; all competition, all speculation was made impossible, and personal liberty on all occasions was subordinated to the gild. Isolation and want of capital still further increased the difficulties of these old gild towns, of which Norwich

and Reading may be taken as types, and smaller towns, like the infant Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, sprang up in their stead.

The craft gild, though it cannot be traced earlier than the middle of the twelfth century, fostered by the increasing wants and the consequently increasing demand for skilled labor, grew apace. In the fourteenth century there were forty-eight craft gild in London, but no sign of a merchant gild. But the members of the craft gild were often also members of the merchant gild, for the baker, the cloth-maker, the shoemaker or the pie-maker, sold his wares after he had made them. The tendency towards craft gild became general, and laborers of all classes—fishers, scribes, butchers and grocers—formed themselves into associations, urged by the regulation of Parliament, which stipulated that every workmen should belong to a craft, and should not leave it. Trifling restrictions again appear—shoemakers must use no old leather, cobblers no new, joiners must put no leather work on their saddles, and copper-workers must use no iron—and small and petty trickery, characteristic of the age, is engendered.

The craft gild went far beyond the merchant gild in social life, and the interest it took in pageantry produced the old mystery plays, and was, as time went on, developed, until every craft was distinguished by its play or pageant.

The gild, being a product of times of small capital and small enterprise, must not be judged by the use it would be to us in these times of machinery and international trade. It would be as useless to-day as a crusade would be. But the least that can be said for it is that it afforded a much-needed protection for infant industry.

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During the last quarter the library will not be open in the evening.

## COLLEGE LECTURES.

## I.

THE first of a course of lectures on art, arranged through the efforts of Alden Sampson, '73, and Richard Cadbury, '72, was given by the latter on March 8; his subject being: "Pictures About Us." The lecturer began by describing several picturesque scenes that he had seen about him in country and city; a cloud of bicycles sweeping by on the pike, a Market street fakir, a bit of Old Philadelphia, and various other common sights, showing striking forms or color.

Seeing such scenes we are led to inquire how artists paint them, and what elements they add. We might recall a visit to the late exhibition at the Academy, noting a cigar store, seen on our way, with its brilliant chromos, pleasing, perhaps, and telling their story but with no deeper suggestion; with no art. If we read in some treatise the qualities by which painting is distinguished, we find many of them unintelligible, while others we appreciate more easily from their relation to familiar literary forms. We differ in our powers of appreciation; as a nation we have a literary bias, while an Italian has a natural eye for color; we are familiar with faces but may be ignorant of natural appearances. We can at least judge of the moral value, the artistic bias, the ideal note, and even the least suggestive picture could teach us much concerning nature and its effects.

In "Bringing Home the Bride," we see a picture that, in spite of defects, is true to American rural life, and the whole group, with its offensive note of curiosity, is characteristically ill-mannered. It appeals to our hearts and shows a marked individual style. The "Fox Hunt" is a wintry scene, remarkable for its light and shade effects and fine color contrasts. The picture of the "Turkish Page," with his gorgeous Oriental sur-

roundings and gay parrot, is a rich bit of coloring, to which the boy, old before his time, inert and stiff, is in strange contrast.

In Europe we might see great pictures far beyond these, but the power to appreciate them would rather enable us, returning, to see how fruitful are the pictures about us. We may never reach the greatest heights of imagination, but we may see things that have a sympathetic interest, humble windows out of which the imagination peers.

In closing, the lecturer read a selection from Keat's *Endymion* which, he thought, embodied a picture distinct from poetical fancy.

## II.

On Thursday evening, March 22, Professor Leslie W. Miller, of the School of Industrial Art, gave an illustrated lecture in Alumni Hall, on "The Evolution of Ornament."

Ornament and decoration, Mr. Miller said, were a perfectly natural and impersonal growth, shown in handicraft and due to the pleasure and inspiration found in the work itself. Nowadays we are learning that industrial art is the only true kind of art. Tracing the development of ornament together with industrial arts, we find that the useful art of one age becomes the ornament of the next. People do not invent works of art. They are developed from pre-existing types of a lower order of character. Work must be a delight to the worker. We see the germs of ornament in the old carvings, in the desire to use pictures as symbols to tell a story, and in the tendency to give one object the attributes of another, while in Greece we see the purely aesthetic point of view, and art appreciated purely for its grace and beauty.

With the pictures that were then thrown on the screen, Professor Miller was very well able to illustrate the gradual growth



and development of which he had been speaking. He showed how, in interior ornamentation of a building, the tendency is to copy the exterior, expressing the delight felt in the building. He showed how in pottery there was the greatest primitive tendency to ornament. The potter, who would make no two jugs alike, took the greatest pleasure in his work, letting his fancy have full play; and indeed, nothing is more to be regretted than the passing of the potter's wheel. Then the characteristics of Roman ornamentation, and of Greek and Spanish were taken up. To the Indians and their weaving art much is due, and there were some excellent illustrations of the delicate and intricate pains the weavers' work took.

Proceeding upward from these simple beginnings, we see how the full development of a later day depends on but the outcome of such simple beginnings as these. The magnificence of the art itself lessens the importance of the individual, for even the highly refined and cultivated art of to-day is but the growth and development of what began ages before, which has but kept pace with the development and growth of the race.

### III.

"The Use of the Human Figure in Art," Thursday evening, March 29, by Mr. Milton Bancroft, of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The first rude efforts in art began with the use of the figure, and the development has gone on continually down to the present time, for in this line all elements of the beauty of nature are combined in the highest degree of refinement. Sculpture and painting, the two methods of expression, he divides into (a) the use of the figure in decorating; (b) historical representation, and (c) the idealistic, or purely imaginative. The last he places as the highest. In idealistic development, the æsthetic, the realistic

and the imaginative sides have full and free play. We do not mean by this the idealistic art in which all laws of nature are contradicted, such as was in vogue some years ago, but the highest physical combined with the highest mental development, where the idealist represents the figure as seen by his own personality, and into which he conveys some quality of his own. Art in this way is the representation of the effects of nature as perceived by the artist. If it were not for this, art would not be superior to a photograph and merely of historical value. Moreover, in photography every detail is brought out, disturbing the effect of the whole, while the artist gives the general effect, and with the more striking result.

The lecturer then went on to speak of composition. Art is selection, he said in closing, and is to convey the idea rather than the actual thing, yet the artist must go back to nature for the true idea to be presented. All true art is really idealistic, for even realists are idealists, if they are true to their realism, and any art failing to convey the poetry of movement, of color, and of form, fails in its result.

Mr. Bancroft was assisted in the lecture by a model, whom he made to stand in different positions illustrative of the different methods of composition and expressive of different feelings.

### HALL AND CAMPUS.

THE growing tendency to assign to political and social sciences a more important position than they have heretofore held in the curricula of our best colleges, is testified by the numerous editorial notices in our exchanges of additional courses in these and allied branches. Most of us will remember the lecture delivered during the past winter, by Professor James, of the University of Pennsylvania, on the "Civic Church," and it is interesting to note

how well his remarks are corroborated by college papers generally. The new courses in this department offered this year at Haverford show the progress of the movement here. And the increased attention everywhere to those branches bearing on the relations between the individual and the State, shows that college men are at last taking an intelligent view of their position in the community, and are beginning to realize the influence which they are fitted to exert for the cause of good government.

It is possible, also, that the recent revival of oratory may be indirectly traced to the same source; however this may be, it is certainly fast becoming general. Oratorical leagues and intercollegiate debates are springing up with amazing rapidity and bid fair to become almost as popular as athletics. The interest manifested in contests of this nature is in the line of a direct refutation of the opinions entertained by many people concerning the tendencies of modern college life. And the success of intercollegiate oratory, as well as of the chess tournaments which have been held during the past year or two, would seem to prove that college games have stimulated a spirit of healthy rivalry in mental as well as in physical pursuits.

The sophomore entertainment appears to have taken a permanent place among the spring fixtures. In giving to the sophomore class some definite aim and purpose upon which to devote its energies and lavish its talents, it fills a want that has been felt long and urgently. Seniors have plenty to do in preparing for commencement and class-day; while the Junior exhibition keeps

that class fairly busy. The Sophomores have until last year been, as a class, without an occupation; and in supplying this, the event more than justifies its existence.

The original, and more practical purpose of the entertainment, the raising of money for the Foot-ball Association, will, we are certain, meet with approval from everyone. All of us have bitter recollections of the annual foot-ball assessment; and anything which will tend to lessen its severity merits the heartiest support from the college. The HAVERFORDIAN hopes that succeeding Sophomore classes will take hold of the matter in the proper spirit, and will perpetuate the custom just now beginning to take root.

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Like other college organizations, the musical associations will lose heavily in June by the graduation of many of their best men; and it may be as well to remind aspirants for positions on the clubs of the places which will be open to them next winter. The banjo club will need guitars badly, and several new players will be required for the coming season. Additional banjos and banjeurines will also be wanted. The glee club this year has been exceedingly short in first tenors, Woodcock sustaining the brunt of the work. Accordingly talent in this line will be warmly welcomed. There will besides be a number of vacancies in other parts. These clubs, although not occupying as prominent a place at Haverford as the athletic teams, are, nevertheless, representative college organizations. And all men having any idea of trying for them are urged to begin early, and to get into as good shape as possible by next fall.

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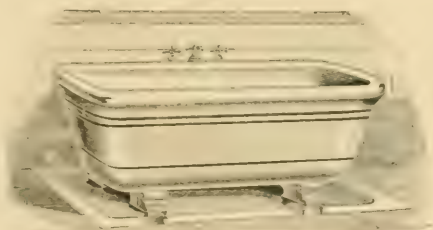


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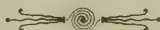
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